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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. STEPHEN B. ELKINS, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
Board of Publication.

SERIES I—VOLUME XXXIX—IN THREE PARTS.

PART III—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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PART III.—VOL. XXXIX.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEORGIA (THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN EXCEPTED), FROM OCTOBER 1, 1864, TO NOVEMBER 13, 1864.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

ATLANTA, *October 1, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

Hood is evidently on the west side of Chattahoochee below Sweet Water. If he tries to get on my road this side of the Etowah I shall attack him, but if he goes over to the Selma and Talladega road why would it not do for me to leave Tennessee to the force which Thomas has and the reserves soon to come to Nashville, and for me to destroy Atlanta, and then march across Georgia to Savannah or Charleston, breaking roads and doing irreparable damage? We cannot remain on the defensive.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.

General J. D. WEBSTER, *Nashville:*

If enough horses cannot be obtained by purchase they should be impressed. It is plain that either Forrest or we must take the horses of the country. General Thomas is now in full command of all the troops operating against Forrest, and I want you to help him by making any orders he may ask. If Forrest be prevented getting supplies, he cannot stay long north of the Tennessee.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp, Hdqrs. Military Division of the Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: If it can be done by Major-General Howard I request that his cavalry relieve the 100 men of General Kilpatrick's division left at Patterson's Cross-Roads. General K.'s division is so small that it should, if possible, be concentrated, to enable him to guard the line of

* For Correspondence, etc., from May 1, 1864, to September 30, 1864, see Part. II.

Sweet Water Creek as far as possible. I have ordered General K. to hold the bridge at Sandtown with dismounted men and guard the line of Sweet Water, posting the First Brigade of Garrard's division on his right. I design posting the remainder of Garrard's division at Powder Springs, extending to Dallas, sending scouting parties westward to learn the movements of the enemy.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,

Brig. Gen. and Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.

[Indorsement.]

Howard has no cavalry. He will send two divisions of infantry to Fairburn to-day. Don't hold lines at all, but keep the cavalry in motion to study the enemy's lines. I don't fear Hood's attacking across Sweet Water. All I want to know is, are his infantry moving to Blue Mountain, or are they in position below Sweet Water?

Garrard might send a lookout to Lost Mountain, but all his cavalry in mass should move from point to point, drive back the enemy's line, and develop infantry. We are superior in cavalry here, for all of Forrest's and Wheeler's are at Huntsville.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,

Aide-de-Camp, Hdqrs. Military Division of the Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: The following dispatch received from Major Kimmel, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, stationed at Whiteside's to scout up Will's Valley:

WHITESIDE'S, *October 1.*

My scouts, returned from Lebanon at 12 m. to-day, report several small squads of rebel cavalry through the valley, pressing horses to mount men; encamped near Gadsden. On approaching Lebanon were informed of a brigade of rebel cavalry marching from Gadsden to that place. On arriving there learned they had taken the road at Van Buren for Guntersville. Sent scout of six companies at 1 p. m. to-day, under Major Appel, to come down the valley in two columns. Will learn any demonstrations of the enemy in this direction.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,

Brig. Gen. and Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,

In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.

General McCOOK,

Cartersville:

I think only a part of Hood's infantry is across the Chattahoochee, and it is reported they are bound for Blue Mountain or the Talladega road. I don't think he will go toward Rome, but toward Decatur or Stevenson. I want you to picket about Burnt Hickory. Corse is at Rome.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
October 1, 1864.

General K. GARRARD:

The enemy's infantry is reported to have crossed Chattahoochee and camped near Sweet Water. Your division should move as soon as possible and take post at or near Powder Springs. Supplies will probably be drawn from Marietta. I have ordered General Kilpatrick to hold Sandtown bridge with dismounted men, and guard the line of Sweet Water Creek as far up as possible, posting your First Brigade on the right. Do not leave any of your division. General Cox has been directed to use his cavalry. I desire to see you here on your way to the bridge.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Sweet Water Creek, Ga., October 1, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: All the bridges are burned on the Sweet Water and Noyes' Creek. The Sweet Water and Noyes' Creek is the enemy's line of picket; neither of these streams can be forded at present. I forced the enemy back, swam the creek at Sweet Water town or bridge, at 1 p. m. to-day, but was driven back after a severe skirmish. At 4 p. m., under cover of my artillery, I made another attempt and was successful. Have about completed a bridge; it will be finished before morning, when I will push forward my reconnaissance. I hold the Sweet Water and Noyes' Creek from Chattahoochee to a point near the crossing of the Powder Springs and Marietta road. Cavalry should be sent in the direction of Powder Springs from Marietta: that is certainly the road upon which the enemy will advance, from all I can learn. If the First Brigade reports by morning I will send it immediately to watch the country in that direction. I have sent scouts in every direction toward the railroad and railroad bridge, and I can learn nothing of the First Brigade, Second Division. A large train of wagons parked last evening on Sweet Water (a branch of Sweet Water) three miles from Powder Springs; scouts just report heavy rebel picket-post this side Noyes' Creek on road to Marietta. I fully realize the importance of gaining reliable information, and will make every effort to see the rebel infantry to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

First Brigade is marching to join me. All O. K.

[Indorsement.]

Received 7 a. m. October 2, 1864.

By this time the courier-line from General K.'s headquarters to railroad bridge is established and telegraph operator at bridge.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
October 1, 1864.

General KILPATRICK, *Sweet Water:*

I am anxious that Hood should stretch over to Blue Mountain, but want to know it as soon as possible. If his infantry passes Carrollton he will go across, but if he march up toward Dallas he means our railroad about the Etowah bridge or Acworth. All I want the cavalry to do is to develop Hood's design. I don't care about picket-lines, but keep cavalry in hand and motion, and watch, of course, Sweet Water bridge, Powder Springs, and Dallas.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.

Major-General HOWARD:

To-morrow General Garrard will feel well out beyond Powder Springs, and I want Ransom to develop the nature of the force at Shadna. Tell him to use his skirmish line and supports in front, and feel the flank toward the west, as though interposing between Shadna and the river. General Cox will have a division down to Flat Rock. General Thomas reported to-day that Forrest had made his appearance at Huntsville, and he had sent General Morgan's division there. The road and telegraph to Nashville in good order yet.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
October 1, 1864.

General SHERMAN:

Your message of last night just received. Ransom will do substantially what we wish, though it is too late now to communicate with him. I have no cavalry.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General HOWARD:

I have not yet heard from Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant as to my proposed campaign, but it is well for you to bear in mind that if Hood swings over to the Alabama road and then tries to get into Tennessee, I may throw back to Chattanooga all of Major-General Thomas' men as far down as Kingston, and draw forward all else; send back all cars and locomotives; destroy Atlanta, and make for Savannah or Charleston via Milledgeville and Millen. If Hood aims at our road this side of Kingston, and in no manner threatens Tennessee, I will have to turn on him. Keep these things to yourself. The march I propose is less by 200 miles than I made last fall, and less than I accomplished in February, and we could make Georgia a break in the Confederacy by ruining both east and west roads, and not running against a single fort until we got to the seashore and in communication with our ships.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Cox.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
October 1, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch received. I like the plan. I wish we had more forage on hand. The enemy having burned bridges across the Sweet Water indicates a wider sweep. I am yet loath to believe that Hood will throw his entire army across the Chattahoochee.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD:

Let two of your divisions move down the Newnan road to or below Fairburn, driving any cavalry they may find, but not engage infantry or to go beyond that point. Send word to General Kilpatrick at Sweet Water that you have done so, that he may observe the effect. General Garrard will go over to Powder Springs and Dallas to-morrow.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
October 1, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN:

The following just received:

MEMPHIS, *September 28, 1864.*

Forrest made a speech at Tupelo on the 16th, and told his men that he was going to Middle Tennessee, to operate on Sherman's communications, and promised that he would compel Sherman to evacuate Georgia within sixty days; also promised all the horses they wanted. On the 20th he was at Cherokee, near the Tennessee, with most of his command. He probably has about 5,000. A small force has crossed the Tennessee lower down. Staff officer from you has not arrived. The information in regard to Forrest is entirely reliable. You are aware, I suppose, that I am now weak. All the Sixteenth Corps have gone; the 100-days' men gone, and nearly half of my cavalry sent after Price and Shelby, and one regiment to Saint Louis.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
East Point, Ga., October 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

General Ransom moved out with two divisions this p. m., and is now in camp within eight miles of Fairburn; says in report: "The enemy intrenched near Shadna or Sideling, either infantry or cavalry, cannot learn." Found enemy's cavalry pickets four miles out, who disappeared on his appearance.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 223. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *East Point, Ga., October 1, 1864.*

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VII. Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will, with two divisions of his command, immediately move down the Newnan road to or below Fairburn, driving any of the enemy's cavalry he may find, but not engaging infantry. The command will be in light marching order and provided with three days' rations. Having accomplished the object of this reconnaissance he will return and take up his old position.

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XIII. Maj. Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will cover the front with his troops, made vacant by the movement of General Fuller's division.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, *October 1, 1864.*

General J. E. SMITH,
Cartersville:

It is reported that Hood has crossed his army over the Chattahoochee to the west, and may attempt to make a lodgment on our road. If you see signs of this I want you to hold securely the Allatoona Pass and Etowah bridge, and I will move against him with my whole force the moment I know that he will attempt it. As long as our road is endangered by cavalry only no change need be made.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 1, 1864.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Captain BUDLONG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Has Colonel Raum assumed command yet? Report often. Send scouts out below Stilesborough.

JNO. E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

General Hood has evidently crossed a part, if not the whole, of his army across to the west bank of the Chattahoochee, below Sweet Water. His soldiers think he is going for Blue Mountain. I think not. He may attempt to get on our road this side of Allatoona or near Cassville. If at the latter, hold fast. If you hear of him this side of Allatoona, leave a small force to guard the bridge across Oostenaula and join your forces to General John E. Smith's and act against Hood from Allatoona. I will employ him from this quarter. He cannot tarry long, and will expose

his flanks and trains, which should be harassed. We have more than a month's provisions and a large well-appointed army, and can operate from this point. General Grant has ordered large reserves to Nashville, and General Thomas is there to manage them.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROME, GA., *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

No infantry force discovered yet. I send in every direction and obtain no authentic information of any large force of either cavalry or infantry within twenty-five miles of this point. Hood not arrived at Blue Mountain day before yesterday. Cars still run there.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROME, *October 1, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have had two or three spies in to-day from Villa Rica; came through Buchanan, Cedartown, and Cave Spring, and say no great force at those points, only a few scouts. They could learn nothing of Hood's moving on Blue Mountain nor of infantry at Carrollton. Reports through the country, they say, are very conflicting; in fact, no one knows where the army is or where it is going. Another spy reported to-day that a cavalry force was moving around west of me, as if to strike the railroad above Resaca. They all agree as to the fact of there being no large force of troops at or near or north of Blue Mountain. They all seem to be puzzled as to Hood's movements, and some, I am confident, are honest in their ignorance. I will have more in to-morrow and let you know further. I am ready to co-operate with Smith in the event you speak of.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA., *October 1, 1864—11 a. m.*

Captain BACHTELL:

All quiet.

FISH,
Signal Officer.

ALLATOONA, GA., *October 1, 1864—6 p. m.*

Captain BACHTELL:

All quiet at Allatoona to-night.

ADAMS,
Signal Officer.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 1, 1864—9 p. m.*

Captain BACHTELL:

All quiet here.

FISH,
Signal Officer.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.

General MCARTHUR, *Marietta:*

I hear the enemy is on the west bank of the Chattahoochee. I have cavalry watching them, but you should keep your men well in hand, and if possible hold fast to Marietta and the apex of Kenesaw. General John E. Smith will do the same at Allatoona, and should Hood attempt to interpose his army between us and the Etowah I will at once come against him with my whole army. General Garrard will move toward Powder Springs and Dallas to-morrow.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 2 [1], 1864—1.10 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have received your dispatch of yesterday,* expressing surprise at my absence. I thought you understood all about it, for I informed you that I wished to attend to private business, as well as to visit East Tennessee and Kentucky. I have been ready all the time to go to the front whenever you should call me, and understood that you were to telegraph me as soon as you heard from General Grant. My official business here is much more important than at Knoxville, or even at the front, while the army is not in motion. I will go forward as soon as the road is open, or if Forrest keeps it broken as soon as I can get my cavalry here I will go after him and help to dispose of him. I have no desire to be away from the field longer than absolutely necessary, and would gladly wash my hands of this whole Kentucky business if I could do so.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 1, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

General Ammen started on Tuesday from Bull's Gap in pursuit of the enemy toward Virginia. General Burbridge was to be at Pound Gap on the 26th. I have not heard from them since. I have sent an order through General Tillson for them to return via Knoxville and move against Forrest. I am mounting my dismounted cavalry here for the same purpose as rapidly as possible. I consented to the expedition into Virginia because General Halleck advised it.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

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* As recorded in Sherman's letter-book it bears date of October 1, but the copy filed with Schofield's records is dated September 30, and marked "Received October 1." See Part II, p. 540.

NASHVILLE, *October 1, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD, *Louisville:*

The telegraph is working to Chattanooga, and I am trying to find out whether a train can get through. There seems to be no definite knowledge where Forrest is. Will advise you of everything important when known.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

ATLANTA, *October 1, 1864.*

General COX:

Let that division feel down to Flat Rock and not beyond. Howard has two divisions down toward Fairburn. I will send all of Kilpatrick's and Garrard's cavalry over to Powder Springs, and we will find out if Hood is drawing over to Alabama. I hope he will, for I think he makes a mistake, and I think I see how we can take advantage of it. Keep me advised of all symptoms. Forrest is now threatening Huntsville, and Thomas has sent there Morgan's division. Road and telegraph to Nashville all right yet.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

DECATUR, GA., *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi, Atlanta:

Your dispatch of to-day received. You may rely on us for the heartiest and most earnest work in whatever direction we may go. Artillery horses and harness are much needed by our batteries, but in other respects we are in pretty good condition and full of the right faith.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.

General COX, *Decatur, Ga.:*

General Sherman directed you by telegraph to send to-day a division to Flat Rock in the nature of a reconnaissance, while General Howard sends to Fairburn, but to-morrow will answer for yours. This will enable you to understand his intention if you have not received his first message.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

DECATUR, *October 1, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp, Atlanta:

The general's first dispatch did not come to hand, and this made me uncertain of the meaning of the second. It is all understood now, and the division under orders to move.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

KNOXVILLE, *October 1, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Your dispatch received. General Ammen left Bull's Gap on Tuesday last in pursuit of the enemy, who were retreating toward Virginia. General Ammen expected to reach Jonesborough Thursday night. No news from General Burbridge.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 1, 1864.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE:
(Through General Tillson, Knoxville, Tenn.)

General Sherman directs that you return at once and move against Forrest in Middle Tennessee. Return via Knoxville, where further instructions will be given you by General Sherman or by myself.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 1, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

General Granger reported last evening from Huntsville that the enemy had appeared before Huntsville and had demanded the surrender of the town. He had no doubt but that he could hold the place, but asked for re-enforcements, as he did not have force enough to assume the offensive. I have sent General Morgan's division to him this morning. I hear from General Rousseau, who says he has sent General Milroy with Culver's brigade to Decherd, with instructions to send out cavalry scouts and to report promptly anything of interest. Main cavalry force has been ordered to Winchester, with instructions to push out scouting parties on all roads west of railroad. From the best information, he does not believe the enemy is in the vicinity of Tullahoma or Decherd. The operator at Decherd reports an engine in from the tunnel, and all is quiet there. No excitement and no signs of the enemy. The indications are that the road is clear to Nashville. I am just about sending out a construction train for Nashville to test the road, and if all is right I will start the trains through again.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, GA., *October 1, 1864—1 p. m.*

General G. H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

Hood has evidently crossed the Chattahoochee to the west, but has not gone to Blue Mountain. Kilpatrick, on the Sweet Water, reports he could hear drums at reveille. There is too much ostentation in this move of Hood's, and he may attempt to swing his cavalry on our road. I have ordered General Garrard over to Powder Springs. I will watch him close. Make as quick work with Forrest as you can, and get back to co-operate with me.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864—2 p. m.

General G. H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

I have your dispatch of noon. Use your own discretion as to the matters north of the Tennessee River. If I can induce Hood to swing across to Blue Mountain I shall feel tempted to start for Milledgeville, Millen, and Savannah, or Charleston, absolutely destroying all Georgia, and taking either Savannah or Charleston. In that event I would order back to Chattanooga everything the other side of Kingston, and bring forward all else, destroy Atlanta and the bridge, and absolutely sever the Southern Confederacy. In that event Hood would be puzzled, and would follow me, or if he entered Tennessee he could make no permanent stay; but if he attempt the road this side of Kingston or Rome I will turn against him. Forrest will not attack our forts, that is manifest, but will try and get possession of Decatur. All the infantry and cavalry not in forts or block-houses should be directed against him by roads, say by the Shelbyville pike and Fayetteville.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 1, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch of 2 p. m. is received. I will make the best arrangement I can with what force I have to drive Forrest out of Middle Tennessee. General Rousseau reports that he has 3,000 cavalry with him, and can make up 1,300 more by to-morrow night. He has wagon transportation for 2,000 or 3,000 infantry, which will give him a force between 6,000 and 7,000. I shall direct him to use the wagons to carry rations, and start him with his force, when organized, after Forrest. Then I will make arrangements for the distribution of the re-enforcements expected, and return to Atlanta as soon as possible afterward.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

General Howard has two divisions down toward Fairburn, and to-morrow will make a strong demonstration along that road. General Cox sends a division to Flat Rock. General Elliott goes to-morrow with General Garrard over to Powder Springs. I will keep you well advised. Let me know everything as fast as possible, that I may judge of Hood's game. If possible, drive Forrest across the Tennessee, and hurry down to Nashville the reserves ordered by Grant, for I want to make a big move.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 1, 1864.*

Col. J. L. DONALDSON,
Nashville:

As soon as I can arrange the troops on the railroad I will start for Nashville to assign the troops to points on the road as re-enforcements arrive from the States.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

There are two car-loads of mail for the army. General Rousseau, at Tullahoma, thinks trains might run safely with a good guard. There are a good many officers here waiting to go down. We have no surplus of troops here. I got three regiments only from Kentucky: all they could spare. I am instructed by General Sherman to issue any orders you may wish from these headquarters.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

CRUTCHFIELD HOUSE, *October 1, 1864—6 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WEBSTER,
Nashville:

If you have not already started the trains with commissary stores for this point, I think you can do so safely by putting on board a strong guard to each train.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 1, 1864—9 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Col. George P. Buell has gone up the road to-day with a construction train, taking with him a regiment as a guard as far as Tullahoma. I will telegraph him to have this regiment guard the trains you may send down to-morrow to this place. After to-morrow I think the usual train guards will be sufficient.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 1, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Just arrived here. Cannot hear anything concerning the road north. Shall start in a few minutes.

GEO. P. BUELL,
Colonel, &c.

TANTALON, *October 1, 1864.*

General GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Am safe to this point. Track considerably out of repair. Train was over the road from Tullahoma to this point to-day. Unless otherwise ordered, I shall run through to Tullahoma, and then report to General Milroy.

GEO. P. BUELL,
Colonel, Commanding Train.

COWAN, *October 1, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

All is safe to this point. Thus far I have not found the track disturbed. We are ordered to lie over at Decherd till morning. Think I will send the train back from Decherd.

GEO. P. BUELL,
Colonel, Commanding Train.

DECHERD, TENN., *October 1, 1864.*

General THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

I found General Milroy here. Shall start the construction train back to Chattanooga in the morning. There is nothing to prevent trains running as heretofore between Chattanooga and Nashville.

GEO. P. BUELL,
Colonel.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 1, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 11 a. m. 2d.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Enemy gone from Chattanooga railroad, and Huntsville and Decatur are threatened. Huntsville was summoned to surrender yesterday, since which no reports have been received. Rebel rumors say Decatur and Huntsville both captured, but this is not credited. Artillery firing heard at Huntsville this morning by garrison at Flint River. Body of rebel cavalry have threatened Franklin to-day; no doubt diversion, meant to cover retreat from Fayetteville of their main force.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain, &c.

STEVENSON, *October 1, 1864—9.50 a. m.*

Captain RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The First, Second, and one regiment of Third Brigade, and Barnett's battery here. As soon as the trains are arranged will move out on the Huntsville road. Guerrillas attacked this road about twelve miles from here, tearing up the track, destroying two or three cars, and killed one or two men. Construction train has been sent out to repair road. No telegraph communication with Huntsville. No commissary supplies here. I have ordered some forwarded with the Third Brigade,

which I hope will be pushed forward promptly. I learn the Huntsville road is almost unprotected. If I find all right at Huntsville shall I retain my trains and return by rail to Stevenson? Shall probably be here long enough for an answer.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 1, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN,
Stevenson:

If you find everything all right at Huntsville you will remain there one day, and then return to Stevenson. The Third Brigade will be forwarded as soon as it arrives.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy has demonstrated in our front all the morning; renewed his demand for surrender in a very defiant manner, signed by Forrest himself. He has at no time displayed a force, by the largest estimate, exceeding 2,000 men. He now appears to be moving in direction of Athens or Pulaski. I don't regard it as prudent to make any effort to follow him with my small force. I regret exceedingly that the road should have been cut so that a few thousand men could not have been here to follow him. I fear that he has been destroying the railroad between this and Decatur. As far as I am concerned this was unavoidable, as I have not to exceed 1,200 men, including 90 cavalry poorly mounted.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 1, 1864.*
(Received Nashville 7 p. m. 2d.)

[Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU:]

On the evening of the 30th of September the enemy appeared in considerable force before our pickets, and obstructed the railroad east of this place. About 5 p. m. General Buford sent by flag of truce a demand to surrender the place. About 1 a. m. of the 1st I received a communication from Forrest himself in answer to one sent by me to General Buford; the tone was defiant and threatening, expressing his ability to take the place. Between 7 and 8 the enemy began to deploy in force on the Athens road, and from that time until 12 m. moved his force, estimated at 2,500, from one point to another about the place. I don't think I saw at any one time more than 1,500. About 2 p. m. the last of his troops were seen leaving on the Athens road. From all the information I have received certainly a large part of Forrest's forces [*sic*]. Firing was heard there last evening. General Morgan arrived here last night at about 7 with his division. I recommended that he send at once a force to repair the road to Decatur, which was slightly damaged, and move on to Athens. The general declined my suggestion,

and will not probably leave here until he receives orders from General Thomas. He is still of the opinion that Forrest is in the neighborhood of Tullahoma, and that General Buford's column is only a feint to draw forces this way.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Forwarded to Major-General Thomas 7 p. m. 2d. Received 7.25 p. m.)

CHATTANOOGA, *October 1, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Tullahoma:

General Granger reports Forrest in front of Huntsville and demands its surrender. I have therefore been compelled to send General Morgan to Huntsville. Feel down the road toward Decherd, and push the enemy from the road. Report to me the condition of affairs as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *October 1, 1864—9 a. m.*

General THOMAS:

Have sent General Milroy, with Culver's brigade, to Decherd, with instructions to send out cavalry scouts from cavalry company there, and report promptly anything of interest. Main cavalry force ordered to Winchester with instructions to push out scouting parties on all roads west of (Winchester) railroad. From the best information I do not believe the enemy is in this vicinity or that of Decherd.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 1, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

General Milroy reports his arrival at Decherd, and also the arrival of our cavalry at Winchester. Nothing is heard of the enemy in that vicinity.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 1, 1864—1.45 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

The following dispatches just received:

Colonel Sipes telegraphs from Columbia that a heavy force of cavalry, estimated at 5,000 strong, moving on that place through Mount Pleasant; also a large force of infantry moving in direction of Pulaski; that a negro reports 300 of Forrest's men fed last night east of Columbia, north of Duck River, and that a large force was in the neighborhood. The telegraph operator at Carter's Creek reports 500 rebels at Spring Hill.

Six companies of Fifty-second Kentucky Mounted Infantry, 315 strong, have just reported. I have just directed that his horses be

shod at once, and that he be ready to move as early as possible. Where shall it go? All quiet on the Northwestern road.

Second dispatch says:

The time of Third Kentucky expires on the 7th. Colonel Dunlap wants to be ordered to Louisville on Monday to be mustered out.

The third dispatch says:

Two trains leave here with rations at noon—one for Murfreesborough and one for Tullahoma. The Forty-ninth Kentucky Infantry goes down as guard, and is to strengthen block-houses as the trains return, beginning at Wartrace and ending at Mill Creek, as General Thomas directs this a. m. The scouts from Columbia and Pulaski have been unable to find the enemy. General Starkweather says he has water and all rations in the fort.

B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

CRUTCHFIELD HOUSE, *Chattanooga, October 1, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU, *Tullahoma:*

Your dispatch has been received. How do you understand the report that Colonel Sipes gives you that the enemy in strong force are working toward Columbia, while your scouts from Columbia and Pulaski are unable to find any trace of the enemy? Please report at once what the real state of affairs is and endeavor to prevent any stampeding of the troops by false reports. I should like your answer at once.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *October 1, 1864—2.50 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

The following dispatch was just received from General Van Cleve:

I don't believe Dibrell or Williams are in the country. Scouts just in from Liberty, with dispatches from Lieutenant Vanatta, of Blackburn's command. No further intelligence from Dibrell or Williams; no reliable intelligence from McMinnville; rumors at Woodbury that Williams and Dibrell were at McMinnville at 10 a. m. yesterday, moving in direction of Liberty and Lebanon. From Bradyville and Manchester we learn nothing from scouts sent to Shelbyville and Chapel Hill last night; they have not returned.

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 1, 1864—4 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

The following dispatch has been received from Major Wortham, at Wartrace:

My scouts, just from Shelbyville, report that Forrest, with the main portion of his command, left Lynchburg yesterday morning and has gone down to Petersburg, in Marshall County, and Roddey, with some forces, toward Huntsville, and Buford, with four pieces of artillery and 1,500 or 2,000 men, went toward Winchester.

JOHN WORTHAM,
Major Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, Commanding.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 1, 1864—4 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

Have preferred to send you the dispatches received without giving an opinion, except where I had outside matters to corroborate or contradict; most of the dispatches and reports I have considered worthless, though I felt it my duty to send them to you. I wish I could report what the real state of affairs is. I have given, from time to time, pretty much all the information I have received. My opinion is that there is no force of any size near Mount Pleasant. Biffle may be there or some other small force. I think the efforts of the secessionists are to create a stampede by magnifying the rebel forces. There is no force at or about Mount Pleasant, unless re-enforcements for Forrest, and no rebel infantry this side of the Tennessee as I believe. I believe there is no force on this side of the Tennessee except Forrest's, and that he has not or will not divide it, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, except to send out small parties of 200 or 300. He has shown no dash since his repulse at Pulaski; in fact, he has done no great things in the way of fighting in this raid, having met little less than negro troops whose character he well understands, and who were equally acquainted with him. I shall telegraph to the commanders on the Alabama railroad to keep cool and not allow themselves to be stampeded by the false reports of the rebels, and I think you need not fear that they will stampede. The reports of Colonel Sipes and operator at Spring Hill, &c., are doubtless based upon the appearance of small parties of rebels, and I do not rely on them. It is very probable that there are a few hundred men in those localities, but no large force. Since writing the above Major Polk telegraphs me that the telegraph is not working south of Franklin, and the Nashville operator says there was a heavy force near Spring Hill, which may be any number from 25 to 500 men. I am satisfied that detachments are trying to destroy the Alabama road and I think it certain that Forrest himself will try the same thing with his entire force.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 1, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

Major Waters, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, just returned from a scout to Mulberry Village, twenty-one miles from this place and on Fayetteville road. He says on the evening of the 29th Forrest left the Fayetteville road fifteen miles from this place, taking the Columbia road, intending to strike the Alabama railroad at some point between Columbia and Franklin, with about half of his force, without artillery, owing to the bad roads; the balance of his force went down the New Market road, and on the left of Huntsville, taking artillery and wagons with them. He thinks this information reliable and I suppose it is. This corroborates Major Polk's dispatch in regard to force at Spring Hill, which I herewith forward:

Colonel Park, at Franklin, says in a telegram just received that he is satisfied that there is a large rebel force at Spring Hill, and that the forces there may be relied on. I have telegraphed him that it is not possible for Forrest's force to be there, as it is at or near Huntsville.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Tullahoma:

The Third Regiment Kentucky Cavalry had better be sent to Columbia to assist Colonel Sipes if that point is threatened.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *October 1, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

I have 3,000 cavalry here. The Ninth Ohio, Fifty-second Kentucky Mounted Infantry, and such force as can be mounted within a few hours in Nashville, will amount to 1,300. The Ninth Ohio is believed to be in Nashville to-night, just from Louisville, with 800 extra horses upon which that number of good infantry can be mounted. We can use wagons for 1,000 or 2,000 infantry, making 7,100; which force, with two or three batteries, can whip Forrest's. Could you not give me the Ninth Pennsylvania and a little more cavalry from Chattanooga? I hope to complete this organization to-morrow. In the mean time the cavalry here could march west and be ready to form a junction with the force from Nashville. General Johnson is here and has been with me all the time. He agrees with me. He will return and fit up the cavalry at Nashville, join me near Franklin, and have control of the mounted force. General Johnson has telegraphed to the Ninth Ohio, if not in Nashville, to hurry in by rail. When this force is organized Forrest's work will soon be over here, and I hope he will never get beyond the district. Your dispatch of 7.15 received. Where is the Third Cavalry? It has not been with me. What say you to this?

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 1, 1864—8.45 p. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Tullahoma:

Your proposition is all right, and I hope to be at Tullahoma to see you, and will go to Nashville to do all I can to help you organize the force. The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry cannot be spared from where it is, and I think the mounted force you can raise will be sufficient, backed by the infantry, to whip Forrest. It was the Fifty-second Kentucky Mounted Infantry was meant in my last dispatch, instead of Third Cavalry, that was to go to Columbia as soon as their horses were shod. Major Polk reported six companies of the regiment, 315 men, in his dispatch.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *October 1, 1864—9 a. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Thomas telegraphs that he is informed by General Granger that Forrest is in front of Huntsville, the surrender of which he has

demanded. Morgan's division has been sent to its relief. I have sent a brigade to Decherd and the cavalry to Winchester, to lookout for any demonstration in that direction. General Milroy will command forces at Decherd. Show to Webster and Miller.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 1, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

I have reliable information of about 100 rebels three miles east of Mount Carmel.

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

NASHVILLE, *October 1, 1864—10.15 p. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Tullahoma:

The following dispatch just received from Franklin:

As sure as you live Forrest at Spring Hill at 3 this p. m.; General Lyon is with him; this you can rely on. I have good information Roddey was at Huntsville this a. m.; said to have 15,000 men and twenty-three pieces of artillery. I cannot get a piece of artillery on Roper's Knob without machinery. Shall I do it? You need have no fears of our being taken. He will not catch me napping, and I have full confidence I can whip any force that may come.

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

I send down to Franklin this evening two 3-inch Parrotts and 400 rounds of ammunition. Shall any guns go upon Roper's Knob, or shall all go in the large fort?

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 1, 1864.*

Col. J. B. PARK,
Franklin:

It is not possible for the force at Spring Hill to be that of Forrest. Scouts have constantly been out east and west from Columbia and Pulaski all the time, and Forrest could not have come up to Spring Hill unobserved. Forrest was in force before Huntsville this morning and made a formal demand for the surrender of the place. So certain was General Thomas of the truth of this that he was, at last advices, hurrying a division from Stevenson to Huntsville. The force at Spring Hill may be Biffle's.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, *October 1, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have scouting parties of fifty men on Elkton, Fayetteville, Cornersville, Lamb's Ferry, and Florence roads, besides secret service scouts out in every direction. I have no news as yet from any of them. Tank

in fort full of water, rations all there. We have a large number of arms, accouterments, horse equipments, &c., that we cannot issue, the command being captured, which I would suggest should be sent to Nashville for storage, they being in the way here and of no use.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, *October 1, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

Scout just in from Cornersville road and reports that Forrest, with a reported force of 5,000 men, passed through Lewisburg yesterday at about 12 m., his advance guard moving in direction of Columbia. Have telegraphed Columbia to send out scouting party and see what is going on. Have ordered scouting party on Cornersville road to go on and learn everything possible. All quiet below. Officers reporting are reliable men. Have ordered the parties to continue on. Have a courier-line between here and Lynnville.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, *October 1, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

Another courier from my scouting party on Cornersville pike received, confirming first information, but saying in addition that he, Forrest, had no artillery with him; thinks he has divided his force. Courier just in from scouting party Fayetteville pike reports Forrest moving westward, which confirms Cornersville report so far. I send above for what it is worth. Small parties on road above me. Have sent out to drive them away. Report received from Athens that our forces are again in possession of that place. Report as to Forrest is from lieutenant in command of party. I send this as it is received.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, *October 1, 1864.*

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouting party on Fayetteville road just returned. Struck the enemy's pickets five miles this side of Fayetteville. Lost one horse killed only. Thinks Forrest's entire forces at said place. This news seems to confirm last dispatch that enemy had divided his forces, as entire force being at Fayetteville is a supposition of courier.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

WINCHESTER, TENN., *October 1, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Via Decherd.)

Major-General THOMAS,
Chattanooga:

Forrest was at Mulberry Village Wednesday night. The next morning he moved to Lynchburg. At 5 p. m. the same day Buford, with

3,000 men and four pieces of artillery, passed back through Mulberry Village and took the New Market road. Forrest, with the remainder, moved back from Lynchburg and took a road toward Petersburg. Roddey reported to have been at Salem last night and went to New Market to-day. I feel it my duty to say that unless there is some change in the management of affairs in this district you need not expect success.

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 1, 1864*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Park telegraphs from Franklin that Forrest was certainly at Spring Hill at 3 p. m. to-day, and that General Lyon was with him, he states, is beyond question.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 1, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Park, commanding at Franklin, telegraphs that Forrest entered Spring Hill this morning on the Mount Carmel road, with a force estimated at 3,000, no artillery, and left Spring Hill at 11 a. m., going toward Columbia, destroying railroad. Colonel Park obtained this information from N. B. Aikens, a reliable citizen, well known here, who knows Forrest, and who talked with him and saw the force at Spring Hill. Men just arrived at Franklin on hand-car report rebels leaving railroad track near Spring Hill at 3 p. m.

JNO. F. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 71. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, *Columbus, Ohio, October 1, 1864.*

In conformity with Special Orders, No. 263, dated War Department, September 28, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of the Northern Department, embracing the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Cincinnati being more convenient and central for the dispatch of the business of the department headquarters will be removed to that city on the 6th instant.

To promote uniformity in organization, the department is subdivided into four districts, each State forming one district; headquarters of the District of Michigan will be at Detroit, that of Ohio at Columbus. Officers of suitable rank will be assigned to these commands as soon as practicable. Until such assignments are made the official duties of the districts will be transacted as heretofore. The Districts of Indiana and Illinois will remain under their present commanders.

The commanding general requires energy, earnestness, and fidelity in the performance of duty on the part of every officer and soldier in the department. The trust and responsibility reposed in each will be carefully and fully executed. No one will consider the day as ended until the duties it brings have been discharged.

Commanders of districts will uniformly hold their troops in readiness for service (as regards instruction, arms, ammunition, and clothing), either in or out of the department, at an hour's notice.

The utmost diligence and vigor are enjoined on the part of officers upon whom the drafting now in progress has devolved, and also upon the officers engaged in forwarding the men to the field. The immediate re-enforcement of our armies is a necessity to a full realization of the hopes and expectations of the nation. Officers intrusted with the safe-keeping of the prisoners in the department will exercise unceasing vigilance in the performance of their duties. Those having the depots of public property in charge will look well to their protection.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General of Volunteers.

EAST POINT, GA., *October 1, 1864.*
(Received 5th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

I was not aware that your cavalry had gone until Colonel Howard's arrival. The order regarding Eastport was from General Sherman. Comply with it as soon as you have force enough. Get your cavalry and infantry back as soon as you can consistently.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 1, 1864.*

Major HOLAHAN,
White's Station:

It is reported that Wirt Adams has joined Chalmers for the purpose of attacking White's Station. You will keep your patrols of observation well out and send any information by telegraph promptly, both to these headquarters and to General Washburn's. Hold General Hatch's camp equipage in readiness to move in case your information may prompt it. I will support you from here.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Camp Howard, October 1, 1864.

Col. J. W. NOBLE,
Comdg. Second Div., Cavalry Corps, Dist. of West Tennessee:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that I have just been informed of a small force of rebels on the Hernando road, near the vedette post; also a force of from 75 to 100 crossing the Charleston and Memphis Railroad about 3 p. m. to-day, only half a mile from the vedette post. I have sent one officer with fifty men on the Hernando road, and two officers with seventy-five men on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. HESS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 1, 1864.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

Forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

I deem the action of Lieutenant-Colonel Hess is all that is required, and will do nothing more unless required by further orders.

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., October 2, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

GENERAL: Some time since General Sherman asked my opinion in regard to his operations after the capture of Atlanta. While free to give advice to the best of my ability, I felt it my duty to refer him to you for instructions, not being advised of your views on that subject. I presume from his dispatches that you have corresponded upon the subject, and perhaps his plan of future operations has already been decided upon. At one time he seemed most decidedly of opinion that he ought to operate by Montgomery and Selma and connect himself with Canby and Farragut on the Alabama River, thus severing the northern part of Georgia and Alabama and all of Mississippi from the rebel Confederacy. This view was taken in his letters to General Canby, copies of which were sent to the Adjutant-General's Office, and in this opinion I fully concurred, and so wrote both to him and Canby, directing them, however, to make no important movements till they received your instructions. I judge from a dispatch just received from General Sherman that he is now proposing to move eastwardly toward Augusta or Millen, expecting to connect with the coast by the Savannah River. Whether this is simply a suggestion or change of opinion on his part, or the result of his consultation with you, or of your orders to him, I have no means of knowing. All I wish to say or know upon the subject is, that if any definite plans have been adopted it is desirable that the Secretary of War or myself should be informed of that plan as early as possible. Large requisitions have been received within the last day or two from General Canby's staff officers for water transportation and quartermaster, commissary, and medical stores to be sent to Mobile and Pensacola for an army of 30,000 or 40,000 men. Indeed, in the single article of forage the amount asked for is more than can possibly be furnished in the Northern and Eastern States, and more than all the available sea-going vessels in Northern ports could float. On receiving these requisitions I directed General Meigs to take active measures to fill them so far as possible, but to make no shipments until further orders. Now, if General Sherman is going to move east to connect with the coast by the Savannah River these stores should not be shipped to Mobile or Pensacola, but to Hilton Head, and transportation be sent to New Orleans to move all available troops to that point. Moreover, operations at Mobile should in that case be limited to a mere demonstration and continued only so long as they may serve to deceive the enemy. It is exceedingly important that some definite conclusion should be arrived at as early as possible, for the expenses of the water transportation, and especially of the demurrage of large fleets, are enormous.

Perhaps it may be desirable that I should give my reasons in brief for concurring with General Sherman in his first proposed plan of operations. In the first place, that line of connection with the coast is the shortest and most direct; second, by cutting off a smaller slice of rebel territory it is not so directly exposed, and leaves a smaller force to attack in rear; third, it does not leave Tennessee and Kentucky so open to rebel raids; fourth, the Alabama River is more navigable for our gun-boats than the Savannah; fifth, this line is more defensible for General Canby's troops than the other; sixth, Montgomery, Selma, and Mobile are, in a military point of view, more important than Augusta, Millen, and Savannah; seventh, Mobile can be more easily captured than Savannah, and eighth, this line will bring within our control a more valuable and important section of country than that by the Savannah. There is a section of country from fifty to one hundred and fifty miles wide extending from Selma west to Meridian, and thence north on both sides of the Tombigbee to Columbus, Aberdeen, and Okolona, more rich in agricultural products than any equal extent of country in the Confederacy. Slave labor has been but very little disturbed in this section, and the large crops of this year are being collected at Demopolis, Selma, Montgomery, and other points for the use of the rebel army. By moving upon that line they will be converted to our use or be destroyed. By moving on Augusta they will be left for the use of Hood's forces.

I do not write this for the purpose of influencing your adoption of a particular plan of campaign, or of changing your decision, if you have adopted any plan, but simply to urge on you an early decision if you have not already made one. It is proper, however, to remark that I have taken every possible means to obtain correct information on the subject and present these conclusions only after thorough examination and the most mature consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., October 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: It is highly desirable that every man that can be mounted should be. To do this it will be necessary to get every horse and saddle that can be raised in your department. You will please have turned over to Captain Irvin by 3 p. m. to-day for issue to the cavalry, under instructions from chief of cavalry, all public animals that can be spared. Officers, clerks, &c., have horses to which they are not entitled. These must be turned in to Captain Irvin by 3 p. m. to-day. The saddles, horses, &c., will be receipted for. It has been observed that many fine cavalry horses are used as carriage horses by officers. These, of course, should be turned over. Please have the matter attended to at once, as the emergency is great.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY:

Move your command, with orders for your wagons to follow with ten days' rations, to Chattahoochee bridge, and in the direction of Marietta as far as the rebel intrenchments about Smyrna Camp-Ground. Open communication with General Elliott, who is over toward the Sweet Water and Noyes' Creek, and communicate with me promptly all matters of importance by telegraph from the bridge.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1864.

General WHITAKER:

The general commanding directs that you move with your command to-morrow morning at daylight, with two days' rations in haversacks, and forty rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes.

The following will be the order of march: Third Division, First Division, artillery, ammunition trains, headquarters trains, ten ambulances to each division, regimental wagons. The divisions will march, right in front, through the city of Atlanta and out Marietta street. March at the time indicated above without further orders from these headquarters, reporting at these headquarters as the separate divisions arrive. Pickets will be drawn in at 3 in the morning.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Wood and Captain Bridges.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1864.

General JEFF. C. DAVIS:

Communicate with General Howard, and be prepared to send into Atlanta all your troops and to move, with ten days' rations, toward Marietta or to Fairburn, as the case may call for. I think Hood has crossed the Chattahoochee with two corps to attack our road, and has left one corps on this side, near Campbellton. We should interpose.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

(Through General Elliott, chief of cavalry.)

One of my scouts just in reports nothing at Burnt Hickory, and one regiment of Texan cavalry, 400 or 500 strong, at Dallas. Rebel parties are gathering forage, &c., and taking it toward Cedartown. I have sent to Villa Rica and Buchanan to-day. I can't picket Burnt Hickory; it is seventeen miles from here. I have only 170 mounted men, but send scouts there daily.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Comdg. Second Cavalry Division, Dept. of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that the Fourth Corps moves to-morrow at daylight, to cross the river. He directs that you have your command all across, so as not to delay its march, and march for Powder Springs.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV. CAV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Sweet Water Town, October 2, 1864—7 a. m.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT:

GENERAL: General Sherman's instructions have been received. Major Jennings has arrived. I am pushing a reconnaissance toward Powder Springs and Dalton and Villa Rica. The creek is very high; cannot be forded. My bridge, I think, will stand.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1864.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

There is a flood in the Chattahoochee, which has damaged our railroad bridge, and will, of course, carry away any of Hood's bridges. I want that reconnaissance pushed out boldly. As soon as it reaches Fairburn let me know, as I may push it on to the rear of their bridge. All the valuable part of the enemy's cavalry is over beyond Sweet Water, and we can do them damage on this side now. The same cause which produced the rise in the Chattahoochee will affect the Tennessee, and Forrest will be in danger with a swollen river to his rear.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
October 2, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch received. I have sent word to General Ransom to report to me as soon as he arrives at Fairburn, and not to hasten his march back unless compelled to.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
East Point:

The general commanding directs that you reconnoiter roads, so as not to come in contact with other troops, and also to lay your bridge to use, if occasion requires. General Thomas' bridge is down.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
October 2, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have word from Ransom. He found large number of enemy's infantry, at least one corps, on this side of Chattahoochee. He will encamp to-night eight miles from here. Further particulars by courier.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1864.

General HOWARD:

Let Ransom come in slowly, and if the enemy approach sally out and attack him fiercely. General Davis will be in close support. I will throw General Stanley across the Chattahoochee and be prepared to put our whole force in motion to interpose between Hood who may attempt to mash our road about Marietta and his bridges at Campbellton. Be prepared to send in all your troops to Atlanta, and to follow General Stanley. I would attack this corps in position but presume it is strongly intrenched.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

EAST POINT, *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

General Ransom will not be in before to-morrow noon. I cannot be prepared to move command till to-morrow afternoon. I would rather not do so until the next morning. All stores and extra baggage will have to be taken to Atlanta and stored. I have not transportation for camp and garrison equipage.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, *October 2, 1864—12 m.*

General HOWARD,
East Point:

Telegram received. Your movement, if made as you propose, will answer.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Atlanta:*

When will General Stanley move? Please reply immediately.

O. O. HOWARD.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, *East Point:*

General Stanley will move at early daylight.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 224. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *East Point, Ga., October 2, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Major-General Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Corps, and Brigadier-General Leggett, commanding Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, will hold their commands ready to move at fifteen minutes' notice after 8 a. m. to-morrow until General Ransom returns.

III. This army will at once be put in marching order. All surplus stores and baggage will, during to-morrow, be sent to Atlanta and stored. The chief quartermaster will, to-morrow morning, secure proper buildings for storage. The number of days' rations and amount of ammunition, supplies, &c., to be taken will be indicated in orders hereafter.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
East Point, Ga., October 2, 1864.

Cyrus A. Barrett, first sergeant Company I, and George W. Williams, private of Company D, both in Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, said they were captured, the 27th day of June, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., and taken from there to Andersonville, Ga., and escaped from the rebels the 10th day of September, 1864, twelve miles from Andersonville, by jumping off the cars at a place called Oglethorpe. They say from there they went in the direction of Columbus, Ga., crossed a railroad near Columbus; from there went to Thomaston, and from there to Greeneville, and on that route saw no soldiers; were concealed near Greeneville six days. While there saw mounted troops and a large wagon train moving on the Talbotton and Greeneville road, going toward Newnan, which is sixteen miles from Palmetto Station, and heard rebel soldiers say it was General Forrest's command from Mississippi going to join Hood's army; that there were 25,000 troops and 1,000 wagons. The wagon train was three days in passing, the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of September.

I believe the above respecting the movement of Forrest's troops and train to be mainly correct.

W. B. HAZEN,
Brigadier-General.

These men did not see many of Forrest's troops, only such as appeared to be guarding the train. Their estimate of his forces is founded entirely upon rumor, and is, of course, greatly exaggerated.

W. B. H.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 2, 1864—7 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Telegram* just received that Wheeler has demanded the surrender of Dalton. I sent 500 men at once to re-enforce them.

JNO. E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

DALTON, *October 2, 1864.*

General SMITH:

Send forces immediately. Wheeler has sent a demand for the unconditional surrender of this post.

L. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

ALLATOONA, *October 2, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

General RAUM:

Two trains off track near Big Shanty; one burned. Rebels went eastward. Have we any cavalry force to the west of this place?

J. E. TOURTELLOTTE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

ROME, *October 2, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

General JOHN E. SMITH,
Commanding:

I was instructed by General Sherman to move, with my entire command, to your assistance, and act against Hood from Allatoona if he got on the railroad between that place and Atlanta. Please let me know if you have any information of Hood's movement.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

There are one or two regiments of Texas cavalry living in and about Burnt Hickory and Dallas that commit the mischief done our communications. If you will send, permit me to suggest, about 1,000 cavalry to Dallas, via Villa Rica, I will, with a less number, drive them down, and the two commands can kill or capture the greater portion of them. If this meets with your approval please let me know at once. I propose burning Cedartown, Van Wert, and Buchanan for atrocities committed by gangs of thieves having their rendezvous at those places.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, *October 2, 1864.*

Major General SHERMAN:

Please send a brigade to Big Shanty at once. The enemy are in considerable force. Have burnt one train. General Corse's wagon train

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* See Johnson to Smith, next, *post.*

is encamped there, and the guard altogether too small to guard so much property. I will take what force I can spare from here and proceed to Big Shanty as fast as possible.

Your obedient servant,

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, *October 2, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Rebels driven off and quiet restored. Three cars burned. Road being repaired. Casualties not yet reported. Citizens coming in for protection report that Hood was to encamp near Gray's Mill to-night. They also report that an attack will be made on Acworth or Allatoona, afterward Rome. In the event of a repulse they will retreat by Blue Mountain to Jacksonville and Selma.

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General.

[OCTOBER 2, 1864.—For Ransom to Clark, reporting reconnaissance, &c., see Part I, p. 788.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
East Point, Ga., October 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. E. G. RANSOM,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to send you the inclosed order* notifying you of the probably immediate movement of this army. You will observe that General Osterhaus and General Leggett will be ready to support you should the enemy follow you up with infantry and make it practicable for you to turn upon him and punish him. General Davis' corps will also be prepared for any emergency. The general desires to be notified at once if the enemy follows you up with infantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Louisville, Ky.:

General Thomas telegraphs me he thinks trains can run on the Chattanooga road to-morrow. Forrest is between Franklin and Columbia on Alabama road.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Special Orders, No. 224, p. 30.

DECATUR, GA., *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, Atlanta:

The division sent on reconnaissance to Flat Rock reached there at noon, as I learn by courier from General Cooper, in command. He reports* they found no enemy on the route, and the citizens report the force which had been in that vicinity to have moved toward Jonesborough. I will send fuller report when General Cooper comes in. Yesterday and the day before I had a brigade make reconnaissance and foraging expedition to Stone Mountain, and the cavalry pushed on beyond to Lithonia. Only small parties of rebel scouts were discovered. A camp had been at Lithonia some days ago, but was moved, as was reported, toward Monroe.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Army of the Ohio.

ATLANTA, *October 2, 1864.*

General COX,
Decatur, Ga.:

I am at the telegraph office. If you hear of any corn-fields down about Flat Rock avail yourself of this chance to gather some corn, and let that division seem to threaten McDonough, but not to go beyond Flat Rock except by a detachment.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

DECATUR, GA., *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding, &c., Atlanta:

I sent a train with the division this morning to gather corn. As I did not get your first dispatch on the subject of the reconnaissance yesterday I fear I may not have your full purpose as to the time the division should remain out. Unless they get orders to the contrary they will return in the morning. If you intended anything different from this please advise me. The first dispatch I received was by telegraph at 11.30 last night, and Captain Dayton informed me that one had been sent by you on the same subject earlier. The operators know nothing of it. The tenor of the one I received implied that prior instructions had been given.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ATLANTA, *October 2, 1864.*

General COX:

All right; the division may return in the morning.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

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* See Cooper to Cox, October 2, 12 m., p. 34.

ATLANTA, *October 2, 1864.*

General COX,
Decatur, Ga.:

Make all preparation to send into Atlanta tents and baggage, and to start for Chattahoochee bridge on short notice. Send word and recall that division at Flat Rock. Hood has evidently crossed Chattahoochee with two corps and left one on this side of the Chattahoochee River near Campbellton. I propose to attack the force on the other side.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECATUR, *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

Your dispatch received, and preparations will be immediately made accordingly.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Flat Rock, Ga., October 2, 1864—12 m.

Capt. THEODORE COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to inform you that the division has arrived at this place. We have met no force of the enemy. A citizen living here informed me that the force that was encamped at this place has fallen back to Stockbridge. I also received information from a boy that the rebels are moving toward Jonesborough.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH A. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

TULLAHOMA, *October 2, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

I arrived here at 6 p. m. to-day. Rousseau had already gone to Nashville to organize his infantry and cavalry, and will start to-morrow for Columbia, in which direction Forrest was moving this morning. He will follow Forrest by that road with his command, Steedman commanding the infantry and Croxton the cavalry. I have ordered Morgan to move to-day to Athens, for by so doing he moves directly on Forrest's line of communications, and covers the construction parties on the railroad between Decatur and Athens. As soon as he can get supplies he will move from Athens to Bainbridge for the purpose of getting Forrest's bridge, whilst Rousseau pushes him by way of Columbia. If by that move I can run Forrest off toward Florence, or farther down the river, I have great hopes of capturing many of his men. Granger reports to-night that Buford withdrew from Huntsville yesterday about 11 a. m. on the Athens road and attacked the fort at Athens, which

Granger had reoccupied by my orders with the Seventy-third Indiana, Colonel Wade, but made no impression; repeated his attack this morning at 6 o'clock, and was handsomely repulsed. He then withdrew toward Elk River. Major McBath, with 200 Second Tennessee Cavalry, followed him. Granger does not report by which of the roads from Athens to Elk River the enemy withdrew, but I am inclined to think that it was the Elkton road, for the purpose of concentration and a final withdrawal. I will get to Nashville to-morrow and commence disposing the troops for the security of the road at once and finish as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 2, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT,
Washington, D. C.:

The enemy passed Huntsville without attacking, and telegraph is again working that far. Our General Morgan, with his division, has pushed on toward Decatur to relieve Granger, and prevent Forrest from crossing the Tennessee without a thrashing. Some cavalry still on the line of the railroad between here and Decatur, but doing no damage; only covering retreat of main body. Lines working well to Knoxville and Atlanta.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 2, 1864.*

Captain RAMSEY,
On Train:

My command reached here at 8 p. m. yesterday; the road has been but slightly torn up, once at a point twelve miles from Stevenson and again six miles from Huntsville. The forces threatening Huntsville left yesterday morning toward Athens. From all I can learn the number was not large. I am satisfied that Forrest himself was not here. Athens and Pulaski road no doubt is badly torn up. I found the Huntsville and Stevenson road poorly protected. I hold my trains here. Am issuing rations to the command. The balance of Third Brigade has not arrived. I do not feel at liberty to move from here until I hear from you.

Respectfully,

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WHITESIDE'S, TENN., *October 2, 1864—12 m.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN:

Your dispatch of this a. m. received. The major-general commanding desires you to remain at Huntsville until you receive further orders from him. You will assist in protecting the working parties while repairing the railroad during your stay in Huntsville. The Third Brigade of your division will join you to-day. After the brigade joins you the major-

general commanding desires you to move your command in the direction of Athens, and if the enemy is there move upon the place and drive him away. Send back all the trains but one, which you can keep for your own convenience, and send back your orders for supplies unless you are fully provided for at Huntsville. We are on the way to Tullahoma where we shall stay to-night.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 2, 1864.*

Captain RAMSEY,
A. A. G., Maj. Gen. Thomas' Staff, Bridgeport and Stevenson:

Your dispatch just received. The Third Brigade just arrived. Working party on the Decatur railroad will probably complete the road to the junction to-day. The road from thence to Athens I am in hopes will also be completed. If so I shall move with my whole command by rail, understanding that to be your order. Please answer if I misunderstood.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 2, 1864—1 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN:

The major-general wishes you to move with your division up the road toward Athens, not waiting for a completion of the railroad, but going before so as to cover the working parties in their operations. Can you get rations at Huntsville, or will you send back for them?

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 2, 1864.*

Captain RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I understand your last dispatch to move by railroad up to obstructions and then to cover working parties toward Athens. This I shall at once do unless you otherwise order. Plenty of bread and coffee here, short everything else. I will send the train back as directed.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

STEVENSON, *October 2, 1864.*

General MORGAN:

The general wishes you to move on to Athens without reference to railroad being repaired as you go. That can be done after you have passed on. Your advance will cover working parties necessarily. If you find the enemy at Athens he wishes you to drive them out.

RAMSEY,
Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General.

STEVENSON, *October 2, 1864—2 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN:

Am here on the way to Nashville, but will stay at Tullahoma until 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. Send dispatches to Tullahoma till that time, and afterward to Nashville.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 2, 1864—10 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN:

We hear that Forrest is moving toward Columbia from Spring Hill, where he went from Lynchburg. General Rousseau will follow him to-morrow by the Columbia road, and I believe will be able to drive him toward his crossing-place, at or near Bainbridge. I therefore want General Morgan to take all General Granger's wagons at Huntsville and Decatur to haul his supplies and move direct on Bainbridge, General Granger furnishing him with competent guides. General Morgan will secure, if possible, the crossing at Bainbridge, and strike Forrest as he falls back before Rousseau. General Granger will hold the road to Stevenson and the posts of Decatur, Huntsville, and Athens securely, and place under General Morgan as many of his best cavalry as he can spare. He will also keep the country north of Huntsville well scouted to detect any movements of Forrest toward the east threatening his railroad. General Granger will also see that supplies are furnished sufficient for all the forces which may be expected in that vicinity. General Milroy has been ordered to keep thoroughly posted as to the movements of the enemy and report promptly all reliable information he may get.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

(Same to Generals Granger and Rousseau.)

HUNTSVILLE, *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Whiteside's:

The enemy left our immediate front yesterday about 2 p. m. This force no doubt began to withdraw from our neighborhood early in the morning, leaving Buford's division to occupy our attention, going in the direction of Athens, in which direction firing was heard yesterday morning, and it is said this morning. I recommended general, who arrived here last evening at 7 p. m., to send on the construction train to repair road to Decatur, which I thought was but little damaged, and I thought would be repaired this morning, and move his force to Athens, where he could have been at 8 a. m. to-day. General, however, still believes Forrest threatens the Nashville and Chattanooga road in person, with only Buford's division here. He will await your orders. Forrest was certainly at Fayetteville on the morning of the 27th. It appears to me that he would long since have struck the Nashville and Chattanooga road if he had not changed his mind and re-

turned this way. I don't think Forrest would divide his force in presence of such a heavy column; he has thus far held his command well in hand. I am satisfied myself that he was in person six miles from this place on the night of the 29th at or near the Pulaski road. I start a party of troops this morning to repair road to Decatur.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Mr. Copland, who left Elkton yesterday for this place, reports to me that about 1,800 rebels, he should judge, passed him at Madison cross-roads, about fifteen or sixteen miles from Athens, on their way to that place; took from him his mule and buggy. Some time after that another regiment passed, who reported that they had taken this place; that when two miles and a half of this place he saw signs of a train having passed, with large signs of cavalry accompanying it; that he heard firing at Athens up to 10 o'clock to-day. Mr. Copland is reported to me as being a very reliable man.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 2, 1864—5.15 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

General Morgan's force is just passing out from here, I am afraid too late to be of service at Athens. You may not be aware that General Morgan ranks me and that he has control of the entire expedition in pursuit of Forrest.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 2, 1864—7.10 p. m.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS:

The following report has just been received: Athens was attacked yesterday by a portion of General Forrest's command at 3 p. m. General Buford's command, well equipped with artillery, resumed attack this morning; cannonading very severe between 6 and 8 a. m. to-day. Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, with his regiment, Seventy-third Indiana, which I sent there by your order to reoccupy the place, repulsed the enemy handsomely; he moved off in the direction of Elk River, Major McBath, with 200 Second Tennessee Cavalry, pursuing.

R. S. GRANGER.

[OCTOBER 2, 1864.—For correspondence between A. Buford and A. B. Wade, in reference to the surrender of Athens, Ala., see Part I, p. 511.]

MURFREESBOROUGH, *October 2, 1864—4.15 p. m.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

General THOMAS:

I waited for you as long as I thought I ought, believing you would prefer I should go on to Nashville to organize the forces. I hope to have it done to-night. General Johnson and a portion of my staff went at 4 a. m. for that purpose. The cavalry will be at Shelbyville to-night and move toward Columbia at daylight to-morrow, where I hope to join it to-morrow night. I can remain in Nashville till to-morrow forenoon after starting the forces, and go on the cars to that place. After organizing I shall wait for you, which I am very anxious to do on many accounts. I hope you will approve what I have done. General Steedman will tell you what troops I have taken, and General Milroy knows those I have left behind. Stevenson is now too weak, but I hope to give Mr. Forrest very little time to assail any place. I hope you will send General Steedman on to go with me, as I greatly need him; he is acquainted with the infantry I have.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 2, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.:

The One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio will go in the place of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, which will remain. The Eighteenth Ohio will go also with you. There are here about 300 dismounted cavalry, which, if arrangements could be made to mount, could be sent also. General Morgan is moving on Athens with his force, and I fear if Forrest learns of his movement he will retreat in some hurry. I will be in Nashville at noon to-morrow.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *October 2, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

I will be in Nashville with General Steedman about noon to-morrow, 3d instant. I wish you to organize your troops as rapidly as possible, and push them forward after Forrest. Your troops should at once be followed by a construction train to repair the railroad after you, so that rations can be sent to your command, to General Morgan or to General Granger, to either Decatur, Huntsville, and even to Athens.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers. Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 2, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The One hundred and seventy-fourth and One hundred and seventy-eighth Ohio are as undisciplined as a herd of cattle, and, though good men, are not the men to fight Forrest. Transportation is very scarce, and I hope I shall not be required to take them; they will run away. I

prefer doing without them if permitted to do so. At the time your dispatch was received the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania had started and is by this time near Franklin. My force here is nearly organized and much of it will start to-night, the balance of it early in the morning. I think that with my combined forces I can whip Forrest. I do not think there is any probability of his leaving the district. General Johnson has telegraphed in regard to the dismounted cavalry. The Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania will necessarily remain at Franklin till noon to-morrow after I see you, when I will order it to return if you are still of the opinion it should not go.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 2, 1864—9 a. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have General Thomas' consent to organize a force, mounted and in wagons, to go after Forrest. I shall want to mount and put in wagons 3,500 infantry. Every horse and mule in Nashville, for which equipments may be furnished, should be obtained from Colonel Donaldson at once, and turned over to the infantry in preparation for the movement. He can give us many wagons, saddles, and if others cannot be obtained put the colonels to work to obtain these supplies, and mount their regiments or prepare conveyances at once. Send copy of this to General Johnson when he arrives. The troops should have horses, mules, or wagons, and it may be on the Franklin road or their barracks at the Richmond. Plank or board seats should be prepared for the wagon by the quartermaster's department. The teams should be six mules instead of four. If troops report to you send word to General Johnson and ask where he will have them. They had better be marched out on the Franklin pike on their arrival and bivouacked.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 2, 1864—11.35 a. m.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU, *Tullahoma:*

The following dispatch just received from Colonel Park, at Franklin:

The stage driver from Columbia was captured a little the other side of Spring Hill yesterday noon and taken back to Smith's Station. He says Forrest has taken all the block-houses, and destroyed the bridges from Spring Hill to Dark's Station. He heard cannonading this side of Columbia last evening. Forrest sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer demanding a surrender. The officer told him if he would show him artillery he would surrender. Forrest told him he had artillery, so he surrendered.

I don't think he has any artillery, yet he may have. Will keep you posted. Nothing eight miles toward Hillsborough.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 2, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Scouts have just returned from two miles beyond Spring Hill; confirm all former reports of destruction of railroad. Enemy have de-

stroyed all buildings and property on Campbell's farm near Smith's Station. Government plantation heard heavy cannonading and volleys of musketry toward Columbia. Send us some news.

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 2, 1864—11.35 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. J. B. PARK,
Franklin:

Do you understand that Columbia has been surrendered to the enemy, and how far down has the road been destroyed?

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 2, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

I do not learn that Columbia has been surrendered. I am inclined to think it is not. As near as I can learn up to this time the road is destroyed to Duck River from Spring Hill. I cannot ascertain about the bridge at Duck River. The mill at Smith's Station and depot at Spring Hill are burned. I think it would be well to put them on guard on the Northwestern road. Can you give me any news from the Chattanooga road?

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

FRANKLIN, *October 2, 1864.*

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouts report from Thompson's Station a few straggling parties of rebels from fifteen to twenty-five in a party. Cannonading was heard last night at dark in direction of Columbia from Thompson's Station. Grape Vine says there is a brigade at Hillsborough. I will watch them closely.

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

FRANKLIN, *October 2, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

Mr. J. H. White, of this place, talked with a brother in Forrest's command, at Hillsborough at 1 o'clock this p. m., and obtained this information: Forrest crossed Tennessee River with 10,000 troops and thirty cannon; destroyed railroad from Athens to Pulaski; went within twenty miles of Tullahoma; found the road so heavily garrisoned they came back to Lewisburg and divided forces. Forrest coming to Spring Hill and Buford going down the river to Columbia, where they were to form junc-

tion. I sent White out and consider this reliable; from other reliable sources he has destroyed every bridge and taken every block-house from Spring Hil lto Duck River. There has been heavy cannonading at Columbia from 2 o'clock this p. m. till 4. He will try the Northwestern road, I think; he will not come back this way unless he wants to try Nashville, which he dares not do.

J. B. PARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 2, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Biffle is reported to be on Buffalo Creek, about fifteen miles from here, 400 strong. Some detachments are crossing the river from West Tennessee, about twenty miles above. Do not think they can raise more than 1,000 to operate on this road independent of Forrest and Wheeler.

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, &c.

CAIRO, ILL., *October 2, 1864—10.30 a. m.*
(Received 11.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have sent 3,000 cavalry, under General Hatch, to cross the Tennessee, in Decatur County. They will reach the river on the 4th, and I shall meet them with 1,300 infantry and a battery of artillery, which I have brought with me from Memphis.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

CAIRO, *October 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEBSTER,
Nashville:

Where is Forrest, and what force has he? Where are our forces? I shall have 3,000 cavalry at Tennessee River Tuesday night in Clarence [Decatur] County, and send boats here to ferry them. I have with me here 1,300 infantry and a four-gun battery, and shall move up Tennessee to-day. Where is General Rousseau?

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Via Cairo:

I received your dispatch, but cannot understand; think there are errors in transmitting it. Forrest is on the Alabama road near Columbia, Maury County. His force is divided. He may have in all, this

side Tennessee River, 9,000 or 10,000 men, with twelve guns. If you can smash anything that he has left uncovered, do so by all means. He has done a great deal of damage on the Alabama road, but the Chattanooga road is yet intact. We can hold that, but are deficient in cavalry to catch the rascal.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
Cairo:

Forrest is probably near Columbia, in Maury County. His force seems to be divided. In all, he probably has 10,000 men, with fifteen pieces of artillery. He was reported from Pulaski; crossed over to the Chattanooga road, which he found strongly defended; returned to the Alabama road, leaving 2,500 men to threaten Huntsville. A strong diversion from the direction I understand your dispatch to intimate would be of great service. Keep me advised of your movements.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., CAV. CORPS, DEPT. OF WEST TENN.,
In the Field, October 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

I reached this point—Bolivar—to-day, and will have my command across the Hatchie to-night. I was delayed building a bridge across Wolf and also the Hatchie. I hear of a force of some 400 to 600 at Jackson, but shall not disturb them. I have captured a few prisoners. I expect to reach the river in two days and a half.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 83. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864.*

The following movements are ordered:

I. Major-General Slocum, with the Twentieth Corps, will hold Atlanta and the Chattahoochee bridge, and all detachments of other troops or corps will report to him and be assigned by him to posts looking to the security of this depot.

II. All the rest of the army, provided with ten days' rations, will move by the Chattahoochee bridge to Smyrna Camp-Ground, Ruff's Station—the Army of the Cumberland, Major-General Stanley on the center, looking west; the Army of the Ohio, Brigadier-General Cox, on the right, and the Army of the Tennessee, Major-General Howard, on the left.

III. The general commanding will be near the center.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS: MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864. (Received 10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

I have messages by signal from Kenesaw and Allatoona. All quiet. Davis is following you. If General Elliott can get to Powder Springs and Dallas I may not move any more troops, but I want you to make the road hence to Allatoona and Etowah bridge all secure.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864. (Received 10.30 a. m.)

General D. S. STANLEY:

General Sherman has left it at the option of General Vandever to move to Kenesaw and near there. Marietta as a place is not essential.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

ATLANTA, *October 3, 1864.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY:

Certainly, you should have a telegraph operator, if I have to send my own. One is already gone to you. Develop Hood's game. Keep infantry well in hand, and I will keep the Armies of the Ohio and Tennessee ready to start at an hour's notice.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SMYRNA CAMP-GROUND, *October 3, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: We cannot get the telegraph to work, and I send this via the office at Chattahoochee bridge. I arrived here at 2.30 p. m. General Davis is at Chattahoochee bridge, one division on this side, the other not yet across. I have sent word for him to come up to this point in the morning. I have heard no firing nor have I heard anything from the cavalry. Have communicated with General Vandever at Marietta. He reports that he sent scouts out ten miles west of Marietta but they saw nothing, and he has been advised to remain at Marietta to-night. If Hood shows any disposition to turn east I will move to Lost Mountain in the morning. Any message for me will have to be sent by the bridge.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

Move your two divisions by the nearest practicable route to the railroad bridge, cross above and move on the left of General Stanley about

the old rebel line at Smyrna Camp or Ruff's Station, looking to the west. If the reconnaissance in progress to-day confirms present appearances we will have to strike the enemy over between that point and Dallas. Have your wagons to follow you only to the old rebel lines west of the bridge. Cross your men ahead of General Stanley's wagons, but his wagons will have precedence of yours. General Stanley passed here about 7 a. m.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, *White Hall, Ga., October 3, 1864.*

The troops of this corps will move to-day in the following order:

General Carlin will move his division from his present camp by the most direct road intersecting the Turner's Ferry road near Myers' house, at which point further instructions will be given him.

General Baird will follow General Carlin, moving upon the same road.

The ammunition, ambulance, and headquarters trains will follow immediately in the rear of their respective divisions.

All the trains will follow the column in the order in which their respective divisions have moved.

A field battery has been ordered to report to each division, and during the approaching active operations will be attached to their divisions and subject to their commands.

General Carlin, being in the advance, will see that the roads are in condition for the passage of the troops and trains.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis:

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH OHIO CAVALRY,
Near Decatur, Ga., October 3, 1864.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Chief of Cav., Dept. of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that the Fourth Army Corps left here last night and the Twenty-third Army Corps is already on the move, and by to-morrow night my regiment will be here with no troops within three miles of it. I do not think it safe to remain here, but await your order.

This communication is forwarded direct as I am not informed of the locality of either the brigade or division headquarters.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. P. ROBIE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

MARIETTA, *October 3, 1864.*

Major JENNINGS,
Commanding First Brigade, Second Division:

MAJOR: The enemy drove my men from Big Shanty this evening. There is a force at Lost Mountain. General Sherman sends me the inclosed orders.* Under this order of General Sherman you will move

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* See Sherman to Vandever, p. 51.

your command this way at once. Communicate this to General Elliott and General Garrard. Major-General Stanley, with four divisions, is encamped five miles south of me to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—There is considerable force of the enemy at Lost Mountain.
W. V.

NEAR SLY'S BRIDGE, *October 3, 1864—6 p. m.*

[Capt. LEVI T. GRIFFIN:]

CAPTAIN: I have just received an order from General Elliott to report with two regiments of this brigade to you, leaving one here. We have been upon the move all day, and have just partially gone into camp at this place. If possible I would like to remain here to-night, and will report to you at any hour of the morning you may wish. We have a picket at Muddy Creek of fifty men a mile in front of us. Lieutenant Roys, commanding the picket, reports a force of 400 rebel cavalry on the other side of Muddy Creek. We are well picketed here. Have just sent a party of twenty five men to Marietta to communicate with the commanding officer there and tell him what we know. I send you two prisoners we have just taken, who report Hood's army four miles west of Lost Mountain at daylight this morning. They belong to Polk's old corps. You may get valuable information from them. By just such stragglers one of General Kilpatrick's staff officers was shot dead near here this p. m. Please request Doctor Wise, of General Kilpatrick's staff, to send an ambulance for his body. We have but one ambulance, and have here one wounded man shot to-day. The officer going to Marietta takes with him the news brought in by these prisoners. Please send orders by the bearer.

Respectfully,

W. H. JENNINGS,
Major, Commanding.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Noyes' Creek, October 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

The general commanding directs that to-morrow you destroy the bridge over Noyes' Creek, and follow in rear of Second Cavalry Division. The Second Division will march at 7 a. m.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 3, 1864.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

General Gillem telegraphs that he attacked the enemy, under General Vaughn, at Carter's Station at 3 o'clock September 30. The engagement continued until noon the next day, when the enemy returned toward Zollicoffer. I have not heard from General Burbridge.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 3, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: During my brief visit to Kentucky I have learned that affairs here are in some respects in a very bad condition. There seems to have been criminal looseness, and, in some instances, gross corruption in the administration of military justice. Public enemies of the worst character have received their liberty by payment of large fees to lawyers having personal influence with the commanding officers, while innocent persons have been kept in prison a long time without trial. The provost-marshal's department at Louisville and the military police of the District of Kentucky appear to have been mainly engaged in trading in negro substitutes and extorting fines for violation of petty regulations. The officers of police appear to have performed all the duties of public prosecutors, judge, and receiver of moneys. These seem to be notorious facts. An investigation into the transactions of the police and provost-marshals is now progressing, and I have ordered the arrest of the parties so far implicated. The charges relative to corruption in the release of prisoners involve the official character of Brevet-Major-General Burbridge, who is now absent and who was assigned to his present command by order of the President or Lieutenant-General Grant, and who has been acting in reference to the arrest and disposition of disloyal persons under direct orders from your headquarters. Because of these facts I have taken no steps to investigate the charges which may affect General Burbridge, and respectfully refer the matter to you for such action as you may deem proper.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

DECATUR, GA., *October 3, 1864—8 a. m.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON, *Aide-de-Camp, Atlanta:*

My last orders were to be in readiness for speedy movement. Shall I send my hospitals, &c., into Atlanta without further notice, or wait till we actually move?

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DECATUR, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Atlanta:*

The breaking of telegraph by the storm last night delayed your message till this hour (10 o'clock). I will put everything on the road for Atlanta which is going there, and march the troops in rear of our old lines. I think there is no doubt we shall reach the bridge to-night.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

ATLANTA, *October 3, 1864.*

General COX, *Decatur, Ga.:*

I have now telegraphic communication with Rome, Allatoona, and Marietta. All quiet. You need not move, but be all ready to start at a minute's notice.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

DECATUR, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Atlanta:*

Your dispatch countermanding movement received. I am sending into Atlanta our incumbrances, &c., as we began doing this morning, and will keep ready for movement at shortest notice.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Army of the Ohio.

ATLANTA, *October 3, 1864.*

General COX, *Decatur, Ga.:*

You will move your command for the bridge and Ruff's Station at daybreak to-morrow. Leave Colonel Garrard's cavalry to guard and picket the roads north and east of Atlanta, reporting to General Slocum. Please answer.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 128. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Decatur, Ga., October 3, 1864.*

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III. The Army of the Ohio will move at 1 p. m. this day for Chattahoochee bridge.

The Third Division will be in advance. The baggage of each division will follow the division to which it belongs, a rear guard of one brigade of the Second Division bringing up the extreme rear.

The cavalry will remain at Decatur until all the quartermaster's property, hospital, extra baggage, &c., is removed to Atlanta, and will picket all roads east and northeast of Atlanta until further orders.

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By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

THEO. COX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

Lieutenant Brown, of my staff, left Bull's Gap early yesterday morning with dispatches for Generals Burbridge and Ammen. General Ammen is at or near Carter's Station; reports skirmishing and some cannonading near Rheatown. It is rumored Burbridge has taken saltworks. Nothing definite.

DAVIS TILLSON,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, TENN., *October 3, 1864.*

Colonel BASCOM, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Colonel Johnson sent a messenger to Cleveland this morning reporting that Wheeler was at Dalton and that he had demanded the surrender of the place. I return to Cleveland this afternoon.

H. G. GIBSON,
Colonel Second Ohio Heavy Artillery.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864.

General O. O. HOWARD,
East Point:

I now have communication with Marietta, Kingston, and Rome. All quiet, yet it is manifest Hood contemplates something. Make all your preparations, but do not actually move till further notice. Generals Stanley and Davis will be enough to support the cavalry and find out what is the matter.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
East Point:

March your command to-morrow to Ruff's Station, toward Marietta. Do you know if Kilpatrick's dismounted men have come in from Sandtown; if not, send them word to come into Atlanta. Please answer.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 225. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *East Point, Ga., October 3, 1864.*

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VI. This army will, unless otherwise ordered, move, with ten days' rations, in accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 83, Military Division of the Mississippi, at 5 a. m. to-morrow, October 4, 1864. Corps commanders will make all necessary arrangements to-day accordingly.

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XIX. In accordance with instructions heretofore given this army will move to-morrow, in the following order:

1. Major-General Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will, at 5 o'clock, move his command out on the nearest road to the right, crossing the Green's Ferry road at Augustus Wilson's; thence to the Turner's Ferry road, which he will pursue as far as Mason's Church; thence to the right on the river road to the Chattahoochee River, near the bridge, and thence across the pontoon bridge to Ruff's Station.

2. Brigadier-General Ransom, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will, at the same hour, move out his command on the main Atlanta road, turning to the left at the race-course, and striking across to the Turner's Ferry road at the Bald Hill, formerly occupied by General Davis' right; thence on a road substantially parallel to that pursued by the Fifteenth Corps to the Chattahoochee River, and crossing the pontoon bridge proceed to Ruff's Station.

The supply train of the entire army will follow the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Seventeenth Corps, and the First Division, General Fuller commanding, will form the rear guard, following the supply train.

The column arriving first at the bridge will have the right of way.

The ambulances and ammunition train will, as usual, move with their respective divisions and corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 135. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *East Point, Ga., October 3, 1864.*

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III. The Fifteenth Army Corps will march precisely at 5 a. m. tomorrow in the following order: First, advance guard, to be furnished by First Division; second, First Division, including Battery F, Second Missouri Light Artillery, Fourth Ohio Battery, First Iowa Battery; third, Second Division, including first section Battery H, First Illinois Light Artillery, Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery; fourth, headquarters of Fifteenth Army Corps and of divisions behind ambulances and ammunition of Second Division; fifth, rear guard of one brigade, to be furnished by the Second Division. The ambulances and ten wagons infantry ammunition will follow their respective divisions. The bulk of the trains will follow the Seventeenth Army Corps, and division commanders will detail the necessary guards to accompany these trains.

As this corps will march nearest to the enemy, commanding officers will exert all means to keep the column well closed up and ready for any emergency, and not permit straggling under any pretense whatsoever.

A strong line of flankers will be thrown out, principally on the left flank.

Pickets will be relieved when the whole corps is on the line of march.

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By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHITESIDE'S, *October 3, 1864.*

General JOHN E. SMITH:

Following dispatch just received from cavalry at Trenton, under date of to-day:

Wheeler, with his command, crossed Lookout Mountain, on the road to Dalton, on Saturday. He came from Tuscumbia. I went within twelve miles of Lebanon yesterday. Came back to Valley Head last night. Two corps of rebel infantry are near Blue Mountain. They draw supplies from Talladega by rail. The country is very full of Hood's, Wheeler's, and Wetherspoon's scouts.

GEO. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

RESACA, *October 3, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SMITH,
Commanding:

The railroad bridge at this point was carried away this a. m. by the current and accumulation of drift. A locomotive and flat-cars are needed to haul timber to rebuild it. There is a plenty of timber and

material near here. The wire is working to Cartersville. General Raum telegraphs that troops have been sent from there to the relief of Acworth. Marietta is reported captured. A large wagon train of the enemy crossed the road near Dalton yesterday, moving south. The main force of the enemy left the train where it crossed the road, passed down between the railroad and the mountains on the west, and passed up toward Villanow through the gap. This force is reported to consist of five regiments and three pieces of artillery. The bridges across the Chattahoochee have been carried away.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. R. WEVER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cartersville, October 3, 1864. (Received 8.10 p. m.)

[General JOHN E. SMITH:]

GENERAL: I have dispatches from Resaca to the effect that Wheeler, with a large force, camped night before last near Snake Creek Gap; that part of his force tore up the track, &c., north of Tilton at daylight this morning, and that a heavy force crossed the railroad during the night, going south. It is thought that he intends to try and capture 4,000 head of cattle now near Adairsville. I propose sending all the Fifth Ohio Cavalry to Adairsville in the morning. If you can send any mounted men I think it would be well to do so. I suggest that you telegraph to Colonel Watkins to send his available force at daylight to protect the cattle. My impression is that Wheeler has not been able to ford the Coosawattee to-day. It may fall enough to-night to be fordable four miles above Field's Mill to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cartersville, October 3, 1864. (Received 9.10 p. m.)

[General JOHN E. SMITH:]

GENERAL: There are no trains by which troops can be sent to Adairsville. The Rome train is off the track, and there is no train nearer than Marietta. I intend sending a hand-car at daylight in the morning to Marietta for a train, and will immediately send infantry to guard the cattle. General Corse has offered from 1,000 to 5,000 men for that purpose, if necessary. Colonels Heath and Watkins will be able to reach there with their men before infantry can be sent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864.

General VANDEVER,
Marietta:

There is no doubt Hood is over about Powder Springs with a part of his infantry and cavalry, and the balance is intrenched down by Palmetto. I have sent four divisions to Smyrna, and in case you are

threatened join them, or better, take refuge on Kenesaw. Don't lose your men. Marietta is of no value to us, and it might be well now to move your command to Kenesaw where you could better guard the road. Two hundred men on the mountain and the balance on the ridge next north would be impregnable. If you have reason to believe a heavy force of the enemy is in striking distance of you, you had better move at once. A town is a weakness in military matters.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864.

General VANDEVER,
Marietta:

Generals Stanley and Davis will be at Smyrna Camp, five miles this side of Marietta, to-night.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864.

General VANDEVER,
Marietta, Ga.:

Let me know what information you have about General Elliott's or General Garrard's cavalry. Let them know that General Sherman wants the force at Big Shanty cleaned out, and wants it done to-night if possible.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

MARIETTA, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I cannot learn that this point is threatened. Have had skirmishing during the day with small parties of cavalry near Big Shanty. Toward evening enemy passed in greater force. Have sent a force with two pieces to occupy the ridge north of Kenesaw. Reconnoitered on Dallas road to-day ten miles; found nothing; have sent to communicate with General Stanley.

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The enemy drove my men from Big Shanty this evening. He is encamped in considerable force at Lost Mountain. I have notified General Stanley.

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Received your dispatch. Have transmitted message by signal to Allatoona, to be sent thence to Kingston and Rome. Force that attacked Big Shanty reported at 800. Most of our men escaped and are coming in with arms.

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

Hood is meditating some plan on a large scale. One corps is intrenched below Campbellton, and two corps are across below Sweet Water, about Powder Springs. I send Generals Stanley and Davis over to-day, and may follow to-morrow myself with a heavy force. I am willing he should go to Blue Mountain, or to strike our road at Acworth or Cassville.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

Wait a little before burning those towns, till we see what Hood is going to attempt.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Allatoona:

Hood has some infantry and cavalry about Powder Springs. I am watching him close. He might deceive us by his cavalry along Noyes' Creek, and slip up to Acworth and Allatoona. I want the utmost vigilance there. If he goes for Allatoona I want him delayed only long enough for me to reach his rear. Of course his cavalry can only run across the road and bother us, but his infantry would try to capture stores, without which Hood cannot stay where he is. If he moves up toward Allatoona I will surely come in force.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARIETTA, GA., *October 3, 1864—10 a. m.*

Lieutenant FISH:

Telegraph wire down both ways. Will notify you as soon as repaired. Ask Allatoona if the wire is all O. K. between there and Big Shanty.

BURTON,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

MARIETTA, GA., *October 3, 1864—10.15 a. m.*

Lieutenant FISH:

Tell operators at Big Shanty and Allatoona to send men. Break both sides of Big Shanty.

MURRAY,
Operator.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 3, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

ALLATOONA OPERATOR:

Wires down both sides of Marietta. How is line between you and Big Shanty?

FISH,
Signal Officer.

ALLATOONA, *October 3, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

[Lieutenant FISH:]

Can work with Big Shanty at times. Have sent repairer there. Tell Marietta to send his repairer north. O. K. north of here.

FARNHAM,
Operator.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 3, 1864—1 p. m.*

Captain BACHTELL:

Wire down both sides Marietta; also between Big Shanty and Allatoona. North of Allatoona all O. K. All quiet here. Cannonading to the southwest.

FISH,
Signal Officer.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN,* *October 3, 1864—2 p. m.*

OPERATOR AT ALLATOONA:

Inquire by telegraph of Cartersville, Kingston, and Rome, if there is any news there.

SHERMAN,
Major-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 3, 1864—3 p. m.*

Captain RANDALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A large body of rebel cavalry are now about three miles due west, near the railroad.

FISH.

Question. Can you see any teams?
Answer. One ambulance.
Question. Are they not railroad repairers? How many can you see?
Answer. No. About a regiment.
Question. General wishes to know certain if they are rebels?
Answer. Yes; they are rebels. They fired into the train.

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*Originally sent by Sherman from Atlanta, addressed to Commanding Officer at Allatoona, and repeated by signal from Kenesaw.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 246. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VII. This command will move to-morrow morning as follows, viz: First, the Third Division, Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett, will take the advance, moving promptly at 5 o'clock, on a road to be indicated by a staff officer from these headquarters; second, the Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Belknap, will follow the Third Division, keeping well closed on its rear; third, the supply train of the corps, under charge of Lieut. Col. E. M. Joel, chief quartermaster, will follow the Fourth Division; fourth, the First Division, Brigadier-General Fuller, will move at 9 o'clock on the road toward Atlanta, and will fall into the column in rear of the wagon train.

2. The men will be supplied with three days' rations in haversacks, from to-morrow morning.

3. Upon receipt of this order each division commander will send a staff officer to these headquarters for additional instructions.

By command of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom:

[ROWLAND COX,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 3, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Headquarters:

I have ordered Generals Stanley and Davis to march their commands to the old rebel lines at Smyrna Camp, this side of Marietta, to counteract a similar move by our antagonist. I will leave General Slocum in command here with his corps and the small headquarters guard, and with the rest of the army will strike at the enemy if he attempts to make a lodgment on the road this side of Kingston. I give you the notice that you may understand the movement of troops. Your headquarters for the present had better remain as now.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 3, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I reached this place at 2 p. m. to-day, and found that Rousseau had organized and dispatched his troops down the Alabama road as far as Franklin, and will continue after Forrest until he overtakes him, if Forrest does not get cross the river before he reaches him. Major-General Washburn is coming up the Tennessee River with 3,000 cavalry and 1,500 infantry. He was directed by Webster before my arrival to land his infantry at Johnsonville to aid in the protection of the depot there, and to proceed up the river to Clifton with his cavalry, and to move toward Athens for the purpose of striking Forrest's flank or cutting off his communication with Bainbridge. General Morgan, as I dispatched you last night, is moving from Athens upon Bainbridge, so it appears to me there is a fair chance of hemming Forrest in and destroying his

command. The river is not fordable, and if we seize his means of crossing at Bainbridge he will be unable to cross anywhere else, and I think Rousseau ought certainly to destroy him. Two Ohio and three Kentucky regiments of the re-enforcements have arrived and are being distributed along the railroad.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 3, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 4th.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Enemy gone from Decatur railroad, having destroyed four miles of it, including three bridges over Carter's Creek, in addition to those already reported. Morgan caught Buford near Athens and punished him slightly. General Thomas arrived here to-day. No wires farther than Dalton, where Wheeler has again appeared and cut them and railroad. Hood said to have gone to Blue Mountain, to what end no one conceives.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Two miles and a half south of Athens, Ala.,
October 3, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Captain RAMSEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

My command has just reached this point. Most of yesterday and all night repairing railroad between Huntsville and the Decatur Junction. The road from junction to this point all right; from this to Athens the road badly cut up. Citizens living here inform me that rebel cavalry moved toward Tennessee River night before last and yesterday morning. Our forces have possession of Athens.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

ATHENS, ALA., *October 3, 1864—7 p. m.*

Capt. R. H. RAMSEY,
A. A. G., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

Your dispatch, dated Tullahoma, October 2, 10 p. m., received at 6.30 this p. m. As soon as the rations and wagons arrive I will move, as directed, to Bainbridge. The opinion of officers here is that Buford, with his forces, has succeeded in crossing the Tennessee. It has been raining heavily for nearly twenty-four hours. I am fearful if it continues during the night Elk River will be unfordable to-morrow. Not having pontoons, this, of course, would prevent my reaching Bainbridge in time. I shall have to wait for my train and supplies, there being none in the country.

11.45 P. M.

Two railroad trains just arrived loaded with rations and wagons. There are but 175 cavalrymen here.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Cavalry returned from near Lebanon last night, report two corps rebel infantry near Blue Mountain. They draw supplies from Talladega by rail. The country is very full of Hood's, Wheeler's, and Wetherspoon's scouts.

JOHN E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

WARTRACE, *October 3, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE:

General Wagner will send all the force necessary to protect the railroad. Engage Wheeler and drive him out of the district. I am here with General Thomas, and go to take command of the troops to engage Forrest.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

DALTON, *October 3, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The troops sent me arrived two hours ago. Wheeler did not attack this morning, as I expected he would. He summoned me to surrender unconditionally, which I refused. He then left during the night, moving southeast of the railroad. His force is estimated at from 5,000 to 4,000 men, with four guns without ammunition, and a large [*sic*]. My lieutenant-colonel, who received the flag of truce, saw over 1,000 men in line at the bridge south of here. I had no men captured. The bridge south of here is very slightly impaired; can be repaired in two hours. The railroad as far as five miles south of here, as far as the cavalry have been, with above exception, is all right. At Tilton I understand a few men were captured. The bridge north of here and the Tukotee are all right. Telegraph is being repaired now. Two divisions of rebel cavalry were reported last night six miles east of here at the foot of Tukotee Ridge. I notified commander at Calhoun of Wheeler's movements by courier. Shall I retain the regiment sent me for the present? Please answer.

L. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. L. P. BRADLEY, *Commanding at Bridgeport:*

The enemy were threatening at Dalton yesterday. I have sent three of my regiments there.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following information, collected from my scouts, just returned from north of Meridian, and deserter, is perfectly reliable: On Thursday, after Forrest's command had passed Fayetteville eight or nine miles,

Forrest divided his forces, sending his train under escort of Buford's division and one brigade, in all between 4,000 to 5,000 men, by Athens, to recross the river. Buford on Friday night and Saturday morning [was] in the neighborhood of this city, as I have reported. Forrest himself on Friday night was within six miles of city, and no doubt signed the communication sent to me. The force, which he (Forrest) is to command in person, turned off toward Nashville on Thursday, and, the deserter states, is going through to Kentucky. The deserter's statement in all else has been confirmed. He says that the force with Forrest is 5,000. Deserter says that it is expected that Wheeler would co-operate with Forrest in destruction of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tenn., October 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

At last I have improvised a mobile force, able, I think, to fight and whip Forrest, though that is not so easily done. My new command, on horses and mules and in wagons, is now at and near Franklin, and will go twelve miles beyond that point this evening. I am waiting to see General Thomas, expected every moment, when I shall join my command and hunt up and fight Forrest, when I can catch him. He has destroyed the railroad from Spring Hill to Athens, I suppose, or nearly so. The block-house garrisons stampeded and surrendered. I hope we shall defeat and destroy Forrest now, and save the Chattanooga railroad. We shall see. The mounting and organization of my command began yesterday at noon by General Johnson, whose efficiency is unequaled.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tenn., October 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: General Starkweather telegraphs that Mary McNell, one of our scouts, who left Florence this morning, and other scouts just in from the Tennessee River, report that that stream has risen four feet, and is not now fordable. I have telegraphed to Johnsonville to know if this is correct.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. POLK.

PULASKI, TENN., *October 3, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

My couriers have just arrived from Athens. Buford attacked the place at daylight yesterday morning, shelled for two hours, and then demanded surrender. Officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, Seventy-third Indiana Infantry) commanding replied he did not get his feet wet in

crossing Muscle Shoals and could not surrender. Fight continued. Buford was very handsomely repulsed, and retreated in direction of Florence. Buford's whole command was there, as learned from orders found. General Croxton was at Farmington at 10 a. m. All quiet here. Repaired line north yesterday, and will have it repaired to Athens, probably, to night. News of fighting above you heard already. I sent dispatches and couriers with all the news to you. Many of my scouts have been captured.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

COLUMBIA. *October 3, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Forrest camped last night six miles from here on Mount Pleasant pike. Information just received that he is moving in direction of Waynesborough.

WM. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

COLUMBIA, *October 3, 1864.*

Major POLK:

Forrest passed through Mount Pleasant this morning. He paroled all his prisoners. Their report is that he was moving on Northwestern railroad. About five miles of railroad is destroyed between Carter's Creek and Spring Hill, including three small bridges. Have a force repairing, and it can be finished this week. Forrest lost 6 killed here yesterday. We had no loss. Can hear of no rebels near us. Nothing from below. The railroad is probably damaged near Culleoka.

WM. B. SIPES,
Colonel.

COLUMBIA, *October 3, 1864—3 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

From best information Forrest is going toward Northwestern railroad with intention of destroying that road.

WM. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding.

KINGSTON SPRINGS, *October 3, 1864—8.15 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Cain, commanding detachment at section 14, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, reports to me by telegraph at 8.15 this p. m. as follows:

McNary, with a force estimated at from 50 to 150 men, was within two miles of his camp, and left in the direction of Nashville about 5 p. m. He appears to have some of Wheeler's men with him.

W. R. SELLON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twelfth U. S. Colored Infantry.

FARMINGTON, *October 3, 1864—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 4th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

I will be near Lewisburg to-night. Cannot learn where Forrest is. Citizens leaving Pulaski this morning report all quiet there. I believe that Forrest has gone to the Northwestern railroad. Please answer, giving me all the information you can.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, *Lexington, Ky., October 3, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in obedience to orders from the commanding general Army of the Ohio, is hereby assigned to special duty at the post of Louisville, from September 26, the date of reporting.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 3, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: I have just been informed by telegraph from the post commander at Columbus, Ky., that a force of 500 cavalry, under Colonel Tansil, left Jackson, Tenn., on yesterday, moving in this direction, and fear, from what I learn, that it is the advance of a larger force. Can you give me any assistance? I have telegraphed for two gunboats to proceed from Mound City to Columbus.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *October 3, 1864.*

Capt. J. GRAHAM, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have information this evening from a reliable Union man that Colonel Tansil left Jackson, Tenn., with 500 cavalry on last Thursday, and at latest accounts was moving in this direction. I feel insecure with the number of troops I have at present. Can a gun-boat be sent here to protect town and Government buildings until re-enforcements arrive?

JAMES N. McARTHUR,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 3, 1864.*

Col. J. N. McARTHUR, *Commanding, Columbus, Ky.:*

COLONEL: I am making every exertion to re-enforce you. Keep me well posted.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 3, 1864.*

Colonel MCARTHUR,
Commanding, Columbus, Ky.:

COLONEL: I have telegraphed to Captain Pennock to send you two gun-boats.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 3, 1864.*

Captain PENNOCK,
Mound City, Ill.:

CAPTAIN: Send two gun-boats to Columbus at once, the force there being insufficient to protect the place, and an attack is expected.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

MOUND CITY, ILL., *October 3, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MEREDITH,
Commanding:

I will send one gun-boat to Columbus, the only one available. Please inform me what force threatens Columbus, and their whereabouts.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Captain, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

WASHINGTON, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Department:

Captain Meriweather, provost-marshal at Jeffersonville, Ind., telegraphs that there is an uprising in Orange and Crawford Counties. Five hundred men assembled to resist draft, armed, and taking horses, arms, and money from citizens and home guards, and have sent runners for re-enforcements. I have no other information in regard to this particular disturbance, but there is abundant evidence to show that there is a large number of bad men in Indiana partially organized and armed to resist laws not agreeable to them. I sent you by mail last night copy of a report from an operator I now have in Indiana. A regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps left Albany yesterday for Indiana, to be distributed as guards at headquarters of different provost-marshals. It started without reference to this disturbance. It will report to Col. James G. Jones, provost-marshal-general, at Indianapolis.

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

COLUMBUS, *October 3, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General HOVEY,
Indianapolis:

Have just been furnished with a telegram from Provost-Marshal Meriweather, reporting resistance to the draft in Orange and Crawford Counties. If this is the case I am exceedingly anxious to make an example of the disturbers of the peace. I desire to hit them hard, and if done effectually it will put an end to all this resistance to the en-

forcement of the laws. Have you troops sufficient for this service? If not, let me know, and if I should have to send re-enforcements from Ohio or Kentucky I will go to the threatened point myself and see what can be done.

J. HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 3, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Johnsonville, Tenn.:

Proceed to Clifton. General Morgan, with a division, is moving toward Athens from Huntsville. General Rousseau moves with a good force from here.

By order of General Sherman:

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 3, 1864.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

CAPTAIN: After the firing upon my men on Wolf River yesterday I sent out a scout under Captain Johnson, who got track of some of the guerrilla party and pursued them beyond Raleigh. On their return my men captured William L. Gill, private, Company D, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry. He has been discharged once, and now pretends to be absent on "French" furlough. He had a revolver, with C. S. Army belt, and has been in the neighborhood of our lines for weeks; his sister, Mrs. Sellers, lives just outside our lines, and the spy says he came up here to get some clothes, hat, boots, &c. He was captured about four miles from here. The following citizens were also brought in, having been found on the road under suspicious circumstances: W. R. Taylor, lives near Raleigh; William Alsop, lives near Raleigh, and a negro whom I have released. I send the others forward under guard. There seems to be a band of conscripting rebels (a furloughed "regiment") about Big Creek and the Hatchie. The Raleigh and Somerville road and the road to this place are patrolled by them. The shooting yesterday was known along the whole road to Raleigh. The people at the churches all saw the guerrillas as well as the people at home. They are allowed to come in without remonstrance, and helped away by false information to our pursuing force. Two of the men who did the shooting yesterday live within five and six miles of here; one's name is Harris and the other Jones. Their families (one's father and the other's mother) remain at home. I yesterday transmitted to General Washburn a communication in regard to this matter, and will not repeat the request then made, as I suppose it will be granted at the proper time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

I have determined to prefer the charge against Gill of being a spy, which please find inclosed.

NOBLE,
Colonel.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 4, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Wilson has been selected to go west to command Sherman's cavalry. As he is junior to the officers now serving with it, I would respectfully request that he be brevetted a major-general and assigned to duty with that rank.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 4, 1864—7.36 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN, *Atlanta:*

Governor Morton informs this Department that you have closed the office of the Indiana State Agency Sanitary Commission, and turned over its property to the United States Sanitary Commission. You will please report the reasons for the proceeding. The State agencies have generally been found efficient, trustworthy, and entitled to protection, and for this reason the hostility of the United States Commission to them has not been favored.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 4, 1864—7.34 p. m.

Governor MORTON,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

General Sherman has been called upon for explanation of his action in relation to your Sanitary Commission. This Department will not favor any action to the prejudice of your well-conducted system, and least of all in favor of the United States Sanitary Commission.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., October 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 2d instant, in relation to the movements of the Western armies, and the preparations ordered by the staff officers of General Canby, is received. When this campaign was commenced, nothing else was in contemplation but that Sherman, after capturing Atlanta, should connect with Canby at Mobile. Drawing the Nineteenth Corps, however, from Canby, and the movements of Kirby Smith demanding the presence of all of Canby's surplus forces in another direction, have made it impossible to carry out the plan as early as was contemplated. Any considerable force to co-operate with Sherman on the sea-coast must now be sent from here. The question is whether, under such circumstances, Augusta and Savannah would not be a better line than Selma, Montgomery, and Mobile. I think Savannah might be taken by surprise with one corps from here and such troops as Foster

could spare from the Department of the South. This is my view, but before giving positive orders I want to make a visit to Washington and consult a little on the subject. All Canby can do with his present force is to make demonstrations on Mobile and up the Appalachicola toward Columbus. He cannot possibly have the force to require the transportation your letters would indicate he has called for, or to consume the supplies. Either line indicated would cut off the supplies from the rich districts of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi equally well. Whichever way Sherman moves he will undoubtedly encounter Hood's army, and in crossing to the sea-coast will sever the connection between Lee's army and this district of country. I wrote to Sherman on this subject, sending my letter by a staff officer. He is ready to attempt (and feels confident of his ability to succeed) to make his way to either the Savannah River or any of the navigable streams emptying into the Atlantic or Gulf, if he is only certain of finding a base open for him when he arrives. The supplies Canby was ordering I presume were intended for the use of Sherman's army. I do not deem it necessary to accumulate them in any great quantity until the base to which he is to make his way is secured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 1.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

General Wilson has been ordered to report to you, and that he may have rank to command your cavalry I have asked that he be brevetted a major-general, and assigned with that rank. I believe Wilson will add 50 per cent. to the effectiveness of your cavalry.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., October 4, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 20th ultimo,* inclosing a communication from General Schofield in regard to the question of command between himself and General Stanley, has been submitted to the Secretary of War, and I am directed to reply as follows:

When the President of the United States has, under the act of April 4, 1862, assigned an officer to the command of an army, army corps, or department, no other officer of the same grade, although senior in rank, can assume or exercise the command of such army, army corps, or department.

Suppose a general commanding in the field should attach to an army corps a division commanded by an officer ranking by seniority the commander of that corps, the former could not assume command of the corps by virtue of that seniority, because, in the language of the Sixty-second Article of War, it has been "otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States." Suppose there be assigned

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* See Part II, p. 413.

to a department or army an army corps commanded by an officer ranking the department or army commander, the former could not claim to command the latter, because the President has "otherwise specially directed." The commander of an "army" is of higher rank than the commander of an "army corps," and the latter must yield when the two act together. So where two or more army corps act in the same department the commander so assigned by the President must command the whole, without regard to seniority. The case, however, is different where two corps in the same army or department "shall happen to join or do duty together," and not under the immediate orders of the department or army commander. Under such circumstances the corps commander of the highest rank would command the whole until "otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States." The same reasoning applies to two divisions which "shall happen to join or do duty together" beyond the direct authority of their corps commanders.

Although General Stanley's claim to the command of the joint forces on the occasion alluded to is not sustained, it was nevertheless General Schofield's duty to acquiesce in your decision, and obey General Stanley's orders; and the Secretary of War is gratified to find in his conduct on the occasion, and in the tone of his protest, the spirit and subordination so commendable in the good soldier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Smyrna Camp-Ground, October 4, 1864—6.10 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

I have not yet heard from General Elliott, except indirectly through one of General Vandever's scouts. Has he reported to you yet, and have you yet received any information of Hood's whereabouts? General Vandever's scout brings a story that a citizen told him that Hood, with a large force, was at Powder Springs last night, and was moving north via Dallas. I have received no other information of such facts.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Atlanta, Ga., October 4, 1864.

General D. S. STANLEY,
Smyrna Camp:

I heard from General Elliott last night. He was on the Sandtown and Allatoona road, and reported he would push for Dallas to-day. Hood is reported with infantry at Powder Springs and Dallas; his cavalry upon our road above Marietta. I will be up to-day and move to Kenesaw. Cox and Howard moved at daylight, and will reach Smyrna to-night. Send word to Vandever to move his force to Kenesaw, leaving a picket in Marietta.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SMYRNA CAMP, *October 4, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Shall I move to the west of Kenesaw and tell Davis to follow?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

CHATTAHOOCHEE BRIDGE, *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

General D. S. STANLEY,
S[myrna]:

Yes, move to Little Kenesaw and west of it, taking a strong position. If you can communicate with Elliott tell him in my name to interpose with his whole cavalry force between Dallas and Allatoona and strike toward any force in the direction of Acworth. General Howard is here and General Cox expected every moment. I will push them forward to-night to Smyrna Camp. Leave a small brigade there until Howard or Cox arrives to cover your trains and keep communication. I will either be at Smyrna or Marietta to-night. Please answer.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Smyrna Camp-Ground, October 4, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Chattahoochee Bridge:

I will move in a few minutes, leaving a brigade at this point. Elliott has already passed west of Marietta, and is moving to attack the rebel force at Big Shanty.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Chattahoochee Bridge, October 4, 1864.

General D. S. STANLEY,
En route for Little Kenesaw:

I have a message from General Davis, and have just ordered him up to take position on your left.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LITTLE KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 4, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Marietta, or Smyrna Camp-Ground:

We arrived here at 3.30 p. m. and have camped in the old rebel works in the vicinity and south of Little Kenesaw. From top of the mountain I could see the rebel troops burning the road, all of which has been reported to you from other sources. Prisoners sent in by General Elliott

report that they still have six days' rations. They say Stewart's corps is burning the road and Hardee's and Lee's corps are in the vicinity of Pine Mountain.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

SMYRNA CAMP-GROUND, *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

General STANLEY:

To-morrow I will concentrate the whole army at Kenesaw and move upon the enemy wherever he may be. Howard is here and Cox is at the river. Instruct Elliott, if you can communicate with him, to harass as much as possible the corps burning the railroad, and build fires as indications of a large force about Kenesaw. Hood left a considerable force down about Campbellton, and has with him doubtless the best part of his three corps. Howard and Davis will come up on the Marietta and Sandtown road.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SMYRNA CAMP, *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

General STANLEY:

Make a feint on Pine Mountain in the morning with a view to prevent an attack on Allatoona, which I wish to avoid. My opinion is they don't want to fight, but want to interrupt our communication.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., October 4, 1864—8.30 p. m.

General SHERMAN,
Smyrna Camp-Ground:

I think that the mass of the rebel army is north of the line from this to Pine Top. I think I can go there without much opposition. I ordered General Davis to-day to come up on my left to the position opposite the one from which he assaulted on the 27th of June, but he was not within two miles of this an hour after dark. I have been giving him orders. Is this in accordance with your wishes, or will you give them direct?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

SMYRNA, *October 4, 1864.*

General STANLEY:

I ordered General Davis to-day to move up on your left, connecting with you. I suppose it will require an order from me to put both corps under your command. I will be up in the morning early and will make the necessary orders; in the mean time General Davis will execute his orders and act in concert with you. Howard will come up on his left,

and Cox on the right of the mountain. I propose to threaten the enemy's right, to interpose between him and his line of retreat, and desire a movement on Pine Top to deter him from attacking Allatoona before we get all ready. General Elliott is ordered also to act in concert with you.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Smyrna Camp-Ground, October 4, 1864—10.15 a. m.

General WHITAKER:

The command will prepare to move in the following order: First, will be the Third Division, with battery and ten ambulances following; second, the First Division and ten ambulances; next, the ammunition trains, and after them the remaining batteries of the artillery brigade; next, corps, division, and brigade headquarters trains; next, hospital trains and ambulances; next, regimental wagons. Division commanders will bring in their pickets at once.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Wood and Captain Bridges.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, October 4, 1864.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

I arrived at the crossing last evening at dark; was only able to put one division across during the night. My troops and ammunition are all over and encamped on the road leading to Nickajack. This road leads through the rebel works at Nickajack and runs from there into the Marietta road. I have just returned from General Stanley's headquarters. He is moving for Little Kenesaw and advised me to move on this road to that point. My supply train is still on the other side of the river and rations are due the troops to-morrow night. Should I move without it I should fear its coming up. Please report this information to the general commanding.

JEF. C. DAVIS,
Brevet Major-General.

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER, *October 4, 1864—2 p. m.*

General DAVIS:

I want your division up toward Marietta, joining on to General Stanley on his left. Your trains will be safe, for Kilpatrick is off to your left. Still you should leave a guard with them. Howard's troops are now passing up to Smyrna. I want as strong a force up to the left of Kenesaw as possible to-night. Hood is at Dallas; his cavalry is on our road and Elliott is after them.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, October 4, 1864.

The troops of this command will move to-day in the following order:

General Carlin will move his division immediately on the reception of this order upon the direct road toward Nickajack.

General Baird will move his division upon the same road, following General Carlin, and leaving one strong regiment to guard the trains of the corps.

The ammunition, ambulance, and headquarters trains will follow immediately in the rear of their respective divisions.

All other trains will follow the column in the order in which their respective divisions have moved.

General Carlin being in the advance will see that the roads are in condition for the passage of the troops and trains.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis:

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Smyrna Camp-Ground, October 4, 1864.

General SLOCUM,
Atlanta:

I have reason to believe Wheeler is on our road above Resaca. Hood's main army is between me and Allatoona. I shall attack the latter in force, but advise you to work night and day in perfecting those intrenchments and in economizing provisions, but if I live you may count upon my coming to your rescue. The point of greatest danger is the bridge, therefore look to it. Please answer.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Smyrna Camp:

We are hard at work, and I think you need have no anxiety about us. The bridge is perfectly safe.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 4, 1864.
(Received Sherman's headquarters 12 midnight.)

General Slocum informs General Sherman that no enemy has been seen save small parties at five miles' distance, and that his intrenchments are nearly completed and ready for use at any time.

HENRY AYERS,
Signal Officer.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. 20TH CORPS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Atlanta, Ga., October 4, 1864.

It is known that at least one corps of infantry and Wheeler's cavalry, of the rebel army, remained in front of Atlanta. We have every reason, therefore, to anticipate an attack at an early day. The importance of completing the new line of works as soon as possible must be apparent to all. Until this line is completed the line of works constructed by the enemy must be held. The defense of this line from the Augusta railroad to the Sandtown road on the north side of the city is assigned to the First Division; the line from the Sandtown road to the McDonough road is assigned to the Second Division; the line from the McDonough road to the Augusta railroad to the Third Division. One or more pieces of artillery must be placed in each of the important redoubts, supported by as strong a force of infantry as can be spared. A portion of the line of rifle-pits, if commanded by artillery, can be held by a good picket-line. Not more than one-third of the First Division will be placed on the line, the remaining two-thirds, with all troops on duty at headquarters Department of the Cumberland, being assembled at once in case of alarm at a point near department headquarters, to be used as a reserve. Two regiments of the city guards now under Colonel Cogswell, and two regiments of the command under Colonel Crane, on duty in the city, together with the Michigan Engineers and Missouri Engineers, will be assembled near the City Hall. Division commanders will at once make a careful examination of the portion of the line assigned to them, and will assign to the subordinate commanders their respective positions. Applications for artillery will be made to Major Reynolds, chief of artillery.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 4, 1864.

Col. F. C. SMITH,
Commanding, Chattahoochee Bridge:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you move all of your brigade except one regiment to this side of the river, taking post there to protect the bridges. A battery will be sent you this afternoon.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Smyrna Camp-Ground, October 4, 1864.
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

General ELLIOTT:
(Care of General Vandever.)

I have ordered General Stanley to make a feint on Pine Mountain to-morrow. I want you to co-operate by making a bold dash between the troops in position and those who are breaking the road.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SMYRNA CAMP-GROUND, *October 4, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 11.50 p. m.)

General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry:
(Care General Vandever.)

Don't risk the safety of your cavalry until I get up with my whole force, but make bold reconnaissance, and in connection with General Stanley.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

My chief object is to prevent the enemy making an attack on Allatoona to-morrow.

W. T. SHERMAN.

NEAR KENESAW, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Just received the following:

MARIETTA AND DALLAS ROAD,
October 4, 1864.

General VANDEVER:

I found the enemy occupying our old line of works to the railroad in more force than dismounted cavalry can dislodge them from. I cover the Dallas road. All my information leads me to believe that there is a large force of infantry with cavalry. Please communicate this to Generals Stanley and Sherman.

W. L. ELLIOTT.

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Marietta and Dallas Road, October 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM VANDEVER,
Commanding District of Marietta:

I have prisoners from Stewart's corps captured yesterday. The corps is now supposed to be the one on the railroad above. I have prisoners from Lee's corps, taken to-day. Lee is now camped on the Dallas road, and three miles off. These prisoners say Hardee's corps is in their rear. I have ordered my command to be ready to march at daylight, and will go in the direction of Lost Mountain to Allatoona, although, if Hardee should be where he is represented to be, I will not be able to make much progress in that direction. Please communicate this to General Sherman; I have done so to General Stanley.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

(Forwarded to General Sherman by General Vandever.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Kenesaw Mountain, October 4, 1864—8.30 p. m.

General ELLIOTT:

I have just received the following instructions from General Sherman, who is at Smyrna Camp-Ground to-night. He says:

I will concentrate the whole army at Kenesaw to-morrow and move on the enemy wherever he may be found. Howard is at Smyrna and Cox at the river. Instruct Elliott to harass as much as possible the corps burning the railroad.

He says Hood left considerable force at Campbellton and has with him the best part of three corps. Howard and Davis will come up on the Marietta and Sandtown road. He then orders me to make a feint on Pine Mountain in the morning with a view to prevent an attack on Allatoona, which he wishes to avoid. He says his opinion is they don't want to fight, but want to interrupt our communications.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Dallas Road, October 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

The general commanding directs that you have your command in readiness to move by daylight to-morrow morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Kilpatrick.)

HDQRS. THIRD DIV. CAV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Kenesaw Mountain, October 4, 1864.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command:

CAPTAIN: Colonel Atkins' scouting parties in direction of Dallas report the country for seven or eight miles out clear of the enemy. My scouts report that a large force of cavalry left the neighborhood of Powder Springs early this morning, a portion passing to the left of Lost Mountain and at 3 p. m. were marching on road to Acworth. All quiet in my front at this hour.

J. KILPATRICK.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV. CAV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, four miles from Marietta, left of Kenesaw Mountain, October 4, 1864.

Captain JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command:

CAPTAIN: My picket-line is established and my command is encamped. I have two days' rations and one of forage, plenty of ammunition, and the whole command in very fair condition. I cover all the roads from General Garrard's left around to the Marietta and Powder Springs

road. I have seventy-five men on the Marietta and Powder Springs road, at the point where we left it to move to our present position, with instructions to picket well to our front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHATTAHOOCHEE BRIDGE, *October 4, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

SIR: The head of my column is about a mile in rear of this point. We have come via Buck Head, that appearing the only practicable road outside of Atlanta. The only bad place is at Peach Tree bottom, where the artillery and wagons will be retarded by the mud. I find the Seventeenth Corps passing the bridge. Shall I pass at once or wait for the Army of the Tennessee to get over? The bridges will enable us to pass at same time with them, but the doubt I have is with reference to the use of the road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

SMYRNA, *October 4, 1864.*

General COX:

Cross by the upper pontoon, turn square to the right, and take the Pace's Ferry road; thence to Marietta. Keep moving as long as there is a particle of light. Please answer.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 128. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Ruff's Station, October 4, 1864.*

I. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, this army will march to-morrow as follows:

1. Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will march at 7 a. m., taking a road to the left until he strikes the Turner's Ferry and Marietta road, following that road toward Marietta, and forming his command on the left of the corps of Major-General Davis.

2. Major-General Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Corps, will, at 8 a. m., also take a road to the left until he strikes the Turner's Ferry and Marietta road, and will pursue that road toward Marietta, following the Seventeenth Corps and forming on its left.

3. The general supply train of each corps will follow its own corps, the division of General Fuller, or a brigade thereof, comprising the rear guard.

4. On arriving at Marietta the train of the Seventeenth Army Corps will go into park near the college, and the train of the Fifteenth Corps will go into park on the left of the train of the Seventeenth Corps.

5. Corps commanders will give such orders and instructions as will prevent straggling, and will keep their commands and trains well closed up.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 136. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Ga., October 4, 1864.*

The corps will march to-morrow at 7 a. m. in the following order: First, the Second Division, Brigadier-General Hazen commanding; Battery F, Second Missouri Artillery; Battery A, First Illinois Artillery. Second, the First Division, Brigadier-General Woods commanding, with the balance of artillery following in rear. There is sufficient reason to believe that we will meet the enemy, whose cavalry were to-day on our left. Only ten wagons of ammunition for infantry will accompany the column. Ambulances will occupy the same positions as to-day, as will also the headquarters train. All other trains under proper guard and one quartermaster for each division will proceed to Marietta on the main road, following the Seventeenth Army Corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m. 5th.)

Brigadier-General WEBSTER:

Dispatch from Cartersville says enemy in strong force struck the road near Acworth, destroying several miles of track south from there, burned Big Shanty, and reports a rumor of the capture of Marietta. The bridge over Chattahoochee River is washed away, also part of bridge at Resaca. Dalton reports that the enemy crossed the road near that place yesterday, moving southeast, with train of 150 wagons. Two regiments were sent back through Dug Gap. General Corse's division has been ordered to Cartersville and Allatoona. Construction train has gone to rebuild bridge at Resaca. I cannot learn that any trains have been captured.

J. E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 4, 1864.*

General JOHN E. SMITH:

The enemy, in heavy force, has struck the railroad, and has destroyed several miles from Acworth south. One hundred and twenty-five feet of the Resaca and Chattahoochee bridges have been washed away. Wheeler has been demonstrating near Tilton and Dalton with, say, 200 men. General Sherman has ordered General Corse to re-enforce this division. I have ordered that the advance be sent to Allatoona and part of the troops to Resaca. Fears for the safety of 4,000 head of cattle being entertained I sent Colonel Heath from here and the Tenth Iowa from Kingston to Adairsville. Three droves have reached Kingston. Colonel Heath is with the other, four miles above Adairsville. Every-

thing quiet at Allatoona. Please send construction train to Resaca soon. There is but one locomotive at my disposal, and it will be used to move General Corse's division.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 4, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICERS ALLATOONA, KINGSTON, AND ROME:

The enemy is moving on Allatoona; thence to Rome.

SHERMAN.

This message was delayed on account of the fog.

FISH.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 4, 1864.*

General CORSE,
Rome:

Sherman directs you to move forward and join Smith's division with your entire command, using cars, if to be had, and burn provisions rather than lose them.

VANDEVER,
General.

ROME, *October 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. E. SMITH:

Your telegram of 2d instant just received. My latest information is that a large force is moving on Allatoona. In accordance with General Sherman's instructions, I will move my entire command to Cartersville and unite with General Raum in attacking the enemy from Allatoona direct.

J. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

General RAUM:

I am expecting a train every moment. As soon as I can get ready will move 3,000 to 4,000 men.

J. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

General RAUM:

I will be with you as soon as I can get a train. Hold on and keep me advised hourly. The railroad will be in condition to move troops in an hour. Instruct all guards to destroy all bridges, except one we have to cross to reach Allatoona.

CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 4, 1864.

Col. ROGER MARTIN,
Commanding First Brigade:

You will proceed to the depot at this place with your command immediately, taking cars for Kingston, from thence reporting to the commanding officer of your division. It is desired that you load the men and hasten forward with as much dispatch as possible.

By order of John M. Corse, brigadier-general, commanding:

L. H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY:

You will move, with your command, supplied with three days' rations, to Kingston at once. You will remain at Kingston until you receive further orders.

By order of John M. Corse, brigadier-general, commanding:

A. P. VAUGHAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER NINTH ILLINOIS MOUNTED INFANTRY:

You will move, with your command, supplied with three days' rations, to Kingston at once. You will remain at Kingston until you receive further orders.

By order of John M. Corse, brigadier-general, commanding:

A. P. VAUGHAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Smyrna Camp-Ground, October 4, 1864.

General VANDEVER:

I am at Smyrna. General Howard's troops coming up. Is General Stanley with you or near? Telegraph me your exact position.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SMYRNA CAMP-GROUND, *October 4, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

General VANDEVER,
Marietta:

General Sherman directs that you move your command to Kenesaw leaving a picket of fifty men in Marietta.

D. S. STANLEY.

NEAR KENESAW, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Enemy moving in considerable force to our right. Elliott is between Big Shanty and Kenesaw, on my left. I am skirmishing with enemy now. Have not heard from Elliott direct.

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General.

NEAR KENESAW, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Stanley at Marietta. The enemy in strong force in my front all the morning. This p. m. he moved off to Allatoona. General Elliott reports him in too strong force for dismounted cavalry. Prisoners say the force in my front was French's division. From top of Kenesaw heavy bodies of infantry, artillery, and cavalry could be seen going north. The movement to my right was a feint. My headquarters at foot of Kenesaw, a part of the command occupying ridge north.

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Smyrna Camp-Ground, October 4, 1864.

General VANDEVER:

Send a messenger to General Elliott and tell him I want to know where General Kilpatrick is, and how his cavalry is disposed. He should not attempt to attack lines, but should strike in between Dallas and Allatoona, by Lost Mountain.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NEAR KENESAW, *October 4, 1864—8 p. m.*

General SHERMAN:

Dispatch received. Have sent staff officer to Kenesaw, and forwarded your message to General Elliott by courier.

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General.

NEAR KENESAW, *October 4, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

General Elliott has all his force near west base of mountain. Generals Kilpatrick and Garrard are both with him, so couriers report.

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 4, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

SIGNAL OFFICER:

What do you observe this a. m.? Have you learned anything from Big Shanty?

VANDEVER,
General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 4, 1864—10 a. m.*

General VANDEVER:

A large force of the enemy is hard at work burning the railroad both sides Big Shanty.

FISH,
Signal Officer.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 4, 1864—2 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Allatoona:*

Sherman is moving in force. Hold out.

VANDEVER,
General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 4, 1864—3 p. m.*

ALLATOONA:

Have you communication by telegraph north?

VANDEVER,
General.

ALLATOONA, *October 4, 1864—3.45 p. m.*

General VANDEVER:

Yes; work as far as Kingston and Rome. The bridge at Resaca gone. Wheeler at Tilton yesterday after drove of cattle. Has partly destroyed track and wires.

OPERATOR.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 4, 1864—5.25 p. m.*

General VANDEVER:

The rear guard of cavalry is moving off on Acworth road.

FISH,
Signal Officer.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 4, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Allatoona:*

General Sherman says hold fast. We are coming.

VANDEVER,
General.

NASHVILLE, *October 4, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 5th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point:*

I reached this place yesterday p. m., having been ordered here by General Sherman to organize the troops in this district to drive Forrest from our lines of communication, whilst he, with the main army, watched the movements of the main rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta. While at Chattanooga I succeeded in getting General Morgan's division, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, as far as Athens on the 2d instant,

with orders to move to Bainbridge and seize Forrest's pontoon bridge at that place, which he used when he came into Tennessee. I then came to this place and dispatched Major-General Rousseau, with a mounted force of cavalry and infantry of about 7,000 men, along the Alabama railroad to meet Forrest, who was reported at Spring Hill on the 2d instant. General Rousseau's troops are beyond Columbia to-night, and he reports this p. m. that Forrest retreated, via Mount Pleasant, toward Florence. He will push after him as rapidly as roads will permit, and Washburn, with 3,000 cavalry, will start from Clifton, on Tennessee River, to-morrow morning, to strike General Rousseau's line of march near Pulaski and join in the pursuit. Two gun-boats have also been ordered up the Tennessee to go as far as possible. They will probably reach Florence as the river has risen very much within the past few days, and if Forrest does not succeed in getting across the river to-night I believe we shall be able to destroy him. He has done very little damage to the Alabama railroad between Pulaski and Columbia. He destroyed five miles of the road and two bridges between Columbia and Franklin. We have the telegraph repaired to Pulaski, and will soon have it through to Athens. Railroad to Athens can be repaired in one week. Bridge over the Elk River and Sulphur trestle cannot be repaired within a month, but as all the troops in that region of the country can be supplied from Pulaski and Athens we shall not suffer much inconvenience. Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has not been injured at all by Forrest. Following information just received by telegraph from Chattanooga:

Telegraph lines now working to Allatoona. Rebels have captured Big Shanty, and are northward bound. Sherman is after them. Railroad torn up and burned for ten miles. Chattahoochee bridge destroyed by high water, and hundred feet of bridge at Resaca also carried away by high water. General Corse's division is at Rome, and a great portion of John E. Smith's division is at Allatoona.

This force can hold the line of the Etowah and resist the farther progress of the enemy northward, whilst Sherman can move upon his rear. Sherman has ample facilities for crossing the Chattahoochee by several bridges constructed by the army on its advance to Atlanta. He fortunately has an ample supply of ammunition and provisions in Atlanta, so that he will not be materially affected by the present state of the railroad. Re-enforcements are beginning to arrive at this place, and I hope soon to have some of them so posted as to prevent a repetition of Forrest's recent raid should he escape across the river.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Copy to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 4, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Storming heavy and telegraph lines not working. Forrest has gone from railroad near here, nor can I learn his whereabouts. The railroad below Dalton is badly used up. The bridges at Resaca and over Chattahoochee have been carried away by floods, and a large force of cavalry and infantry being at work on it destroying it. Before the storm came on it was working to Kingston, Knoxville, Decatur, and Pulaski.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain, &c.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Athens, Ala., October 4, 1864—6 a. m.

Captain RAMSEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

My command on the march; will push forward with all possible dispatch. But twelve wagons came through last night by railroad. I am expecting what wagons they have at Decatur to arrive this morning. Nothing additional as to the movements of the enemy. Strong indications of a rainy day.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 3.50 p. m. 5th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Lyon telegraphed me, from Huntsville, the commanding officer at Larkinsville reports on information of a citizen that a rebel force of 1,000 strong is at Williamson's Mill, nine miles north of that place. The Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, 200 strong, have been ordered up to re-enforce posts in that vicinity. This is all the force I can make available for that purpose.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 4, 1864.*

Lieut. SAMUEL M. KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Decatur, Ala.:

Commanding officer at Larkinsville reported on information from a citizen that a rebel force 1,000 strong is at Williamson's Mill, nine miles north of that place. I have ordered up the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, over 200 strong, to re-enforce posts in that vicinity.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel Thirteenth Wisconsin, Commanding.

HDQRS. MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD DEFENSES,
Huntsville, October 4, 1864.

Col. R. R. STEWART,
Commanding Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, Huntsville, Ala.:

You will proceed to Larkinsville by railroad, with your command, immediately and re-enforce that post and the stations in the vicinity as far east of Mud Creek as your judgment may dictate. Keep your mounted men scouting the country north of the railroad, and if you find any considerable force of the enemy telegraph the facts to Major-General Thomas, at Tullahoma or wherever he may be. Keep me advised of everything of interest.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel Thirteenth Wisconsin, Commanding.

HDQRS. MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD DEFENSES,
Huntsville, October 4, 1864.

Capt. P. NORCROSS,
Thirteenth Wisconsin, Commanding at Paint Rock Bridge:

The enemy is reported 1,000 strong, nine miles north of Larkinsville. If true, they may have designs on some of our bridges. Keep a sharp lookout; make every preparation for them, and, if they come, whip them. Send notice to Company E at Paint Rock Station.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 4, 1864—11.50 [a. m.].

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Pulaski:

General Washburn will have 3,000 cavalry this side of the Tennessee River to-day, and I have directed him to join you as soon as possible at Pulaski. With yours, his, and General Croxton's forces I want you to push Forrest to the death, holding your troops well in hand and snugly to the work. Forrest cannot cross the river now unless he has the crossing at Bainbridge secured, and General Morgan, as I informed you yesterday, commenced moving upon that place yesterday. I learned from General Granger last night that Forrest's forces, threatening Huntsville, had retired toward Elk River, but he did not say whether he took the Elkton or Florence road. That simple omission has embarrassed me considerably, and I would like to have all reports made as definite and concise as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 4, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Columbia:

General Croxton suggests a good road for you to take by Mount Pleasant, as you will find more forage on that road than is to be found on the old military road. I desire you to take the road referred to, it being by far the best.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, *October 4, 1864.*

General THOMAS:

Your dispatch, directing me to go by Mount Pleasant, just received. It has rained very hard to-day and the roads are very heavy and bad. Railroad between Columbia and Pulaski is not injured, and but four or five miles between Columbia and Nashville destroyed.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, *October 4, 1864.*

General THOMAS:

General Croxton will leave Lynnville this evening; he has been telegraphed to march to-morrow to Lawrenceburg. Forrest left Pulaski yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, going toward Florence; he is forty-eight hours ahead of us, but we will press on as if just behind him. We will reach Mount Pleasant or near there to-night, from Franklin thirty-five miles.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 4, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Major-General ROUSSEAU, *Columbia, Tenn.:*

I have just learned from Johnsonville that the river has risen four feet since last night. General Washburn has received his orders to join you at Pulaski or beyond. Two gun-boats have gone up the river, and I suppose will reach Florence. Two others will be ordered to reenforce them to-night. I think you will never have a better chance to capture Forrest, as he certainly can have but one point to cross at now, viz, Bainbridge.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. T. CROXTON, *Farmington, via Columbia:*

I have rumors merely that Forrest is moving on the Northwestern railroad, but, of course, General Rousseau will have ascertained the truth of this, and inform you before this reaches you. The force in front of Huntsville retired to Athens and attacked the place, which had been reoccupied by General Granger. The enemy were repulsed, and General Granger reports that he retired toward Elk River, but did not say whether he took the Elkton road or the road leading to Florence. General Washburn has landed on this side of the Tennessee River with about 3,000 cavalry, and I have directed him to join General Rousseau at Pulaski, unless he ascertains positively that Forrest has gone to the Northwestern railroad, then he is to follow him. You should join General Rousseau as soon as you can, and the whole force should press Forrest to the death, keeping your troops well in hand, and holding them to the work. I do not think we shall ever have a better chance at Forrest than this, for he cannot cross the Tennessee River unless he secures Bainbridge. General Morgan is now moving to seize Bainbridge.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatch received; have heard nothing from General Rousseau except Colonel Park telegraphs that he left Franklin this a. m. Colonel Sipes writes from Columbia that Forrest left Mount Pleasant yester-

day morning, going south, and I am [so] sure that he has gone toward Florence that I will move on toward Pulaski, taking the Lamb's Ferry road toward Rogersville. If General Rousseau goes by Mount Pleasant I think I should join him at Hall's, seven miles south of Lawrenceburg, or fifteen miles south of that. I know both roads are good, and plenty of forage, while the old military road from Mount Pleasant, through Lawrenceburg, is almost entirely destitute. If Spalding's 1,500 from Pulaski are to go with me I desire them to be notified. Did you get my dispatch from Farmington advising you that a prisoner reported he came from Atlanta by rail through Meridian and Corinth to Chickasaw Station, and crossed near Waterloo?

J. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CROXTON,
Pulaski:

Your dispatch describing the prisoner's route from Atlanta to Chickasaw Station is received. I will advise General Rousseau to take the road suggested by you, while you take the other road. I think that General Washburn's cavalry, General Rousseau's forces, and yours will be sufficient to handle Forrest. Spalding's 1,500 had better be reserved at Pulaski to meet any demonstrations from the east. General Rousseau will be in camp ten miles beyond Columbia to-night.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 4, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The gun-boats that went up the river Sunday did not expect to stay long. I think, if they are needed to remain there, new orders had better be given. There is one boat now here, the Elfin, Captain Thompson. He says he has an excellent pilot. Gun-boats News Boy and Silver Lake are expected here daily. The stores will be safe from the attacks of Biffle and such forces without the gun-boats.

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

PULASKI, *October 4, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reception of telegrams together was caused by line being down, and dispatches had thus accumulated at the office here. Time will be designated in the future as directed. Have sent 200 mounted men, Colonel Spalding's command, to learn what has become of General Buford's force that attacked Athens, reported retreating toward Florence. Have no news of Forrest except that received from Colonel Sipes, Columbia, and that you have. My scouts were sent to General Croxton yesterday, giving him all the news I had. Scouts from him report his passing

through Lewisburg yesterday morning in direction of Columbia. My telegraph repairers, I expect, will open communication with Athens to-day. Line is found destroyed to a considerable extent. All quiet here. Will wire you news rapidly as received.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *October 4, 1864—1.15 p. m.*

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Another of my scouts just in. General Croxton will arrive at Pleasant Grove to-night. He wishes instructions sent to him there with all necessary information. Another scout just in from Athens. Trains were within half a mile of the town; will be there to-night; small trestle now detaining them will be completed. General Buford suffered heavy loss at Athens, and retreated toward Florence in confusion. Wounded at Sulphur Branch, with few exceptions, have been taken to Athens.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY:

Latest information indicates that Forrest's forces have crossed the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad and are making for the Tennessee River. General Rousseau has gone down the road.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 4, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

General Thomas says send word to General Croxton that the enemy under Buford, about 4,000 strong, after demanding surrender of Huntsville, moved up and attacked Athens and were handsomely repulsed. General Granger telegraphed that the enemy then left in the direction of Elk River, but does not say whether toward Elkton or the fords lower down on the road to Bainbridge. General Thomas also says that General Croxton may look for the enemy in his front, or to the west of Farmington. That part of the force under Forrest himself is west of the Tennessee and Alabama road.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *October 4, 1864.*

Major POLK:

Couriers from General Croxton arrived here at 7.30 this morning, having left him somewhere near Lewisburg. I have sent him all the information I had. Forrest when last heard from was on the main road to Florence below Mount Pleasant.

W. B. SIPES,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 4, 1864—3 p. m.

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Dist. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

No news from General Burbridge. The dispatches sent should have reached him yesterday night. Our forces were skirmishing at and above Carter's Station day before yesterday.

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 4, 1864—9.25 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Northern Department, Columbus, Ohio:

Brevet Major-General Hovey telegraphs the following from Indianapolis at 9.50 p. m. the 2d instant:

Have just received a telegram informing me of an outbreak in Orange and Crawford Counties, two of the most inaccessible portions of the State. Shall need horses to suppress it. Can I use the Government horses now here in the hands of the quartermaster? We must have some cavalry to enforce the draft. There is said to be about 500 men in Brownstown, Crawford County, robbing and resisting the draft.

The Secretary of War has directed that the above be sent you, and that you go at once to Indianapolis and give proper orders. General Hovey has been told to report to you for his orders in the case. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General HOOKER:

I am reliably informed that 18,000 stand of arms have been purchased in Canada by parties in Fort Wayne and Huntington for the purpose of resisting the draft in the tenth and eleventh districts. These arms are on board a fishing smack off Toledo. If a landing can be effected at Toledo they will be shipped by canal; if the landing can not be effected, they will try to land at Sandusky or Niagara Falls. I will endeavor to detect the parties at Fort Wayne and Huntington.

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. B. H. HILL,
Detroit, Mich.:

Make use of any force and charter any vessel you may think necessary to ascertain the truth of General Hovey's report, and, if true, to capture or destroy the arms and arrest the parties concerned.

J. HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy sent Col. C. W. Hill, commanding Johnson's Island.)

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

What orders have you for my troops? My cavalry will reach the Tennessee to-night about Decaturville. I have no train. At what points can I find supplies after leaving the river?

C. C. WASHBURN
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Johnsonville, Tenn.:

After crossing your cavalry to the east side of the Tennessee River it will be better for you to move on toward Pulaski, and effect a junction with General Rousseau there, unless you learn that Forrest has moved off toward the Northwestern railroad, in which event I wish you to follow him immediately. From the best information I have, I believe Forrest is now endeavoring to make his escape across Tennessee River near Florence, and I have a division of infantry moving on that place directly from Athens, whilst General Rousseau will move with his cavalry and mounted infantry along the Alabama railroad through Columbia and Pulaski. If, however, General Rousseau should learn that Forrest has gone in the direction of the Northwestern road he will also follow him.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Johnsonville:

The first point at which you can draw supplies is Pulaski, then at Athens. The country is full of forage and you can get as much as you want from the fields. I presume your commissary can get plenty of beef-cattle on the road also. Since I dispatched you this a. m. I have information which leads me to believe that Forrest is moving south toward Florence. Get communication with General Rousseau as soon as possible in the direction of Pulaski and co-operate with him.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

If you have important information in regard to Forrest's movements within the next twenty-four hours I wish you would telegraph here and order it to be sent forward to me by dispatch-boat. I start immediately up river.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

General Washburn left this place at about 1 o'clock this p. m. Your dispatch to him was received at 4 o'clock; has been sent to him on transport Duke, which left here at 6.30. His intentions were to push for Pulaski or vicinity and form a junction with the forces under General Rousseau.

Respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Comdg. Troops on Nashville and Northwestern R. R.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEBSTER:

Just arrived and shall proceed at once to meet my cavalry. They will hardly reach the river to-night, but I hope to have all on the east side to-morrow. Give me the latest information in regard to Forrest; also as to our forces, their strength, and where I may expect to fall in with them.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN, *Johnsonville:*

Your dispatch received. Last known of Forrest he was below Columbia on the Alabama road. There is a report that he had started for the Northwestern road, but not considered certain. Major-General Thomas is here, sent by General Sherman to look after this matter. You will receive his orders as to future movements.

By order of Major-General Sherman:

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER:

I move without any train, and it is important that I know at what points I can find supplies. Let me know at what places on the Alabama road I may find rations and forage.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff, City Point:

Am on my way to command Sherman's cavalry, and as the generals with it are all my seniors, I want ample and complete authority. I think it should be reorganized as a corps, with efficient brigade and division commanders, as in the East. As soon as I get there I'll make nominations, and with Sherman's approval hope to get the officers I need. Please answer before I leave here.

J. H. WILSON,
Brigadier-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 5, 1864—9 p. m.*

General SHERMAN:

Colonel Taylor, superintendent of railroads, wishes to know if you will permit him to take railroad iron from any of the railroads south and east from Atlanta, for the purpose of repairing break between Big Shanty and Allatoona. He is here short of rails. Please also take into consideration the removal of rails from the Cleveland and Dalton branch. Colonel Taylor will probably require twelve miles of rails above what he now has.

BECKWITH,
Colonel.

PINE HILL, *October 5, 1864.*

Captain BACHTELL:

Fifteen degrees south of west and four miles distant a column of rebel cavalry is moving in direction of Lost Mountain. Flook reported twenty ambulances with the cavalry.

HOWGATE,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

PINE TOP, *October 5, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

BACHTELL:

Rebel camp-fires on Lost Mountain and extending about one mile in a southwesterly direction from here.

HOWGATE,
Signal Officer.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 84. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Kenesaw, October 5, 1864.*

During the absence of the regular army commanders and the present operations of the army the senior officer present with each army will command it, viz, Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley will command the Army of the Cumberland and Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox the Army of the Ohio.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 5, 1864—11 a. m.*

SIGNAL OFFICER:

Have you any news from Allatoona?

STANLEY,
General.

ALLATOONA, *October 5, 1864.*

SIGNAL OFFICER,
Kenesaw:

General Corse is here with one brigade. Where is General Sherman?

ADAMS,
Signal Officer.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 5, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

General STANLEY:

No news by signal from Allatoona. Heavy firing, indicating an assault and repulse. Occasional shots now, but too smoky to see signals. Can see the fields about Lost Mountain. No large force of rebels there. Can see Kilpatrick's cavalry massed in a big field this side, but no skirmishing.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 5, 1864—12 m.*

General STANLEY:

Have you any news from Davis?

SHERMAN

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Jack's House, quarter mile from Pine Mountain,
October 5, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN, *Kenesaw Mountain:*

General Kilpatrick says Hardee's corps is moving from Powder Springs to Lost Mountain. Lee and Stewart are between Lost Mountain and the railroad. Will halt head of column here, and send a brigade on reconnaissance to Pine Top.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

JACK'S HOUSE, GA., *October 5, 1864—1.35 p. m.*

General SHERMAN, *Kenesaw Mountain:*

I sent Captain Steele, aide-de-camp, to put General Davis in position. Have not heard from him. Shall I put two divisions at Pine Top, and how long shall they stay?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 5, 1864—2.15 p. m.*

General SHERMAN:

Stanley's aide could not find Davis, and thinks he is not between Fourth Corps and Howard.

DAYTON.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 5, 1864.*
(Received per signal 2.30 p. m.)

General STANLEY:

Can see the fields about Lost Mountain; no large force of rebels there. Can see Kilpatrick's cavalry massing in a big field this side, but no skirmishing. Let your right occupy Pine Hill and your left connect with Davis. Cox will be on your right. Throw forward pickets on the Sandtown road. Take strong position and hold it.

SHERMAN.

PINE TOP, *October 5, 1864—3.10 p. m.*

General SHERMAN,
Kenesaw Mountain:

I am on Pine Top. Occupied it an hour ago. I saw our cavalry about two miles in advance at Kemp's Mill.

STANLEY,
General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Marietta, October 5, 1864.

General D. S. STANLEY:

I want to control the Sandtown road back to Allatoona, and, therefore, I want the right at Pine Top. Please select a line with that view, and send a staff officer to conduct General Davis to his position to-night. Let your line pursue a southeast course on the best ground you can find, using an old rebel parapet, if possible. Connect with General Howard, or rather General Howard will be instructed to connect with you.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., October 5, 1864.

General WHITAKER:

The corps will march at 7.45 a. m. in the following order: First, the First Division, right in front, with one battery, without caissons, with ten ambulances and five ammunition wagons. Next, the Third Division, left in front, with ten ambulances and five ammunition wagons. No other wagons will be taken, the object of the move being to make a demonstration on Pine Top Mountain.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Wood and Captain Bridges.)

CIRCULAR, No. 42. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 5, 1864.

I. Colonel Carman will take position with his brigade from the Marietta road to the Sandtown road, occupying the prominent points, especially in the vicinity of the earth-works.

II. Colonel Robinson will send a regiment of his brigade to the works on Peach Tree Creek or Buck Head road, one wing of the regiment to encamp in the vicinity of the earth-works on Buck Head road, and the other wing in the vicinity of the works across the ravine toward the Marietta works.

III. Colonel Packer, commanding First Brigade, will send a detachment of five companies to support each of the two batteries on the left of the Decatur road. They will take their shelter-tents and encamp near the batteries. Small guards will be left in the old camps.

IV. A provisional battalion of all detachments which report under circular, October 4, of Major-General Slocum, commanding Defenses of Atlanta, will be organized under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Meumann, Third Missouri Infantry Volunteers. Lieutenant-Colonel Meumann will use as far as practicable in organizing this battalion officers with detachments, and report to these headquarters for such further detail of officers as are necessary for his command. Lieutenant-Colonel Meumann will report to Colonel Carman, commanding Second Brigade, who will place the convalescents in the white stone house on the right of the Marietta road, and dispose of the residue of this battalion in that vicinity. Requisitions for the necessary arms and accouterments and tents will be made by Lieutenant-Colonel Meumann upon the proper department officers of the First Division, Twentieth Corps. Details for working parties will be made from this battalion, except the convalescents.

V. In case of alarm the First and Third Brigades, left in present camps, will form at once and be held in reserve, awaiting orders, unless the attack should be in our immediate front. Small guards will be left at present camps of regiments detached.

VI. The utmost vigilance is expected on the part of officers and men, and a rigid economy in the use of rations and forage will be enforced during the present uncertain state of affairs. All animals should be grazed every day outside the works.

By command of Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams:

GEO. ROBINSON,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BURNT HICKORY AND MARIETTA ROAD, *October 5, 1864.*

General W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. Army:

My scouts report an infantry column of rebels moving on this road. I will hold them in check until the infantry comes up. A woman says the rebels were moving in direction of Burnt Hickory, but my scouts represent that they have since turned this way. I am at line of works near Hardshell (or Golgotha) Church, and can hold them some time.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Marietta, October 5, 1864.

General ELLIOTT:

Order Kilpatrick to Howard's left, to report to Howard. Dispatch Garrard to night to Allatoona, making a circuit to the right, and to learn if possible the state of affairs there. I think the place was assaulted to-day, but repulsed. The day was so hazy we could get but few messages. Corse is there with his division.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Hardshell Church, October 5, 1864—3 p. m.

General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: I have scouted all the roads in my front, right and left. The Allatoona road appeared to be open; I sent the Fourth U. S. [Cavalry] to go as far as possible toward Allatoona. Captain McIntyre reports having crossed the creek beyond (I think Kemp's Mill), drove pickets back to their camp, fresh earth breast-works, and felled trees; appearance of large camps in the direction of Lost Mountain, and the tracks of wagons and footmen, showing that a large force passed this morning toward Allatoona. I find parties of the enemy occupying our old line of works and on every road.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, &c.

I will cover the Dallas road toward Pine Hill, unless otherwise ordered.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General.

Have just received order for General Garrard to go to Allatoona, and have him ready, but await for you to get this report; he will have to pass to the right of Pine Hill, according to the information we get from my present front.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, &c.

OCTOBER 5, 1864.

General ELLIOTT:

Send General Garrard immediately to Allatoona, by the right, to ascertain the state of affairs there. Answer.

SHERMAN.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Marietta, October 5, 1864.

General ELLIOTT:

I have heard from Allatoona. All right. Corse is there, but wounded. You need not send all of Garrard's cavalry, but send a squadron. Let them make a circuit and they will find nothing there.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Marietta, October 5, 1864.

General ELLIOTT:

DEAR GENERAL: I have been up on Kenesaw all day watching the attack. Since it ceased we have a signal O. K. Corse wounded. Our infantry can now present a strong front, and if fight we must, so be it. I want to establish communication with Allatoona, and have

ordered Garrard up, but now I think a detachment will do, making a wide circuit; in that event, the balance should occupy some part of the Sandtown road north of Pine Hill. Stanley will occupy Pine Hill, and to-morrow I will move Cox well over on that road. Kilpatrick should go to the left and threaten Powder Springs to prevent the enemy sending more cavalry over on the railroad, between Marietta and the bridge. He should act in concert with Howard, who has the left, and is on the Marietta and Powder Springs road, near Mrs. Kolb's. I will examine the whole line early in the morning, but of all things communicate with Allatoona to let them know we are looking for them.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

BURNT HICKORY AND MARIETTA ROAD, *October 5, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I am glad to hear such good accounts from Allatoona; have sent the squadron as ordered, or it was done by my assistant adjutant-general during my absence on Pine Hill, awaiting reply from you. I am satisfied that the enemy is or was to-day extended from Lost Mountain to Allatoona, finding him on every road, and all information tending that way. Kilpatrick withdrew from Dallas road to join Howard at Kolb's, with orders to scout toward Powder Springs on Howard's left. I saw telegraph dispatch from operator at Newnan, October 4, to some general in Stevenson's division, of Lee's corps, camped yesterday north of Pine Hill, saying that on 1st of October the hardest fight of the campaign was fought within three miles of Richmond, and battle still raging, but wires being down could give no particulars; also saw order dated October 4 from Maj. Gen. C. L. Stevenson to some brigade commander, directing him to cover a certain distance from Dallas road and to build new works immediately if the old ones would not do. I am satisfied that Lee's corps was in my front last night, and having captured representatives from Lee's, Stewart's, and Hardee's corps, think the mass of Hood's force is or was in our front. Ambulances were moving toward Lost Mountain this evening. Garrard covers all roads from Stanley's left to Dallas road, with strong picket on latter. The grass and young corn make pretty good feed for us, and we will try to do the best we can.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Burnt Hickory and Marietta Road, October 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

The general commanding directs that you proceed early to-morrow morning with your division to New Hope Church for the purpose of ascertaining the route taken by the enemy, and send back information as soon as possible. You will probably be able to communicate by signal from Lost Mountain, but let your messenger be assured of this.

Should you overtake the rear of the enemy harass him as much as possible. Leave courier at signal station at Lost Mountain to communicate with you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIV. CAV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Darby-Stand, three miles from Lost Mountain,
Intersection of Sandtown Road with Dallas
and Marietta Road, October 5, 1864—9.10 a. m.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General to Chief of Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: General Ross, with about 400 men, passed up the Sandtown road one hour in advance of me. He has taken the Dallas road toward Lost Mountain. My advance has overtaken and is now skirmishing with his rear guard or his pickets. I have left a picket on the Sandtown road.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 5, 1864—10.20 a. m.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT:

GENERAL: Rebel infantry met Ross two miles this side of Lost Mountain. I will hold this position till you come up. I send you a rebel from Lee's corps. From what I can learn, Stewart is on railroad, Lee has center, and Hardee right, near Powder Springs.

Very respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Marietta and Dallas Road, October 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK, *Comdg. Third Cavalry Division:*

You will with your division march for Kolb's farm, scouting in the direction of Powder Springs. General Howard's army marched this morning from Smyrna Camp-Ground for Kolb's farm. The latter is west from the railroad at Neal Dow Station and south from Big Shanty, about five miles from former and ten miles from latter. I will be with the Second Cavalry Division on this road or in direction of Allatoona.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Marietta and Dallas Road, October 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK, *Comdg. Third Cavalry Division:*

The general commanding directs that on following the command you leave a regiment to hold the Dallas and Marietta road.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On Kolb's Farm, October 5, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

The Seventeenth Corps is in position on Kolb's farm, one brigade of Leggett's division covering Sandtown road. Head of column Fifteenth Corps one mile to rear, coming up to go in on left Seventeenth Corps. No enemy or any indications of any. Passed General Davis near Ruff's Mill, where he encamped last night.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 5, 1864.

Major-General HOWARD:

Take up strong position and cover Marietta and Powder Springs road. Connect on your right with Davis.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Marietta, October 5, 1864.

General O. O. HOWARD:

I want you to select a line to connect on your right with General Stanley, and the left to cover Powder Springs road. I don't care about your being out as far as Kolb's. It may be the old rebel line this side is equally good, but you can select. I want to advance the right of our general line, General Cox, to the Sandtown road, and will put his left on General Stanley's right, Pine Top Mountain, and his right forward as far as possible.

Yours, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Marietta, October 5, 1864.

Statement of Private George A. Curle, Company A, Tenth Mississippi Infantry, forwarded at 5 p. m. by General Kilpatrick:

Regiment is in Sharp's brigade, Johnson's division, Hardee's corps. Deserted four days ago near Dallas. Hood's army (Hardee's, Lee's, and Stewart's corps) crossed the Chattahoochee five days ago, with ten days' rations—four in haversacks, six in wagons. Two divisions of cavalry were left near Palmetto; no other troops south of the river. Heard officers say that the army would go to Rome, and connect with Forrest, who would keep the railroads destroyed. After crossing the river Hardee's and Lee's corps marched to within eight miles of Dallas, and returned to Powder Springs. Has been in the woods since he deserted until to-night; ran into pickets of Hardee's corps last night on Sandtown road, two miles east of Powder Springs; talked with pickets some time, and learned that Hardee's and Lee's corps were camped there.

General Kilpatrick on forwarding the deserter states:

I have sent scouting parties down Sandtown road in direction of Powder Springs, via Hunter's Ford and Sly's Mill and Ford. The rebel line runs from on Powder Springs road, this side of Lost Mountain, to a point west of Powder Springs. Hardee has the right. We have nothing to fear from points south of Powder Springs.

D. W. WHITTLE,
Capt. and Asst. Prov. Mar. General, Dept. and Army of the Tenn.

ROME, GA., *October 5, 1864.*

General G. B. RAUM:

Two deserters have just come in from Cedar Bluff, twenty-eight miles west of here, on the Coosa; say that Wheeler's command of cavalry was at Edwards' Ferry, four miles west of Cedar Bluff, at 11 a. m. to-day, and would cross to the south side of the Coosa to-night and in the morning. They say Wheeler is under orders to proceed to Lost Mountain, near Marietta, with all possible dispatch. The route Wheeler would travel would be by Cave Spring, Cedartown, and Van Wert. One of our scouts has just come in and corroborates the above, except he says that Jackson's division has gone back toward the railroad in direction of Resaca, and that the remainder of the command is going to Lost Mountain.

GEO. E. SPENCER,
Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

Signal dispatches from and to Kenesaw Mountain, October 5, 1864.

8 a. m.—Called Allatoona for two hours and a half. Asked for the news and at 10.35 a. m. received the following message:

We hold out. General Corse here.

ADAMS,
Signal Officer.

ALLATOONA, GA., *October 5, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

Corse is here.

TOURTELLOTTE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

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4 p. m.—Again called Allatoona and at 4.15 got the following:

We still hold out. General Corse is wounded.

ADAMS,
Signal Officer.

We are all right so far. General Corse is wounded. Where is General Sherman?

ADAMS,
Signal Officer.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 5, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Allatoona:

Near you.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 5, 1864.*

Tell Allatoona hold on. General Sherman says he is working hard for you.

[OCTOBER 5, 1864.—For correspondence between S. G. French and John M. Corse, in reference to the surrender of Allatoona, Ga., see Part I, p. 763.]

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 5, 1864.

Captain LONGSTRETH,
Comdg. Pioneer Corps, Fourth Div., Fifteenth Army Corps:

Strain every nerve to have the bridge completed at the earliest moment possible. It is possible that the safety of the cavalry on the other side depends upon the completion of the bridge, which will enable you to see the importance of the work under your charge.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 5, 1864.*

General JOHN E. SMITH:

We have won a great victory at Allatoona to-day. I am just from there. General Corse slightly wounded in cheek; Colonel Tourtellotte slightly in left thigh; Major Fisher also wounded. Our loss about 100 killed and 200 wounded. The enemy suffered very severely, and have retreated toward Dallas. The rebel surgeons have surrendered their hospitals. Lieutenant Amsden loses a leg, broken below knee. General Sherman has been fighting to-day.

G. B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 5, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. WEBSTER:

Allatoona was attacked this morning by infantry, said to be in force. I leave with 1,000 men; shall try to get there, although about 100 feet of the bridge at Resaca was carried away by high water. Major-General Sherman signaled the force at Allatoona to hold on; he was coming to their rescue.

JOHN E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 5, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

General WEBSTER,
Chief of Staff, Nashville:

Captain Budlong, assistant adjutant-general, telegraphs from Cartersville that the fight at Allatoona to-day has been severe and that our losses are quite heavy; General Corse and Colonel Tourtellotte wounded; also expects a renewal of the fight in the morning; reports heavy firing

south of Allatoona during the day. One of General French's staff captured; reports enemy's loss heavy. Re-enforcements will reach Allatoona to-night, both infantry and artillery. General Smith left here this p. m. with re-enforcements; will probably reach Allatoona by morning. One division of the enemy reported moving up the river, probably with intention of crossing.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 5, 1864—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General WEBSTER,
Nashville:

Dispatch from Cartersville says enemy reported retreating toward Dallas. Telegraph from Rome says two deserters from Cedar Bluff, twenty-eight miles west, on Coosa River, report Wheeler four miles east of that place at 11 this a. m., and would cross the Coosa to-night, and is ordered to proceed to Lost Mountain with dispatch. Scouts corroborate their statement except that one division is returning toward Resaca valley. Wheeler's command going to Lost Mountain.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Major-General Thomas, Nashville.)

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. L. P. BRADLEY,
Commanding at Bridgeport, Ala.:

Colonel Opdycke has gone south with six regiments. You will relieve his regiment at Whiteside's with one of your own and order it to report here. Fighting at Allatoona.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 5, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel SMITH,
Commanding at Whiteside's:

Upon being relieved by one of General Bradley's regiments, you will bring your command to this place as soon as possible.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 5, 1864.*

Lieut. SAMUEL M. KNEELAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Decatur:

The force reported last night north of Larkinsville is ascertained to have been a company of guerrillas; numbers unknown. The Eleventh Indiana Cavalry occupies its former positions on the road. All quiet.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 5, 1864—11.15 p. m.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department and Army of the Tennessee:

COLONEL: I have the honor to state for your information that the two brigades of the First Division, this corps, under General Fuller, have just succeeded in passing through the train of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and that the head of the column is expected to arrive in this camp in about one hour from this time. The other brigade of this division is in rear of trains and cattle, and is in camp in the vicinity of the camp of your headquarters of last night. General Ransom is unwell and asleep, so I send this over my own signature.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY,
October 5, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CLARK:

SIR: I have the honor to report that communication by signals is now open to Kenesaw Mountain. Our station is near headquarters Seventeenth Army Corps, and in charge of Lieutenant Stickney, who is on duty with that corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. M. McCLINTOCK,
Captain and Chief Signal Officer.

PACE'S FERRY ROAD, *October 5, 1864—5.45 a. m.*

General SHERMAN:

By working late last evening we got over our train, the head of my column resting on the Pace's Ferry and Marietta road. We had to bridge a creek forty feet broad, which was filled by backwater from the Chattahoochee, swimming deep. The road along the Chattahoochee is not good, but we shall get along; the column is now starting. I can get no definite information of roads on right of railroad, but from my remembrance of what we learned when we were at Smyrna Station in July, I hope to get through.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

KENESAW, *October 5, 1864—2 p. m.*

General COX:

I have sent Colonel Warner to you to explain your position, which is to the front and right of Kenesaw, following the Big Shanty road about a mile, and from the base of the mountain to a fortified ridge, from which you overlook cleared ground very extensive. Leave your train near the base of the mountain.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 5, 1864—3 p. m.*

Lieutenant BURTON:

General Sherman wishes you to send him intelligence of the Army of the Ohio as soon as possible. Send here.

FISH,
Lieutenant, Signal Officer.

MARIETTA, *October 5, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

SHERMAN:

General Cox passed through half an hour ago. Troops in sight.

BURTON,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 5, 1864—5.45 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I am here with one division; other division on the road waiting orders.

COX.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 5, 1864—8 p. m.*

Lieutenant BURTON:

Sherman wishes you to go to the telegraph office for dispatches, and signal by way of Kenesaw Mountain what comes for him.

BACHTELL,
Signal Officer.

SMYRNA CAMP-GROUND, *October 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General COOPER,
Commanding Second Division:

SIR: The Third Division is marching along the railroad to Marietta, and I am very anxious that the trains should reach there also at an early hour. If you have not crossed the railroad when this reaches you, you may put your whole command on the railroad except one regiment for a rear guard for the trains to follow by the common road. A corps has been stationed at Ruff's Mill (between here and the Sandtown road) to cover this road, which makes it safe. I will either meet you at Marietta or leave orders for you. Try to prevent all straggling and do not hurry your men too much.

Yours,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 5, 1864—12 midnight.*
(Received 6th.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Battle to-day between General Corse's division and force of rebel infantry at Allatoona, in which we lost 100 killed and 200 wounded, but drove the enemy away from the railroad toward Dallas. Resaca bridge

will be done to-morrow, but a mile of railroad near Etowah bridge and ten more near Marietta is said to be destroyed. Wire works to Cartersville. Nothing heard of Forrest for two days.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rogersville, Ala., October 5, 1864—5.30 a. m.

Captain RAMSEY,
A. A. G., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

Reached this point with my command at 6 p. m. yesterday, after a hard march of nineteen miles; raining severely during the latter part of the day. Will push forward again this morning in the direction of Bainbridge. I hear nothing of the whereabouts of Forrest and his command. Buford with his forces crossed the Tennessee at Brown's Ferry Sunday evening. It was this force that threatened Huntsville on Friday and attacked Athens on Sunday. From information derived from citizens that I can rely on there are a number of crossings of the Tennessee by fords and boats. It is raining heavily this morning. Having several creeks to cross to-day my march will no doubt be delayed.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *October 5, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch for General Croxton has just been received. I will send it on by courier. General Croxton will go into camp at Mrs. Douglass', eight miles out on Lawrenceburg road, and expects to meet General Rousseau at 8 a. m. to-morrow at Hall's, on military road. No further news from Buford's command since their retreat from Athens on Florence road. I have scouts following up on their trail. Colonel Spalding's mounted command here, as reported by morning report, is only 627 effective cavalry. I have 100 mounted men out on Lamb's Ferry road, with orders to communicate all news gained of enemy to Generals Rousseau and Croxton.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *October 5, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 6.15 p. m.

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Croxton's command passed through here this morning; fed out four miles on road; will try and reach Widow Douglass' to-night, and be at Hall's in the morning, on the military road. No news from the trestle. General Croxton expects to meet General Rousseau to-morrow. Dispatch from Major-General Thomas to General Rousseau yesterday, as to movements, was sent here, and by me sent to him at Columbia and received by him. No news from Buford further than that just after being repulsed at Athens he retreated down the Florence road. I have scouts out on his trail, and have ordered them to

send all news to General Croxton and Major-General Rousseau. One of my scouts just in. General Croxton will camp at Mrs. Douglass' to-night, eight miles out on Lawrenceburg road, and will meet General Rousseau at Hall's at 8 a. m. in morning, on the military road.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

[TULLAHOMA,] *October 5, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville:

General Granger telegraphs that a citizen reported rebel cavalry, about 1,000 strong, at Williamson's Mill, nine miles north of Larkinsville. I do not credit this, but think there may be a considerable number of bushwhackers on Paint Rock, which is a noted place for them. I have ordered out a scouting party to learn the truth of this report.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, *October 5, 1864.*

Major POLK:

General Rousseau left the vicinity of Mount Pleasant this morning at 5 o'clock, moving for Florence. Croxton left Lynnville at same hour, going toward Lawrenceburg. Rebels crossed their prisoners at Florence, and sent them to Meridian, Miss. A pontoon bridge reported at Bainbridge, but not credited. River is unfordable at any point.

W. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding.

RICHMOND, KY., *October 5, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE:

On Sunday, on Red Lick, in this county, five citizens attacked fifteen rebel troops, captured seven horses, and scattered the rebels. Rebels supposed to be going out in squads through Jackson and Owsley. They are supposed to have been cut off in a fight in the mountains with our troops. Look out for them. What shall be done with the horses and equipments? The persons scattering the rebels and making the captures claim the horses. Horses not branded.

J. W CAPERTON,
Provost-Marshal.

PERRYVILLE, *October 5, 1864.*
(Via Johnsonville 1 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just been able to communicate with my cavalry; bad roads and streams to be bridged delayed them, and they will reach Clifton to-morrow morning. I will have them all on the east bank of the Tennessee to-morrow, and will march as rapidly as possible to Pulaski.

My infantry and artillery will go with it, unless you otherwise direct. Please send me your latest information as to Forrest's whereabouts when last heard from.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 5, 1864—9.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Perryville, via Johnsonville:

Your dispatch of 1 p. m. just received. I would prefer your infantry to remain at Johnsonville. Your artillery can march with you. By communicating with General Rousseau you will be able to learn of Forrest's whereabouts. I have received no news to-day, or since last received reporting Forrest retreating on Florence.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 5, 1864.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

CAPTAIN: A company from the Third Iowa Cavalry, under Captain Johnson, left camp yesterday at 4 a. m., and proceeding to Raleigh, on this side Wolf River, returned on the other side, arriving in camp again at sunset. By my orders the houses of John Jones, of Carlisle, and of one Sellers, were destroyed. Jones furnished the men powder to shoot us on Sunday last, has two sons already in Alton prison, is an avowed rebel, and refuses to take the oath, harbors guerrillas, &c. Carlisle is a rebel, and harbors guerrillas, and his house has been the resort of Harris, another of the men who were engaged in the affair of last Sunday. Sellers is the brother-in-law of Gill, the soldier spy, caught Sunday. Gill has been harbored there for weeks past. There are some seven horse-thieves caught and in camp this morning. They were taken last night by Captain Joyce with a company composed of men from the Tenth Missouri and Third Iowa Cavalry. The neighborhoods about our lines, on both sides of Wolf River, are little more than the picket-lines of the spies, scouts, and horse-thieves and smugglers, who carry supplies and information to the rebel army. They have now received their second warning, and if they do not cease to prey upon and annoy us I hope the general will drive them beyond a line where they can operate with their past success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

Your dispatch of September 26 has just been received. Preparations for the occupation of the Appalachicola are being made as rapidly as possible on your first suggestions. I sent ten days ago to New York for

steamers suited for that service, as we have very few here that will answer. I am collecting supplies at Pensacola to meet the wants of your army, if you should come in at any point on the Gulf.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 333. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 5, 1864*

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30. By direction of the President, Bvt. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank, in the armies now serving under Major-General Sherman, U. S. Army.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 85. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Kenesaw Mt., October 6, 1864.*

I. Major-General Stanley, Army of the Cumberland, will occupy a strong defensive position across the Marietta and Burnt Hickory and Marietta and Dallas roads, its right near Pine Hill and left behind Noyes' Creek.

II. Major-General Howard, Army of the Tennessee, will join on the left of General Stanley and make a line covering the Powder Springs road and the cavalry on that flank. General Kilpatrick will prevent any enemy from reaching the railroad below Marietta.

III. Brigadier-General Cox, Army of the Ohio, will move out on the Burnt Hickory road, via Pine Hill and Mount Olivet Church, west until he strikes the road by which the enemy have moved on Allatoona. He will have his columns ready for a fight, but not deployed. He will park his wagons near Kenesaw.

IV. General Elliott will send cavalry to-day to Big Shanty, Acworth, and Allatoona, and bring back official reports.

V. The utmost attention must be given to the grazing of animals, parking wagons, and economizing rations.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Pine Top, October 6, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding:

GENERAL: A deserter just in from Stewart's corps. He left Stewart's corps this morning. It was marching past Lost Mountain, going southwest, except one division—French's—which attacked Allatoona yesterday and was reported to have been repulsed. He don't know where the rest of Hood's army is, but says he heard that it was at Lost Mountain yesterday when they started back from the railroad. He

reports seeing no force between this and Lost Mountain. They had but few wagons, but had artillery with them. He says the men were cautioned about the rations, as the supply was short. I have sent a staff officer to order the regiments to go up on Lost Mountain.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
October 6, 1864—5.20 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: Captain Steele, of my staff, went to Green's house, one mile and a half from the crossing of the Sandtown and Allatoona road, on the Marietta and Dallas road, seven miles from Marietta. He met a boy at this house, who says the rebel cavalry picket reserve was there at 10 o'clock this morning, and at that time they fell back to the mountain, and took him with them. He left the mountain at about 1 p. m. He says he thinks there were about 2,000 cavalry there. A colonel was in command, and he heard him order some officer in charge of the train "to take the New Hope road." This train started about 11 a. m., just after they got on the mountain. He saw no artillery or infantry, "as he knows." When this cavalry left he came home.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Marietta, October 6, 1864.
(Received 2 a. m. 7th.)

General STANLEY:

I have now definite news of Corse. Allatoona is all safe, but Corse was wounded in the face, losing a cheek bone and ear. He says a cavalry force is reported about Stilesborough, threatening the road above Allatoona. I have ordered him to send all he can spare back and have ordered a brigade of Cox's up there. I have ordered Garrard to threaten the road between Dallas and Burnt Hickory; Kilpatrick, Powder Springs and the road south of Dallas. I have ordered Cox to send a brigade down toward Dallas, Howard a division also, and I want you to do the same, without artillery or wagons, and to return at night. Let your division go out to Lost Mountain, establish signals, and move cautiously as though intending to attack, but with orders if met in force to work back slowly, drawing the attacking force against you intrenched. I don't want this division to go more than five or six miles out, and to act with great caution as though pressing to develop Hood's position with a view to attack. If Hood has left his position about Dallas I will move up to Allatoona or remain near here, according as he has moved by Burnt Hickory or south to Powder Springs. My first object is to make him recall any cavalry sent against our roads.*

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See foot-note (†) Part I, p. 598.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Marietta, October 6, 1864.

General SLOCUM, *Atlanta:*

The bridge and railroad is the part of your task which I deem most important. Hood has no army on that side now that can invest Atlanta, but he may dash at exposed points. Keep a line of vedettes along down the Turner's Ferry road south of Proctor's Creek. Keep an infantry line on its north side, especially at the bridge across Proctor's Creek near its mouth, where the river road crosses it. I ordered fifty men there as I passed. At the bridge defenses you should have one of your best brigadiers, and the works should be much strengthened, with two batteries well supplied with ammunition. A good line of pickets should hold the old rebel line, with a regiment on the extreme left at Turner's Ferry, guarding the lower Nickajack bridge, and a good picket on the signal hill at Vining's. All should on the approach of an enemy resist as long as possible and then rally at the bridge-head. I am not yet positive as to the fate of Allatoona, but will find out to-day.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA., *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Marietta:*

Dispatch of this a. m. received and obeyed. Perfectly quiet here; new line done; our position very strong. Can I do anything to help you? I can safely send out a brigade to destroy bridges.

SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Marietta and Burnt Hickory Road, October 6, 1864.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON:

CAPTAIN: What is the programme for to-day? I have sent scouts on the several roads to my front to try and reach the Acworth and Dallas road and learn what they can. Have you heard from Howard since Kilpatrick joined him? The latter was skirmishing pretty heavily when I last heard of him, and is in the place to get it until Howard gets up. Davis has not come up on Stanley's left, or had not last night.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Kenesaw, October 6, 1864—9 a. m.

General ELLIOTT, *Chief of Cavalry:*

I have sent orders which will define operations for the day. Howard should be in position now; he was up and moving in yesterday p. m., and Davis is fast working into position and should be nearly in now. Nothing particular from General Kilpatrick. Telegraph open to Atlanta.

Yours, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Dallas and Big Shanty Road, October 6, 1864.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp, Hdqrs. Military Division of the Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: A deserter, just sent in from the Second Cavalry Division, from the Sixth Mississippi Infantry, Adams' brigade, Loring's division, Stewart's corps, reports as follows: Loring's and Walthall's divisions were in Garrard's front, near Hardshell Church, yesterday about three miles distant. Captain McIntyre, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, charged within three-quarters of a mile of their division yesterday, driving in an Alabama regiment. The divisions of Loring and Walthall moved at 7 o'clock this morning to the right of Lost Mountain in the direction of Blue Mountain. The rebel sick were ordered to Blue Mountain from Palmetto, and the general impression throughout the rebel army is that Hood is to retire to Blue Mountain and draw supplies from Selma and Talladega. French's division, of Stewart's corps, attacked Allatoona yesterday. The deserter does not know whether they were accompanied by other infantry, but thinks only cavalry co-operated with French.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Burnt Hickory and Marietta Road, October 6, 1864.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON, *Aide-de-Camp:*

CAPTAIN: The Seventy-second Indiana Mounted Infantry, Captain Thomson commanding, has returned from Acworth and reports the railroad destroyed two miles this side Big Shanty and above Acworth, not as effectually as the road below Atlanta; many of the ties not burnt and many rails not injured. From two of our men, captured and paroled, he learned that the rear guard of Armstrong's brigade left Acworth this morning about 8 o'clock for the direction of Dallas. The troops at Big Shanty and Acworth were captured; a train of cars escaped to Allatoona. Loring's and French's divisions went to Allatoona; said to have lost about 500 men when repulsed. The squadron sent to Allatoona has not returned. Captain Thomson is of opinion that it could not have gone beyond Acworth until this morning on account of the force of the enemy there and could not return by this time on account of the roads. From citizens Captain Thomson learned that the enemy contemplated crossing the Etowah for Kingston to destroy the railroad; that the supplies of the enemy were limited, principally parched corn and cane. I have ordered General Garrard, with his division, to New Hope Church, and to send back information as to the movements of the enemy.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Marietta, October 6, 1864.

General ELLIOTT:

I have yours of this evening. I reiterate my order for all the cavalry to act boldly against Hood to-morrow, leaving all trains and artillery

with the infantry. Of course, I don't want them to attack infantry in position, but to strike detachments. If this cavalry had been across to the Allatoona road to-day they would have captured enough stragglers alone to have made up for our losses at Acworth and Big Shanty. I will send orders to Howard before day to send Kilpatrick against Powder Springs and Dallas. Corse reports cavalry at Stilesborough, threatening to cross the Etowah and to strike Kingston. Garrard might get up on the Burnt Hickory and Dallas road and cut off any party returning. At all events keep him out and hang close upon the enemy. We must not let Hood send off all his cavalry and hold ours at bay by mere squads. It does look as though our cavalry was afraid to meet an inferior force. Let them wipe out this impression. The fact that a single regiment went out to-day where a division of cavalry would not venture elicited universal remark to-day. I was asked by a hundred where our cavalry was, and why it did not reconnoiter instead of men on foot. Hood cannot move his wagons or artillery now, nor can we. Threaten roads south of him and between him and the Etowah, and I will so threaten him with our infantry that he will be in a tight place.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cartersville, October 6, 1864.

General McCOOK:

General Sherman reports that the enemy are moving a force around and to the west of Allatoona, either to cross the Etowah or to strike the railroad south of this place. General Corse wishes some cavalry sent out early in the morning to patrol the country west of the railroad. Please send your mounted men out to the picket-post on the Pumpkin Vine, and up that stream to the vicinity of Allatoona.

Respectfully,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 6, 1864.

[General E. M. McCOOK:]

GENERAL: I have just received the following dispatch from General Corse, viz:

Can you send me by daylight to-morrow thirty mounted men? I wish to send a staff officer with dispatches to General Sherman. Answer at once.

My cavalry are all out. Can you send the men called for in above dispatch? Please send answer by courier. A very small force can scout the Pumpkin Vine.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cartersville, Ga., October 6, 1864—9 p. m.

Can you fill this request without starving your horses? Return this paper, with an indorsement. Answer.

By command, &c.:

R. LE ROY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

If you can fill this, this will be sufficient.

R.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
October 6, 1864.

CAPTAIN: Will send thirty men, as within requested, at 3 a. m. to-morrow.

H. P. LAMSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cartersville, October 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. M. McCOOK:

GENERAL: I learn from General Corse that General Sherman is moving toward Burnt Hickory. I have telegraphed to General Smith to bring all his available troops to this place. If General Sherman corners Hood in some of the bends of the Etowah we may be able to assist in pulverizing him.

Respectfully,

G. B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

N. B.—Captain Simpson scouted four miles beyond Pumpkin bridge toward Stilesborough, and found no enemy; he is just in.

G. B. R.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Burnt Hickory and Marietta Road, October 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Comdg. Second Division Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you proceed early to-morrow morning with your division to New Hope Church for the purpose of ascertaining the route taken by the enemy, and send back information as soon as possible. You will probably be able to communicate by signal from Lost Mountain, but let your messenger be assured of this. Should you overtake the rear of the enemy harass him as much as possible. Leave courier at signal station at Lost Mountain to communicate with you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR KOLB'S FARM, GA., *October 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that he desires you to keep up a good line of pickets as far to our left as Widow Mitchell's.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kenesaw, October 6, 1864.
(Received 5.30 a. m. 7th.)

General HOWARD:

Order Kilpatrick if he can cross Sweet Water to dash at Powder Springs and then turn toward any or all the roads leading south from Dallas. Hood is about New Hope covering a party of cavalry sent to cross the Etowah and to act against our roads there. I have intelligence from Allatoona. All well there, but General Corse was wounded in the face, losing a cheek bone and an ear. I want you to impress on Kilpatrick the importance of operating rapidly and boldly against the roads by which Hood can alone move south; not to attack infantry in position, but to hang about them as their cavalry does about us, and to pick up enough prisoners to make up for our losses. He should not carry a gun or wheel with him, but move and act as pure cavalry. You may at the same time move out toward Dallas a division light, without wagons or artillery, to threaten Hood and to act in concert with the cavalry. Hood's precipitate movement back shows he don't propose to fight us on fair terms, and he knows we will not follow him far, and therefore let this infantry, with the cavalry, seem to seek a position to act against him as he retreats. Keep your artillery and wagons well parked and the main force well in hand near their present positions till roads improve or until new developments are made. I will go to the top of Kenesaw to morrow to watch. I have sent orders similar to these to all the army commanders. General Garrard will threaten the roads between Hood and Burnt Hickory.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *October 6, 1864.*
(Received 10th.)

Major-General HOWARD:

GENERAL: Information received through one of our best scouts, just in from Panola, puts Duckworth's brigade at Panola, Major Chalmers at Grenada, a few companies at Senatobia. The militia are again called out for six months. All quiet here.

MORGAN L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

(Forwarded from Kingston, Ga., October 12, 1864, to headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, for information of the commanding general.)

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 130 } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Kolb's Farm, Ga., October 6, 1864.*

I. The troops of this command will be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The route to be pursued will be hereafter indicated. The general supply train will remain in its present position near Marietta until further orders.

II. No movement of the troops, in accordance with [paragraph I,] Special Field Orders, No. 130, from these headquarters, will be made.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR KOLB'S FARM, GA., *October 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. P. JOSEPH OSTERHAUS,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that General Ransom, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, has been instructed to move his pickets to the front. The general desires that you move yours in conjunction therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GA., *October 6, 1864.*

Lieut. W. H. SHERFY,
Chief Signal Officer, Fifteenth Army Corps:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the five days ending October 5, 1864:

I entered upon duty on this station October 1, taking charge of the station, being the ranking officer. In appendix will be found the messages received and sent during the day.* October 2, Lieutenant Connelly was on duty. I busied myself in getting my tent up and other matters arranged. October 3, very foggy until 10 a. m. Having for several nights observed smoke which indicated a large camp east of Lost Mountain, I this a. m. put in position an additional telescope, with which I discovered an extensive camp, and also cavalry and infantry moving, but could not for a considerable time determine whether they were our men or rebels. I used this glass all the time except when engaged in receiving or sending a message; while thus engaged I had my most trusty man at the glass. Between 2 and 3 p. m. I discovered a column of rebel cavalry near the railroad, between Kenesaw Mountain and Big Shanty. I immediately reported this to Captain Randall, assistant adjutant-general, at Marietta. Then ensued a series of questions and answers as to whether I was certain they were really rebels, or whether they were not railroad repairers, and they could not believe me until I reported the firing into a train of cars. General McArthur and Captain Randall soon came to this station, and I took great pains to show them that a large

* Not found as inclosures; but see such messages as appear, *ante*. See also footnote, Part I, p. 738.

force of the enemy had made its appearance at Big Shanty, as in the mean time a large force of the enemy had arrived there and formed a line of battle. I watched their movements until darkness came, and reported to the station at Marietta. Messages received and sent will be found in appendix. The message from General Sherman in regard to the movements of the enemy was delayed on account of the fog. I called Allatoona for two hours, but could get no acknowledgment. I could hardly read a torch at Marietta, the fog was so dense. October 4, dense fog; did not lift until 9.30 a. m.; called Allatoona and sent messages received last night. Saw the enemy hard at work destroying the railroad both sides of Big Shanty. Was busily engaged all day and night transmitting messages, which will be found in appendix. At 5 p. m. the enemy began to move off on Acworth road, and at 6 p. m. our army moved into camp at the foot of Little Kenesaw Mountain. October 5, up to this time I had had only three stations to communicate with, but during the day I opened with other stations as follows: Headquarters of Generals Sherman, Howard, Stanley, and Cox; also with Vining's Hill. The three stations were Atlanta, Marietta, and Allatoona. To-day the battle at Allatoona was fought. I could see the smoke of guns and shells. General Sherman was with me all day sending and receiving messages. It was hard, wearying work for my flag-men, but they showed a cheerful willingness to do all in their power to assist the general in his great work. I will here state that on the night of the 3d instant the troops were withdrawn from my front and placed at the foot of the mountain on the northeast side, thus leaving me out in the cold. I made preparation for defending the station long enough to have destroyed all signal property and private baggage I could not carry off on my person. The messages received and sent will be found in appendix.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. FISH,
First Lieut. and Acting Signal Officer, Fifteenth Army Corps.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 6, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

Wheeler reported crossing Coosa, near Cedar Bluff, in heavy force; deserters say toward Blue Mountain.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 6, 1864.*

Colonel WEVER:

Can the railroad bridge be used to-morrow? Where is General Smith?

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

ROME, *October 6, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

Wheeler, with two divisions cavalry, is to-day trying to cross to the south of the Coosa, four miles west of Cedar Bluff. Deserters who left

his command this morning say he is going to Blue Mountain. Jackson's division was at Lewisville this morning, going to railroad near Resaca.

GEO. E. SPENCER,
Colonel, Commanding.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 6, 1864—2 p. m.*

Lieutenant FISH:

Ask Allatoona for news.

BACHTELL,
Chief Signal Officer.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 6, 1864.*

ALLATOONA:

How is Corse? What news?

DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

ALLATOONA, GA., *October 6, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Received 3.15 p. m.)

Capt. L. M. DAYTON, *Aide-de-Camp:*

I am short a cheek bone and one ear, but am able to whip all hell yet. My losses are very heavy. A force moving from Stilesborough on Kingston gives me some anxiety. Tell me where Sherman is.

JOHN M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

ALLATOONA, *October 6, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

SIGNAL OFFICER ON MOUNTAIN:

Where is General Sherman? Have you any news from him?

CORSE.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 6, 1864—3 p. m.*

General CORSE:

Am reconnoitering toward Burnt Hickory and Lost Mountain. Are you badly wounded? If all is right at Allatoona I want you back at Rome.

SHERMAN.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kenesaw, October 6, 1864.

General CORSE, *Allatoona:*

Am just in. Am very sorry at your wound; but all is right with you. If possible, keep the enemy off your lines, and let me know at once what force you have and what is at Kingston and Rome; also signal some account of your fight. Hood has retreated to Dallas.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 6, 1864—4.10 p. m.*

CORSE:

Saw your battle. Am here all right. Have sent you assistance. Am sorry you are hurt. General is mindful of you.

DAYTON.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kenesaw, October 6, 1864.

General CORSE, *Commanding, Allatoona:*

DEAR GENERAL: This evening I got a signal from you giving me the first real intelligence of the safety of Allatoona and of your wound. At some future time I will add my high appreciation of your services, but now I want to prevent any more mischief to our roads. Allatoona is now safe on this front. Leave enough to cover the bridge to the rear as against a cavalry dash and send all you can spare back to Rome, to assure the safety of that place, although in the end I suppose I will have to use the iron on that road and to destroy the town. I doubt if any force of Hood will cross the Etowah, but still it may. I will to-morrow continue to demonstrate against him and make him keep his people together. Unless your wound is too severe, exercise a general command, for your head is worth more than a dozen of any I have to spare. I have sent these orders by signal, but fear they may reach you mutilated. If possible, get a message in cipher up to Chattanooga for them to work this way whilst we work the road back. We have abundance of food, but little forage.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kenesaw, October 6, 1864—9.30 p. m.

General CORSE, *Allatoona:*

Let the Rome force return at once to Rome and protect the road. I will cover Allatoona.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kenesaw, October 6, 1864.

General COX, *Via Pine Hill:*

All right at Allatoona. Have a brigade ready to go there to-morrow early.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, October 6, 1864.

General COX,
Commanding Army of the Ohio, Mount Olivet Church:

DEAR GENERAL: I now have a satisfactory message from Allatoona; all right there, though General Corse reports his loss heavy. He him-

self was wounded in the face, losing a cheek bone and an ear. I have signaled him to-day and have sent messages by the cavalry; but it is almost impossible to get them outside of the infantry, and therefore I wish you to send a brigade up to Allatoona, and to deliver this letter* (herewith) addressed to General Corse. In the mean time I have ordered Garrard's division of cavalry to move on New Hope, and will order Kilpatrick to move against Powder Springs, and as though to attack. General Corse reports movements of cavalry about Stilesborough, and the officer commanding at Rome reports Wheeler all about. The way to counteract all these things is to move in force against Hood; but we cannot move our trains and artillery in this mud, and therefore we must appear to be attacking him. Therefore, keeping your trains where they are, you may move from Mount Olivet toward Dallas a light brigade, making a good deal of smoke and pausing on the hill-tops, not going more than six miles, unless orders are received to convert the feint into a real attack. Keep up your signals and I will go to Kenesaw to-morrow and direct the general movement, which will be general from all three armies. Let the brigade going up to Allatoona take the main road, and go quick, rest, and return, bringing me a written answer.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WIDOW ORR'S [HULL'S],
On Acworth Road, October 6, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

SIR: Your dispatch is received. I have information, which seems reliable, that the enemy went back yesterday. We find no signs of them, except that a few scouts were here this morning. My advance near Mount Olivet Church finds nothing more than here. The roads this side of Pine Mountain are in places almost impassable, having evidently grown no better since we left in June. This has delayed me, as the artillery can scarcely get forward at all. I leave a brigade with the weak teams and push on with the rest. Will observe your directions as to signals. Please send me word whether I shall endeavor to get my trains up as far as I go, or whether we shall calculate upon returning by same route.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Widow Hull's, October 5[6], 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: On our right we pushed half a mile beyond Morris' Hill Church; in front to Harris' and to Allatoona Church; and upon the road to Lost Mountain, two miles beyond Kemp's Mill. On the left I sent a small party to Hardshell Church, where they found a picket belonging to Kilpatrick. On the Lost Mountain road alone did we find any enemy. The party there skirmished with a cavalry rear guard, and just before dusk got close enough up to hear drivers hurrying up their teams. We

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*See Sherman to Corse, p. 114.

have seen none of our own cavalry except the picket at Hardshell. The enemy encamped at Lost Mountain on Sunday night, and moved from there Monday a. m. I cannot learn of more than the single division of infantry and the cavalry passing up this side of Lost Mountain, and no one seems to know of any force passing up by any other road. When they went back they circulated the report that they were going farther around, *i. e.*, by Kingston, but this was a manifest blind. We have a lieutenant of the Fiftieth Georgia Regiment, who says he went to Allatoona this morning expecting to find his command there, but was fired upon by our troops there, and attempting to get back this way was intercepted. He declines stating anything more. This, with the information sent by signal from Kemp's Mill, is all I have been able to learn. The cavalry kept out of our reach, skirmishing at very long range, and we were not able to catch any of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

OCTOBER 6, 1864.

Referred to Brigadier-General Elliott for his information.

By order of Major-General Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
October 7, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The date of General Cox's note should probably be 6th instead of 5th. The picket at Hardshell Church was from General Garrard's division. The Fourth Regulars went beyond Kemp's Mill on the 5th and reported infantry, large column, having passed on Lost Mountain and Allatoona road. It was here that column of infantry tried to cut off Fourth Regulars. Infantry was also encountered on the Burnt Hickory road on 5th.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.

NEAR MARIETTA, *October 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General COOPER,
Commanding Second Division:

You may put in your command on Reilly's left this morning, putting them in two lines for the present.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NEAR MARIETTA, *October 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General REILLY,
Commanding Third Division:

General Vandever has two regiments and a section of artillery on Brushy Mountain, the high ground a little farther to the right than

your right now rests. I think you will have to put your left brigade over there and let General Cooper take the place vacated on your left. Please look at the ground, and do so, unless you can detach a regiment or so, with a section, and so hold the right by a detachment.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, October 6, 1864.

General VANDEVER, *Commanding District of Marietta:*

GENERAL: Your communication in regard to the strength of your command and the calls upon you for duty is received and considered. Until the requirements upon the forces we have in hand, occasioned by the present emergency, are over you will please do the best you can, and I then will readjust details as may seem necessary. You may move back to Marietta.

Yours, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 6, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Have heard nothing from Major-General Rousseau since my dispatch of 4th instant; am expecting news at every moment. General Morgan dispatched from Rogersville yesterday that he will move from that place this morning on Bainbridge and Florence; could get no information of Forrest, but he learned from citizens that Buford had crossed the river at Brown's Ferry the day after his attack at Athens. Have no news from Burbridge or the gun-boats since last report. Following dispatch just received this a. m. from Chattanooga, dated 8.30 p. m. 5th instant:

Captain Budlong, assistant adjutant-general, telegraphs from Cartersville that the fight at Allatoona to-day has been severe and that our losses are quite heavy; General Corse and Colonel Tourtellotte wounded; also expects a renewal of the fight in the morning; reports heavy firing south of Allatoona during the day. One of General French's staff captured reports enemy's loss heavy. Re-enforcements will reach Allatoona to-night, both infantry and artillery. General Smith left here this p. m. with re-enforcements; will probably reach Allatoona by morning. One division of the enemy reported moving up the river, probably with intention of crossing.

Nothing from Sherman since last dispatch.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 6, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

The following telegram just received from Chattanooga:

General Smith, who left here yesterday (5th instant), telegraphs that the enemy retreated last evening from Allatoona, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving his dead and from 400 to 600 wounded in our hands; our loss about 100 killed and 200 wounded. Railroad bridge near Ringgold washed away yesterday.

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Resaca bridge will be repaired by to-morrow, and the trains will be able to run as far as Allatoona, going via Cleveland and Dalton. Nothing further has been heard from Major-General Sherman since my dispatch of yesterday, but the retreat of the enemy toward Dallas indicates that he was close upon their rear near Allatoona. Have not heard from Generals Rousseau or Washburn to-day, but presume that they are pushing Forrest as rapidly as the condition of the roads will permit. We have had heavy and continuous rains for the last five days, rendering the roads and streams almost impassable. Have just received the following dispatch from General Granger, dated Huntsville, 9.50 p. m. October 6, 1864:

The courier reported drowned in crossing the Elk River is in. He lost the dispatches while crossing the river. He reports that two rebels were captured yesterday, who say that they left Forrest at Lawrenceburg the night before, crossing south.

General Morgan's advance was skirmishing with the enemy this a. m. on Shoal Creek, he being unable to cross the creek on account of high water. He hopes to be able to cross by to-morrow morning, when he will push them still farther on. The Alabama railroad will be repaired from here to Pulaski in one week.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

(Same to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 6, 1864—12 noon.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Your telegram received. This Department is very much gratified that you are at Nashville, and your presence there has entirely relieved it of great solicitude. Frequent reports are desired.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 6, 1864—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

A telegram from Allatoona yesterday to Captain Van Duzer states that Hood's army was between them and Big Shanty. Destroyed ten miles of railroad and coming that way. General Sherman in his rear in force. Heavy artillery and musketry firing all day near Kenesaw. Big Shanty was taken this a. m.

SAM. BRUCH,
Captain, &c.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 6, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 7th.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Telegraph repaired to Allatoona to-day. The action yesterday was severe, French attacking with his division, 7,000 strong, and suffering heavily, leaving his killed and wounded in our hands to the number of

1,000, while we lost only 300. Fight lasted six hours altogether. From Florence we hear that Morgan has Forrest cornered; has captured his transportation, and that the gun-boats prevent all retreat across the Tennessee. Between the gun-boats, Rousseau, Washburn, and Morgan, the negro-trader is in a bad way, and no good sight either to run or fight.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

DECATUR, *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following dispatch just received:

ATHENS, *October 6, 1864.*

Two couriers sent to General Morgan have just returned, and [say] impossible to cross Elk River. One courier just in; his comrade, with dispatches from the general, was drowned in crossing the Elk. He left Second Division beyond Rogersville, partly across Shoal Creek. Cavalry was skirmishing. Don't know what dispatches were.

A. B. WADE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-third Indiana, Commanding.

Sent out a scout immediately to communicate with General Morgan.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 6, 1864—9.50 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

The courier reported drowned in crossing Elk River is in. He lost the dispatches while crossing the river. He reports that two rebels were captured yesterday, who say that they had left Forrest at Lawrenceburg the night before, crossing south.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
West side Shoal Creek, Ala., October 6, 1864—7 a. m.

Captain RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, General Thomas' Staff:

Reached this point with my command at 6 p. m. [yesterday], after a hard march of eighteen miles; raining hard during the day. I can hear nothing definite of Forrest's movements. A scout taken prisoner yesterday reports Forrest's command in the neighborhood of Lawrenceburg on the 2d. I have sent out scouts this morning in every direction in the hope of hearing something from him. My position is that I cover the Bainbridge and Lawrenceburg roads, and I am within seven miles of Florence. As I informed you in my dispatch of yesterday, there are so many places of crossing the Tennessee that it is exceedingly difficult to cover and watch all points. My opinion is that Forrest will eventually cross the Tennessee, probably below Florence at Waterloo. My present position being the most central one I shall remain here.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Pulaski, October 6, 1864—p. m.

General MORGAN, *Commanding:*

Have communicated your position to Major-General Thomas, at Nashville; also to General Rousseau. General Rousseau was to meet General Croxton at Hall's, on old military road, this morning; will probably be near you by time this is delivered. Elk River is impassable; one of your couriers with dispatches reported drowned. Send all the information possible this way, so that General Thomas can be kept fully advised. News as to yourself received from Athens.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, *October 6, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Commanding:*

We have 34,000 rations on hand. All the troops are on half rations here. General Croxton moved on this morning just before daybreak. No news whatever from Rousseau. I sent six of my scouts with General Croxton, so as to be kept fully posted. Courier just in from Lamb's Ferry road, with dispatch dated 5th, on Sugar Creek; had been to Lexington; learned that Forrest had encamped near Lawrenceburg night of the 4th, and some of his command near Mount Pleasant.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *October 6, 1864—2.50 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Commanding, Nashville:*

General Morgan's division left Athens on the 4th instant; is across Elk River, probably at or near Bainbridge Ferry. His rear guard, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, has just returned to Athens; could not cross Elk River, which is very high. Attack on Athens was by General Buford's full command at 3 p. m. October 1. Enemy retreated at 10 a. m. October 2, with heavy loss. He had the trains with him, and retreated down Florence road; had four guns with him, and is reported as having crossed river; carried his wounded away; left 4 of his dead behind; twenty-two of his shells struck inside the fort. Our loss only 2 wounded. Hastily constructed bomb-proof saved many lives. We have 65 wounded at Athens in a destitute and suffering condition. Cannot a hospital train, by way of Stevenson, be sent for them? Have sent information received by courier to Major-General Rousseau. We have 500 men and two pieces artillery at Athens, Lieutenant-Colonel Wade, Seventy-third Indiana, commanding.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PULASKI, *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Commanding:*

General Morgan is beyond Rogersville, partly across Shoal Creek; cavalry was skirmishing. Will send another courier to General Rousseau, also to General Morgan, informing them of everything going on. Courier drowned in Elk River having dispatches from General Morgan.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 6, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Tennessee:

MAJOR: The following dispatch has been received from Maj. Collin Ford, commanding One hundredth U. S. Colored Infantry:

GILLEM'S, *October 6, 1864.*

Col. CHARLES R. THOMPSON,
Commanding:

About 150 of Forrest's men crossed railroad one mile west of Gillem's Station this morning at daylight, toward Cumberland River, cutting telegraph in two places. Sent word to Colonel Murphy. He sent fifty men to watch movements.

C. FORD,
Major, &c.

Respectfully,

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, &c.

KNOXVILLE, *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

October 1, drove the enemy from Carter's Station. He went beyond Zollicoffer. At 3 p. m. received General Sherman's orders. Forwarded it by two couriers, and the morning of the 2d another courier to General Burbridge; all by different routes. Left Carter's Station at 1 p. m. with First Ohio Heavy Artillery and Tenth Michigan Cavalry. Met your order, forwarded it to General Gillem, who forwarded it that night by two couriers to General B[urbridge]. October 3, 8 p. m., General Gillem had not received any word from General B[urbridge]. We arrived here last evening.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 6, 1864.*

General A. C. GILLEM,
Bull's Gap:

General Sherman directs me to recall General Burbridge, but he can hardly get back to do any good in the matter occasioning his recall. I have no intelligence from him except a report in the newspapers that he has captured the salt-works. Forrest is supposed to be trying to get across the river (Tennessee) somewhere about or below Florence. Nothing certain from him for several days.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD:

General Meredith telegraphs from Paducah that a rebel cavalry force of 500, which he considers the advance of a larger force, is advancing toward Paducah from Jackson, and asks for re-enforcements. Captain Dickson says General Burbridge has no troops.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 6, 1864.*

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Louisville:

Send such force as is necessary to General Meredith from the cavalry at Lexington as fast as it can be mounted. We leave here at 2 p. m. to-morrow. Send mail to Chattanooga. The general thinks you had better not leave Louisville yet.

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MEREDITH:

It is out of my power to send you any assistance now. Will send you a mounted force as soon as practicable. Please telegraph information of the rebel movement in your district.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[OCTOBER 6, 1864.—For Canby to Washburn, in relation to movement of cavalry from Arkansas to West Tennessee, see Vol. XLI.]

HDQRS. TWENTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,
Fort Adams, Miss., October 6, 1864.

Capt. J. W. MILLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to inform the major-general commanding that Colonel Osband, with a portion of his command, arrived here about 5 o'clock this afternoon from Woodville, bringing in 50 prisoners of war, including 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 pieces of artillery, and about 300 head of cattle, mules, and horses. He reports that he engaged about 250 at Woodville and a battery, under command of Colonel Gober, this morning about 7 o'clock, and after a short fight dispersed them, killing 40, wounding none, and taking the prisoners and artillery mentioned, with no loss to his force either in killed or wounded. This command now occupy a position about four miles from here on the Woodville road, where he has gone to join them. It is reported that Colonel Scott is concentrating with a view to attacking early in the morning. Colonel Osband intends to move to Woodville in the morning unless he meets them before. With my command I have brought in more than 100 head of stock to-day. In view of the facts set forth above, I have arranged with Colonel Osband to remain here with the fleet until Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. I regard such a course at least but prudent, and I think it comes within the discretion given me by Major-General Dana. The enemy appear to be thoroughly aroused, and may make an effort to prevent the farther advance of the cavalry, if not to drive them to the cover of the gun-boats. With my regiment I will join Colonel Osband early in the morning, if there is to be a fight. It is reported that our forces were followed nearly to this place to-day by Colonel

Scott. The information so far is not as clear as I could wish, but I believe it to be satisfactory, and the command, so far as I can learn, is in good condition. In addition to other reports we have several hundred very intelligent contrabands. The stock will be placed on the boats in the morning. I regard this information as sufficiently important to send the Fulton to Natchez, and request that she be immediately sent back for use and with further instructions if necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. KENT,
Colonel.

[OCTOBER 7, 1864.—For Sherman's Special Field Orders, No. 86, conveying thanks to the defenders of Allatoona, &c., see Part I, p. 771.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
October 7, 1864—8.30 p. m. (Received 12 p. m.)

General STANLEY:

Army will remain in present position until further intelligence of the movements of the enemy when reported by our cavalry, still out.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Generals Howard, Corse, and Cox.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Pine Hill, October 7, 1864—2 a. m.

General J. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

Send one division of your corps—I would suggest it be General Baird's—out to Lost Mountain, establish signals, and move cautiously as though intending to attack, but with orders if met in force to work back slowly, drawing the attacking force against your position. Do not send the division over six miles out from here; this will limit the division to a move of two or three miles beyond Lost Mountain. Instruct the division commander to move with great caution as though pressing to develop Hood's position with a view to attack. The best route for the command to take will be out along the line of fortifications. Let the division move without wagons or artillery and return here at night; they had better take shelter-tents and knapsacks. General Sherman has ordered Howard to send a division toward Dallas, and Cox a brigade. Let the division start at 7.30 a. m. Instruct the division commander to communicate from Lost Mountain to Kenesaw to General Sherman and to Pine Hill to me. I will send signal officers to Lost Mountain. Tell the commander of the division to report here before starting.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, near Pine Top, Ga., October 7, 1864—9.15 p. m.

Major-General DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Corps:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions received from Major-General Sherman, you will order one regiment, about 350 strong, from your command to report for duty to-morrow morning to Captain Swift, superintendent of railroad construction, at a point on the railroad about two miles in front of Kenesaw, where the enemy stopped destroying the road in this direction. Let the regiment be supplied with three days' rations, and direct the men to take with them such axes as you can give them and their arms. As the regiment is to assist in rebuilding the railroad it will be well to select it with a view to its qualifications for such work. A regiment from the Fourth Corps will report for like duty.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOST MOUNTAIN, *October 7, 1864—11 a. m.*

General SHERMAN:

I met at this point* ——— which fell back toward Dallas. See our cavalry passing through New Hope toward Dallas, skirmishing slightly. The only camp smoke seen is southeast from Dallas, about fifteen miles from here. I will move on at once as directed.

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 7, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

General BAIRD:

Don't go too far.

SHERMAN.

LOST MOUNTAIN, *October 7, 1864.*

General DAVIS:

My advance went as far as Abner's house, three miles and a half beyond Lost Mountain. Our cavalry is now near Dallas. Had sharp fighting near New Hope, and a few artillery shots nearer to Dallas. Lee's and Stewart's corps were encamped near here for three days, and the last left yesterday for the direction of Dallas. A brigade of cavalry passed here yesterday

A. BAIRD.

(Forwarded to General Sherman.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kenesaw, October 7, 1864.

General SLOCUM,
Atlanta:

I was out all day yesterday, and from developments and what I could see and hear Allatoona is safe. The enemy were repulsed with a loss

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*Illegible.

of over 500. Our loss was also severe. Road less damaged than estimated. It may be four or six miles to be rebuilt. Enemy on our appearance fell back to Dallas, and at dark yesterday we held Kenesaw, Pine Hill, and Lost Mountain; and Hood's camps appeared at New Hope Church, Dallas, and a point fifteen miles southwest of Lost Mountain. The supposition is he has sent his cavalry up toward Kingston, but I think the high water will bother him. Yesterday it rained in torrents, and the roads were awful. It is now bright and clear, and I will get to work on the road, and will watch Mr. Hood close. Make Atlanta safe beyond risk, and spare a brigade or part of a brigade to hold the old rebel works on the west bank of the Chattahoochee, especially down about Turner's Ferry. That point is very strong, and essential to the perfect covering of the railroad and bridges. I will go on to repair our roads. Grass is good, and our old camps are well stocked with sprout or volunteer corn, which is excellent fodder. You can find the same down about Peach Tree. Keep me well posted, though you cannot count on finding me in these chestnut woods until after night. Please answer now, as my telegraph operator sends this, and can hunt me up if answer is important.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ATLANTA, *October 7, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Everything is perfectly quiet here; the bridge will be finished to-night. Are you willing I should send a strong foraging party southeast? I think it can be safely done.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kenesaw, October 7, 1864.

General SLOCUM, *Atlanta:*

Have official intelligence from Allatoona. A very hard fight, but complete success. Corse arrived from Rome that morning just in time with re-enforcements. His loss foots up near 600, and he reports 150 rebel dead buried by him, and 450 prisoners. All our cattle, 8,000, are in at Allatoona safe. The Resaca bridge was partly washed away, but will be done soon. Don't hear of any enemy up the road. The road is well torn up between this and Allatoona, and I will get to work to repair it. Put your men to work hard, for Hood has gone off south and may swing round on you, but I will not learn till late to-night the exact route he took. Our cavalry is now at Powder Springs and New Hope Church, and pushing toward Dallas.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, *October 7, 1864.*

Colonel SMITH, *Chattahoochee:*

There is a signal station already established at Vining's Station. I will arrange to send one to the bridge. Put two 20-pounders in one

fort, on north side of river, and two light guns in the other; put the balance of your artillery in position on south side of river. Construct at once abatis around the forts on north side of river.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Burnt Hickory and Marietta Road, October 7, 1864.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp, Hdqrs. Military Division of the Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report having heard from General Garrard. His communication, dated 11.30 a. m. to-day, states that he is near New Hope Church, skirmishing with the rear of the enemy. Armstrong camped on the ground where he then was, and French's division camped at New Hope Church. General Garrard did not know, when he wrote, which way they marched, but rumor reported them moving toward Dallas. Citizens tell him very conflicting stories, from which, he says, he can determine nothing. He had captured one wagon containing a rebel brigadier-general and colonel, with 3 soldiers and 4 negroes.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Marietta and Burnt Hickory Road, October 7, 1864.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp, Military Division of the Mississippi:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of communication from the major-general commanding of the 6th. General Garrard was ordered with his division as directed, and the instructions of the major-general commanding communicated to him. The instructions heretofore given me were as follows:

The night of the 2d I received verbal instructions to mass my cavalry near Powder Springs, open communication with Marietta; if the enemy had gone in the direction of Allatoona to follow him up, and harass him as much as possible. High water delayed the movement, but I communicated with Marietta the night of the 3d. Learning that the enemy was on the railroad near Big Shanty, I marched early on the 4th for that place, found our infantry engaged with the enemy, then destroying the railroad, the working party protected by a strong force of infantry, with at least one division of Lee's corps in position behind works extending from the Burnt Hickory road to the railroad. I satisfied myself of this from personal observation and from prisoners taken from Stevenson's division, who stated that their corps was encamped on my front, and about two miles distant. On the 5th, to co-operate with Major-General Stanley in a feint on Pine Hill, General Kilpatrick was ordered toward Dallas, and became engaged on that road. Sent in two prisoners from Hardee's corps, who reported the corps proceeding from Powder Springs to Lost Mountain. I accompanied General Garrard's

division on the Burnt Hickory and Allatoona road to Hardshell Church, sending out reconnaissances on all the roads. The Fourth U. S. [Cavalry] drove infantry pickets to their camp on the Allatoona road beyond Kemp's Mill; saw the camp, and an attempt was made by the infantry of the enemy to cut them off. On the 6th I applied for instructions, at the same time reporting that I covered all the roads and had sent out scouts; at 9 a. m. was informed by you, "I have sent orders which will define operations for to-day." A few minutes before I received Special Field Orders, No. 85, October 6, 1864, and immediately complied with same orders. I think now, as I thought on the 5th, that the one reduced division of cavalry could not have gone direct to Allatoona from Hardshell Church, but had my orders of the 6th directed me to make the reconnaissance made by General Cox on that day, instead of the 5th, as he reports,* I could have obtained the same information. My cavalry has never avoided the cavalry of the enemy in any force; it has too often contended with it and with success; during the present scout has seen very few cavalry. The orders of the major-general commanding have been complied with, and to enable me to do so I held my command in readiness, picketing only the roads, and sending out scouts until I could learn what disposition he wished made. I do not regard the remarks derogatory to my command, when made by those unacquainted with the orders given me, but desiring to do my duty and obey orders, as does my command, I confess that it is not only discouraging but mortifying to hear of the major-general commanding censuring the cavalry publicly in the hearing of officers and enlisted men.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kenesaw, October 7, 1864.

General ELLIOTT:

I have your communication of to-day and will answer at length at a more leisure moment. Our cavalry is wanting in enterprise. I am fully conscious of the many difficulties which they encounter in so wooded a country and such blind roads, but 'tis useless to discuss these now. I want to prevent Hood crossing the Allatoona range, toward the Etowah bridge, and also to keep the infantry force employed in repairing the damage already done to our road. I wish you, therefore, to keep Garrard's division and Kilpatrick employed in harassing the enemy's rear, picking off parties and also striking whenever he offers an opportunity. His road must be equally bad as ours, and will occasion delay and straggling of which our cavalry may take advantage. I don't care of pursuing much below Dallas, but I do want to know that Hood's main army has passed below Dallas toward Carrollton. If our cavalry will make bold and handsome dashes I promise to make full and public acknowledgment of their services.

I am, yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See p. 115.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near New Hope Church, October 7, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am near New Hope Church, skirmishing with the rear. Armstrong camped where I am now, and French's division at the church. I do not know yet which way they marched, but rumor says toward Dallas. Very conflicting stories are told by citizens, and I can determine nothing. I captured the wagon General Sherman wished me to, and in it was a brigadier-general and a colonel.

Very respectfully, yours,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
New Hope Church, October 7, 1864—4.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:

I have the honor to report that I drove Armstrong from New Hope Church and followed him to the creek near Dallas, where I found him in line across the creek and drew seven shots from his artillery. I also explored the Powder Springs road, the Lost Mountain road, and the Burnt Hickory road. The information is hard to reduce to system from the fact that all the roads in this country have been used by infantry and cavalry. As well as I can judge, I think infantry moved from Powder Springs, via this place, yesterday to Dallas. The wagon train and the infantry that was on the railroad came here, via Lost Mountain, and to-day are moving to Van Wert. Armstrong's brigade is near Dallas. Some prisoners and citizens say that they are making for Blue Mountain and some say for Rome, but from their direction they can go to either place. I have a citizen from Van Wert this morning, and he says that there is a large column on the road there. I will remain here to-night and await orders. I did not move from this place, as I am just in receipt of the information brought in by my parties on the different roads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

(Forwarded to General Sherman.)

MARIETTA AND BURNT HICKORY ROAD,
October 7, 1864—10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding wishes to prevent Hood crossing the Allatoona ridge toward the Etowah bridge. He wishes the cavalry kept employed harassing the enemy's rear, picking up parties, and also striking whenever he offers an opportunity; the bad roads will occasion delay and straggling of which we must take ad-

vantage. It is not desired to pursue much below Dallas, but information is wanted as to whether Hood's main army has passed below Dallas toward Carrollton.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

P. S.—If the pickets or scouts of the Third Division should meet yours furnish a copy of this to its commander.

NEAR KOLB'S FARM, GA., *October 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK, *Commanding Cavalry Division:*

The major-general commanding directs me to send you the inclosed copy of letter* from Major-General Sherman (dated 6th instant), with direction to literally carry out the instructions therein, and to report to these headquarters the manner in which they are executed. A division from the Seventeenth Corps will be sent out to support your reconnaissance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
On Right Branch Sweet Water, near Flint Church,
October 7, 1864—8 p. m.

Col. W. T. CLARK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

COLONEL: I have forced two brigades of Jackson's cavalry division beyond this point, and now hold the bridge over the right branch of Sweet Water and the Dallas and Campbellton road and within three miles of the Dallas and Villa Rica road. Rebel cavalry have all left the lower Sweet Water and country south of this point and have gathered in about Dallas, covering the movements of Hood's army, which is not marching on any of the roads south from Dallas. I have read Major-General Sherman's dispatch to General Howard. I shall here await further orders from him (General Howard), ready to move in any direction. General Belknap's infantry is encamped two miles and a half in my rear, covering the Dallas road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
October 8, 1864—1 a. m.

GENERAL: General Kilpatrick has received my order to return, and will start back at 3 a. m. A citizen (lady) says that she crossed Hood's bridge day before yesterday, and that she saw his cavalry afterward set it on fire. I do not regard this as reliable information, but it may be true.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

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* See Sherman to Howard, p. 110.

[Second indorsement.]

Referred to General Elliott.

Have you anything from Garrard as to the direction taken by Hood's army? Has he had any men over to Burnt Hickory?

SHERMAN.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
October 8, 1864.

I have nothing from General Garrard since his report from New Hope Church sent you last night.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, &c.

I sent at 10 o'clock last night to General G. informing him what the general commanding wished to know,

W. L. E.,
Brigadier-General.

NEAR KOLB'S FARM, GA., *October 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

At 11 a. m. Kilpatrick says he is at Powder Springs. The enemy left last evening in the direction of Dallas. He is marching for Pumpkin Vine and roads south of Dallas. He says forage is abundant on this side of Noyes' Creek. The infantry is instructed to push toward Dallas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

P. S.—I have sent two regiments of infantry from my extreme left to Mitchell's Cross-Roads, Captain Reese conducting them.

OCTOBER 7, 1864—5 p. m.

General SHERMAN:

I found cavalry four miles beyond Powder Springs. I have ordered my command in. Shall I move at daylight? The cavalry were intrenched.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 7, 1864.*

General HOWARD:

Do not move until further orders. I await further information from our cavalry.

SHERMAN.

OCTOBER 7, 1864—10 p. m.
(Received 10.45 p. m.)

General SHERMAN:

General Kilpatrick, before getting orders to return, drove the enemy from the breast-works and was fighting them till dark, beyond Sweet Water. My infantry is twelve miles out and I doubt if it gets back to-night.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 131. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Kolb's Farm, Ga., October 7, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will have one division of his command in light marching order, without artillery, prepared to move at a moment's notice toward Dallas to support a cavalry reconnaissance under General Kilpatrick.

* * * * * * *

V. This army, with its trains, will be prepared to move to-morrow morning; the route to be pursued and the precise time of marching will be hereafter indicated.

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IX. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, the contemplated movement of this army to-morrow morning is postponed until further orders, and preparations for so early a start need not therefore be made.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR KOLB'S FARM, GA., *October 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. P. JOSEPH OSTERHAUS,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

You will please send two regiments, under a reliable officer, obliquely to your left and front, for the purpose of reconnoitering and in order to cover a reconnaissance now being made on the Powder Springs road. Captain Reese, Engineer Department, will accompany the reconnaissance and point out the roads to be followed.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

W. BEDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 7, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Via Allatoona.)

Colonel BECKWITH,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence:

Eight thousand head of cattle here.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 7, 1864—10.45 a. m.*

General G. B. RAUM,
Via Allatoona:

Hurry cattle into Allatoona Pass at once.

SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Cartersville, Ga., October 7, 1864.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. B. RAUM,
Comdg. 3d Division, 15th Army Corps, Cartersville, Ga.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order of the 3d instant, I marched with my whole available mounted force to Adairsville and brought through 2,200 head of beef-cattle as far as Cassville—the incidents I reported by telegraph to you heretofore. On arrival at Cassville an orderly overtook me with your telegram of the 5th instant, which I could not fully understand. I notified you by telegraph of the fact; also gave other facts which I supposed would be of benefit in your giving further instructions and to provide against the possibility of delay. I sent courier through to you, reporting my command at Cassville without rations, and requesting you to send me, in writing, what you had desired to express by telegraph, so that I could intelligently and faithfully execute your plans. I also requested that if it was desired I should march my command otherwhere than to camp, that rations be sent to me through regimental commissary by midnight of the 5th instant. I awaited until break of day for reply to my telegram, my written dispatch, and my courier to return with rations, when, finding it useless to wait longer, I pushed forward to strike Etowah River, at a point four miles below Lovengood's Bridge, to ascertain if an enemy were crossing. At McGoverin's Creek I found the rains (the hardest and longest I ever experienced) had swollen it to a flood, and I was compelled to march back and around about twelve miles and strike the river at the Etowah Iron Works, which I did at 1 p. m., and sent you dispatch per courier. From this point I reached the bridge at 3.15 o'clock; found no enemy, and no signs of any; then threw the remaining part of the floor out of the bridge and moved for Field's Bridge, four miles farther up the river, but ten miles by the only road we could travel. My stock were exhausted. I had been able to procure but five ears of corn for the horses from Cartersville to Adairsville and back; had fed but once during the day's march from Cassville, and was compelled to turn out at Mr. John Evans' farm and get some corn for horses, and potatoes and hogs for the men to eat—this was four miles from Field's Bridge; I here had confirmed what I had previously learned that this bridge was exactly like Lovengood's—floor out, impassable for horses and wagons, but perfectly good for men. At 12 midnight a cavalry force was halted at my picket, which proved to be sixty men of Third Ohio Cavalry, bearing dispatches from General Sherman to General Thomas. The officer in command had marched the other side of the river; had crossed it above Canton by swimming; had seen no enemy, and bivouacked with me. This made it useless for me to go farther, and at daylight I marched for camp and reported at your headquarters at 11.30 a. m. Both the bridges above spoken of are new, of best kind, weatherboarded, roofed, and painted. An enemy desiring to cross could make a floor of the weatherboarding in

two or three hours which an army could cross on. I deemed it useless to burn them. Ordinarily the river can be forded, and now there was no enemy seeking to use them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS T. HEATH,
Colonel Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 7, 1864—12.15 a. m.*

CORSE:

I send brigade up to you in the morning.

SHERMAN.

PINE TOP, *October 7, 1864—8 a. m.*

ALLATOONA:

General Sherman is here. A brigade is marching to you.

BACHTELL.

ALLATOONA, *October 7, 1864—8.40 a. m.*

General SHERMAN:

I have just sent my wounded to Rome. Shall I move my command back to Rome when your brigade arrives?

CORSE.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 7, 1864—9 a. m.*

CORSE:

Yes; move to Rome when the brigade arrives.

SHERMAN.

ALLATOONA, *October 7, 1864—11 a. m.*

General SHERMAN:

The brigade from Twenty-third Corps is here. How long shall it remain?

CORSE.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 7, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

General CORSE:

Brigade [will] stay until further orders.

SHERMAN.

ALLATOONA, *October 7, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

I sent a staff officer to you this morning with intelligence.

CORSE.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 7, 1864—5 p. m.*

CORSE:

Lieutenant Ludlow* is here all O. K.

EWING.

ALLATOONA, *October 7, 1864—8 p. m.*

EWING:

Tell Ludlow to come to Cartersville to-night. I will be there.

CORSE.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 7, 1864.*

ALLATOONA:

Send back courier with full account of all matters of interest and as to road above.

SHERMAN.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kenesaw, October 7, 1864.

General CORSE,
Allatoona:

I received your report. I have so high an appreciation of your services and those of your command, as also that of Colonel Tourtellotte and garrison, that I shall make the defense of Allatoona the subject of a general order.† I will move my army one step north to-morrow, and want you to exercise a general care over the operations from Allatoona as far as Kingston. I will so place my command that in one day's work they will replace all the ties burned between Allatoona and Kenesaw, and leave the laying of the iron to the construction party. We have 2,700,000 rations of bread in Atlanta, and can afford to await repairs. My infantry is now near Dallas and cavalry must be below it. General Garrard passed New Hope before noon, and General Kilpatrick at Powder Springs at 11.30 a. m. Both are ordered to push the enemy and develop his route of movement. He is already too far south to make the Etowah bridge via Stilesborough. Still, too much care cannot be exercised. General John E. Smith should be down, and I will be much obliged if you can manage to send to Generals Thomas and Webster notice that Atlanta is safe in our possession; the new and contracted line finished and ready for defense, so that General Slocum can hold it against Hood's whole army. The bridge across Chattahoochee which was carried away by the freshet will be done by to-morrow, and I will put 10,000 men at work at once to replace the ties burned by the enemy (35,000) and have the road ready for the iron by the time the construction train comes from the north. I want more news from the north. I almost share the pain of your wound with you, but you know for quick work I cannot get along without you, and ask you, spite of pain, to keep your head clear and leave others to do your bidding. Your presence alone saved to us Allatoona the day before yesterday, but this does not detract from the merit of the others. Keep

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*This is the staff officer referred to in preceding message.
†See Part I, p. 771.

me well advised for I now think Hood will rather swing against Atlanta and the Chattahoochee bridge than against Kingston and the Etowah bridge, but he is eccentric and I cannot guess his movements as I could those of Johnston, who was a sensible man and only did sensible things. If Hood does not mind I will catch him yet in a worse snap than he has been in. Rome is of no value at all, save as a flank. Destroy its bridges and factories on the slightest provocation, and cover the vital points of our road.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, October 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

GENERAL: The railroad to Chattanooga is all right except the bridges across the Oostenaula and Etowah, the latter having become shaky since 12 m. to-day, from an unusual rise and consequent drift against the bents. The bridge over the Oostenaula ought to be done to-day, and that over the Etowah I had a construction party sent to and will push it in hopes of finishing before daylight. I will go in an ambulance with my command to Cartersville, ready to strike toward Rome, Kingston, or the Etowah bridge as the case may be. My train of wounded is cut off on this side of the Etowah, and I will leave it here to-night. We hear nothing of the enemy.

JOHN M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 7, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The signal officer on Kenesaw Mountain tells me he sees heavy cannonading in the direction of Kilpatrick's forces, which fact I thought best to send you for what it is worth.

Respectfully,

CLIFFORD STICKNEY,
First Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

We have rapid communication with General Sherman when the weather is clear.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Kolb's Farm, Ga., October 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. E. G. RANSOM,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I wish you to send a division immediately. Push the reconnaissance boldly as if a larger column was moving toward Powder Springs. Keep an advance well ahead so as not to engage a larger force of infantry, but if a large force should be encountered, let the

division retire under cover of a good line of skirmishers, checking the enemy in every possible way, but act in the main as if ready to pursue Hood if he retreats. The reconnaissance will start as soon as possible. Do not hasten the return unless obliged to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In the Field, October 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. E. G. RANSOM,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that the infantry sent out for reconnaissance this morning not having returned the preparations, in so far as they relate to the harnessing of the artillery and teams for moving at daylight in the morning, need not be made until further orders. All other necessary preparations to move at short notice will be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Kolb's Farm, Ga., October 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. E. G. RANSOM,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold your entire command under arms in readiness for any orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WIDOW HULL'S, *October 7, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

Orders received. The brigade will start at daylight and your other directions will be followed.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

PINE HILL, *October 7, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

General COX,
Commanding Army of the Ohio, on the march:

From the appearance of things, as seen since it has cleared away, I am satisfied the enemy is gone south. Please push ahead rapidly and observe the tracks on the Dallas and Acworth road. Burn a house or brush-pile every now and then, when I can tell where your head of

column is. When you reach the road make a big smoke, a house or barn at least, and if you see the tracks pointing south, make three large smokes, 300 or 400 yards apart, so I may know.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 7, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN:

I left the brigade on Dallas road at 11 a. m. It was at the intersection of the road to New Hope from Hardshell, with the road from Allatoona Church to New Hope, not far from Pickett's Mills, and about two miles from New Hope. Garrard's cavalry was passing them. There is no enemy found. The brigade will support the cavalry. The firing heard is farther south. I have two other regiments pushing on Rome road to its intersection with the direct road from Dallas to Allatoona.

COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
October 7, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

The reconnaissance report no rebels north of New Hope Church, and the main body went south from there this morning. I send to you an Irishman whom they captured, and who gives intelligent account. They used both this road and the direct Dallas and Allatoona road. If my brigade stays at Allatoona I will send up its baggage in the morning, and at same time draw some rations there. It is no farther than Marietta, and better road. Shall I do so?

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Kenesaw, October 7, 1864.

General COX:

Call in all your detachments, save the one at Allatoona, and be prepared for a march. When all reports are in, say about midnight, will send you orders.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, October 7, 1864.

Lieut. J. WALTER MCCLYMONDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division:

I have the honor to herewith forward you the report of the result of the reconnaissance made by me this day with two regiments of my command, the One hundred and fourth Ohio and Twelfth Kentucky. I proceeded as far as Allatoona Church and halted and sent out detach-

ments in various directions from there, varying from one to two miles distant, and learned from a Mrs. House that, on the 5th, one division of the rebels went by her house toward Acworth and returned on same day and passed the road we are now camped on in the direction of Lost Mountain, and that General Hood was with them and at her house, and that they were trying to concentrate at New Hope Church and Dallas. A Mr. Harris says that he was at Big Shanty when it was captured by the enemy, and that they then went for Allatoona and were repulsed, and that they fell into the Acworth and Dallas road and seemed to be going for Dallas; that all scouts and soldiers he saw after he came home were making for New Hope Church. His little son saw a division of them lying in the road on the 5th near Mr. McLean's house. At Allatoona Church a man by the name of Lewis informed me that about fifteen mounted scouts passed his house about sundown yesterday evening, coming in the direction of our camp, but did not see them return; saw no large body of troops. The road had been traveled by about ten or fifteen scouts some time yesterday evening or last night after the rain. All the citizens I saw concur in the report of the enemy going toward New Hope Church and Dallas. While at Allatoona Church I heard some firing to my front and left, and I went about a mile forward to make observations, and from what I could hear from the report of firearms it seemed to be about one mile and a half to the right of the white house formerly occupied by General Cox as his headquarters and on and beyond the ridge occupied by the rebels in front of said house; the line, if any, was across the ridge and not on the crest. I heard nothing but small-arms, and then only at intervals. I remained at the church for an hour, and the firing did not increase and I returned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. LOVE,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

P. S.—Off to the left of the Allatoona Church about one mile I picked up three soldiers belonging to the One hundred and eleventh Ohio, which seemed to indicate that they were in my front and that it was useless to proceed farther.

S. P. L.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Ga., October 7, 1864—12.30 p. m.

I herewith forward you report of Colonel Love. Nothing new. Have not heard from Casement. Cannonading heard south of Lost Mountain, apparently.

J. W. REILLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 7, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville:

Your telegram received, and the success of your operations against the rebel forces is very gratifying. There is nothing new to communicate in respect to the operations in Virginia.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 7, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 12 m. 8th.)

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Major-General Rousseau, with his command, was at Blue Water, on old military road, eighteen miles north of Florence, at 5 a. m. to day, and was to leave that place as soon as it was light enough to march his troops. The recent rains have made the roads almost impassable, and materially interfere with his progress in the pursuit of Forrest. General Johnson, with the cavalry, is three miles south of him, and General Croxton, with his brigade, is nine miles south of General Rousseau on Shoal Creek. Citizens report to General Rousseau that fighting was heard on the Athens and Florence road yesterday morning, supposed to be General Morgan's division engaged with the enemy. I have not heard from General Morgan, but would not be surprised if this report is true, as General Morgan is pressing Forrest closely. Washburn was at Waynesborough this morning, and will join General Rousseau to-morrow at Waterloo.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 7, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 9th.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

General Morgan's division was at Shoal Creek, on the Athens and Florence road, this a. m., pressing the enemy closely, and heavy skirmishing going on between them. Morgan unable, on account of high water, to get across the creek with his whole force. Rousseau was at Blue Water, on the old military road, eighteen miles north of Florence this a. m. Major-General Washburn at Waynesborough pushing on to join Rousseau. Four gun-boats are up the Tennessee River in the neighborhood of Florence, which will effectually prevent the enemy crossing there. I hope to have some good news to report to-morrow. Four bridges on the Chattanooga and Atlanta road, on the Chickamauga River, have been carried away by high water, but will not materially affect the operations of the road, as trains can run via Cleveland. Colonel Wright promises to have the road in running order as far as Allatoona in one week. Six new regiments have arrived, which have already been posted at this point and along the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad as far as Murfreesborough. The Tennessee and Alabama Railroad has been pretty thoroughly destroyed between Pulaski and Athens, but can be put in good running order between here and Pulaski in one week.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 7, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 8th.)

Major ECKERT:

General Granger reports from Huntsville that Colonel Mitchell reports to him that Forrest has escaped over the Tennessee River, near Florence, with his command, all but 500 men. It was stated that the

fords were too high to be used, and the report is not fully credited, but I give it as received. The colonel commands Second Brigade of General Morgan's division, and ought to know. Nothing from General Sherman. Atlanta railroad badly destroyed by floods and rebels together, but can be used as far as Allatoona now.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
West side of Shoal Creek, Ala., October 7, 1864—7 a. m.

Captain RAMSEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

Forrest has escaped us. He crossed at Pride's Ferry, ten miles below Florence, on the 5th, leaving Florence himself about 2 p. m. that day. Two regiments of his rear guard were sent to my front during the night of the 5th, attacking my picket-lines. Early in the morning with a portion of my command drove them through Florence. One company of cavalry from General Rousseau's command reached this point late last evening for the purpose of taking possession of the Bainbridge crossing, the general's main command being some twenty-five miles from here on the old military road. I will leave in the morning on my return to Athens, where I am in hopes to receive orders for my future movements and railroad transportation for my command.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, October 7, 1864—9.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am now twelve miles north of Florence on the military road on my way to Florence. I this morning sent telegram to Pulaski, to be forwarded to General Thomas, proposing a future movement of the whole command (yours and mine), to which I shall have a reply tomorrow morning by 9 o'clock. You should remain with your command below Florence, where supplies may be easily obtained in the country, till the reply of General Thomas is received. I am satisfied that a large portion of Forrest's forces are still this side of the Tennessee River, and think your presence and aid necessary to their capture or destruction. You will, therefore, please move your command at once below Florence, to a point to be designated when you reach that town. When you receive this please answer by bearer, and say what time you will reach Florence.

I am, very respectfully,

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
West side of Shoal Creek, Ala., October 7, 1864—11.15 a. m.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding District of West Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, dated 9.15 a. m. October 7, 1864. In accordance with orders

therein, I will immediately move to Florence with my command. I will be there this evening. Unless everybody is false, most, if not all, of Forrest's command is on the other side of the Tennessee. Forrest himself left Florence on the 5th, at about 2 p. m. I drove two regiments of his rear guard (cavalry) from my camp yesterday through Florence. I have but 150 mounted men. I am here by direct orders of Major-General Thomas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 7, 1864—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Athens:

Dispatch received. The major-general commanding directs that you remain with your command at Athens until further orders are sent you.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PULASKI, *October 7, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding:

My courier sent to General Rousseau yesterday has just returned, bringing the following dispatch:

BLUE WATER, ON MILITARY ROAD, EIGHTEEN MILES NORTH OF FLORENCE,
October 7, 1864—5 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

It began to rain on Tuesday at 12 m. and continued to rain heavily for twenty hours, rendering the roads almost impassable, hence we have made but about twenty-six miles a day since by very hard marching. Our artillery stock is much exhausted; the roads are better to-day and we hope to get on. General Johnson, with the cavalry, is three miles south of me. General Croxton, with his brigade, nine miles south of here at Shoal Creek. He reports that citizens say that fighting was heard on the Florence and Athens road yesterday morning. [This is also just reported here by two of my scouts who have just returned from that direction. Must be General Morgan, whom I reported skirmishing when my last courier left him.—Starkweather.] That the enemy had left Florence, going on the Waterloo road, and that a rebel regiment left Shoal Creek yesterday morning before day. I directed General Johnson at 10 last night that if General Croxton's information was positive and reliable to send him on the near way to Waterloo, at 12 o'clock last night, to join General Washburn's forces, believing the enemy were going to attack Washburn, telling General Johnson that General Steedman and myself, with the infantry and artillery, would follow him at daylight this morning, and to report. I have not heard from him since. It's yet dark and very foggy and we wait for light to start. Received dispatches from General Starkweather last night saying One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois had returned to Athens, announcing that General Morgan's forces had crossed Elk River, having left Athens on the 4th instant. It's reported and contradicted that Buford had crossed the Tennessee. Forrest staid here in person night before last and must be this side of the river. We hope to find him to-day. If he should make his escape across the river, I trust you will allow us to pursue him across the river and on until we catch him, and destroy the railroad down in the direction of Meridian, and threatening Columbus, Miss., or Selma., Ala., or both, making a diversion in favor of the front and drawing off Wheeler from Steedman's district. With General Morgan's division and Washburn's cavalry this could be done without the slightest risk, I do believe. I beg to be allowed to pay back the enemy for all the trouble they have given and damage they

have done us. We are all down here convenient to the starting-point, which will hereafter be precisely settled upon. It's just light. I am off. A dispatch to me by way of Pulaski will be received. Generals Steedman and Johnson heartily approve the above proposition.

L. H. ROUSSEAU.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., October 7, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Blue Water, on Military Road,
Eighteen miles north of Florence, via Pulaski:

If you are sufficiently near to Forrest to lead you to hope you can capture him by crossing the river, you can do so and pursue him, but you must not venture too far from the river or so as to endanger your command.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *October 7, 1864—9.50 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding:

Just received the following dispatch:

ATHENS, *October 7, 1864.*

Officers just in from Florence say that Forrest and Buford are across the Tennessee River, all but 500 men.

A. B. WADE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-third Indiana, Commanding.

One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, of General Morgan's command, still at Athens. No further news from Generals Rousseau, Croxton, or Morgan. Couriers sent to General Morgan last night not yet returned.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *October 7, 1864—10.45 a. m.*

Major POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Morgan was at Shoal Creek yesterday when couriers left, and slight skirmishing was going on. No news from General Rousseau or Croxton since my dispatches of yesterday. Couriers sent yesterday to them with dispatches not yet returned. My scout of 100 men on Lamb's Ferry road returned last night. Captured 5 prisoners, who report Forrest making south for Florence from Lawrenceburg. Will keep you posted.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WEBSTER,
Nashville:

The following received from Cartersville:

General Sherman signals that a force is moving around and to the west of Allatoona to cross the Etowah or strike the railroad south of Cartersville.

General Smith, who returned last night, leaves this morning with seven regiments for Cartersville, running his trains by way of Cleveland. Resaca bridge destroyed by high water again last night; also three bridges over Chickamauga. Bridge over Etowah reported gone.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 7, 1864.

General WEBSTER,
Nashville:

I am not able to learn the whereabouts of Captain Caspar. Will find him if here. Scouts sent out from here report Wheeler near Summerville yesterday. They report rebel infantry pickets on Coosa River, above and below Cedar Bluff. Road south of here badly damaged by high water. Can run to Resaca by way of Cleveland.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 7, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Everything quiet to-day. The battle of Allatoona was a desperate one. Lost 100 killed. The loss of the enemy was terrible. The fight continued five hours. No definite news from General Sherman. He has the enemy, however.

G. B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *October 7, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington:

The following has just been received from my courier sent to General Burbridge. The general, I believe, is not retreating, but acting upon the first dispatch:

BULL'S GAP, TENN., *October 7, 1864.*

General GILLEM,
Knoxville, and
Colonel DILLARD,
Cumberland Gap:

I started from Cumberland Gap the 2d instant with dispatches for General Burbridge. I reached Moccasin Gap, twenty-one miles from salt-works, October 4. Gap was blockaded by the rebels; they were engaged in removing it. When I arrived they were driving large drove of cattle into salt-works. I learned from citi-

zens and soldiers that General Burbridge had retreated down the Big Sandy. Rebels report having a fight with Burbridge Sunday, and acknowledge a loss of 160 killed and wounded; say Burbridge lost about 300, mostly colored troops. I destroyed dispatches and reported here.

WM. HENDERSON.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *October 7, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I have heard nothing from Paducah since yesterday. Colonel Schofield went to Lexington this morning to start the cavalry as soon as possible. Can't General Hooker send some troops to General Meredith?

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 7, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: I have been informed from reliable authority that there are about 1,000 Confederate troops, under the command of Colonel Chenoweth, at Boston, Tenn., about forty miles from Mayfield. They have been coming in there all this week. If I had a force of cavalry or mounted infantry I think they could be taken by surprise and a large portion of them captured. I would command the expedition.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

NEAR WAYNESBOROUGH, *October 7, 1864—5 a. m.*
(Via Johnsonville.)

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. My whole command reached here last night in good condition. The report is that Forrest passed Lawrenceburg on the 4th, going toward Florence. The Tennessee has risen several feet, and I hope he may not be able to recross until we can come up with him. I press forward with my whole command this morning, and shall communicate with Rousseau as soon as possible.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 87. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Kenesaw, October 8, 1864.*

I. The armies will march at once toward Allatoona—that of the Ohio by roads south and west of Acworth, that of the Cumberland by roads south and west of Kenesaw Mountain leading through Acworth, and that of the Tennessee of roads north and east of Kenesaw via Big Shanty and Acworth.

II. The Army of the Ohio will halt for orders near good grass and water two or three miles this side of Allatoona, that of the Cumberland this side of Acworth, and that of the Tennessee this side of Big Shanty, all giving attention to the grazing of their animals when not on the march.

III. All details for repairing roads will remain at work until relieved, or new orders are made. The repairs will be pushed to the maximum, and as soon as the Chattahooche bridge is done the hospitals and sick now at Marietta will be sent to Atlanta.

IV. Until further orders, General Elliott will keep all his cavalry force watching the enemy, but ready to march rapidly to Stilesborough and the Etowah bridge if the enemy turns north toward Rome or Kingston; otherwise the cavalry will remain at the front or left flank of the army.

V. Should the enemy attempt our road about Kingston, or to invest Rome, the army must be prepared to leave at Allatoona the principal wagon trains and to march rapidly to the point threatened, but if the enemy simply move off toward Jacksonville or Blue Mountain the army will remain, its right at Allatoona and left at Kenesaw, until our roads are repaired.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 8, 1864.

Lieut. GEORGE ROBINSON, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have personally examined my line this morning, and find no troops whatever on my left for one mile nearly. I find none crossing what I think is the Sandtown road. There are, 800 yards left of my line, two 3-inch guns, totally unsupported. I consider this unoccupied part of the line very important, as two broad roads come into the city on that line, and the works are weaker than at other points. I will organize all armed stragglers, &c., into one battalion, under Major Colgrove, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers. Those originally reporting with Colonel Meumann I propose leaving, as they are under his command.

E. A. CARMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Morris' Hill Church, October 8, 1864.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp, Hdqrs. Military Division of the Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: General Kilpatrick reports from near Kolb's farm that General Howard moves to-morrow, and has directed him to await further orders from me. In accordance with paragraph IV, Special Field Orders, No. 87, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, of this date, I have ordered General Kilpatrick to proceed to Pumpkin Vine town and thence to Van Wert to watch the movements of the enemy—should he go in the direction of Rome or Etowah River to march rapidly for Stilesborough and the Etowah bridge; should he go to Blue Mountain General Kilpatrick is to scout toward Villa Rica and the Chattahoochee River. As the two divisions will be concentrated near to or beyond Dallas I purpose joining them to-morrow, unless otherwise directed. I have a rebel who calls himself an "army scout," does not belong to any regiment or organization authorized in war. Should he not be disposed of? He escaped nine shots.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
New Hope Church, October 8, 1864—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Commanding Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:

I have possession of Dallas. From prisoners captured there I learn that Hood's headquarters were there until two days since, when they were moved to Cedartown; also that all his army, except detachments left at the bridge, are north of Chattahoochee; that they threw up new works to cover the roads to Dallas, and after the railroad was destroyed they all moved westward through Dallas and roads in vicinity. Jackson's whole division is now just beyond Dallas, and I am now capturing cavalry instead of infantry. I have also sent to Burnt Hickory and toward Stilesborough. Will send in any information as soon as obtained. The Blue Mountain story seems more and more probable; still they may make for Rome. The roads I came over yesterday were good, and no trouble to pass trains over them.

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Allatoona Road, near Morris' Hill Church, October 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: Until further orders you will watch the enemy, but be ready to march rapidly to Stilesborough and the Etowah bridge if the enemy turns north toward Rome or Kingston; otherwise you will remain to the front and left of the army.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near New Hope Church, October 8, 1864—11 a. m

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Commanding Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have positive information as follows: On Wednesday Hood's wagon train, quite large, and marked Hardee's, Lee's, and Stewart's corps, passed through Dallas and took the Van Wert road. On Thursday, all day, Thursday night, and Friday morning infantry was passing; yesterday Hood left there and took the same road. I drove in cavalry pickets this side of Dallas this morning, and followed two miles on the same road. I think by this time the cavalry is in motion except perhaps Ferguson's brigade, out on the Dallas and Villa Rica road. There is no definite information in regard to destination beyond Van Wert. No force except a little cavalry has passed Burnt Hickory. Stewart's corps turned off this side and went to Van Wert. You can say to General Sherman that this is perfectly reliable. Prisoners say Hardee has gone to Virginia and Cheatham is in command of his corps. Blue Mountain seems to be the point Hood is making for. Please let me know what I am likely to do, as I must get up rations soon unless I move back.

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
October 8, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

General Garrard's supply train is near Marietta; to what point should it be sent to be secure and enable the division to draw its supplies? I will camp near headquarters Fourth Corps.

W. L. E[LLIOTT],
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Burnt Hickory and Marietta Road, October 8, 1864.

General K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: Your supply train can follow the Army of the Cumberland now moving to the Sandtown road and toward Acworth, a few wagons at a time taking supplies to you. General Sherman wishes the cavalry to follow the enemy beyond Van Wert to be sure he does not turn up to Euharlee; is willing he should attempt Rome. The operator at Resaca commenced to tell operator at Cartersville "Good news from Grant," when the line gave out before he could give particulars. I move my camp to or near Sandtown road.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 8, 1864—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Commanding Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: If General Sherman wishes to know if the enemy have turned up toward Kingston it can easier be found out by sending me to Euharlee from this point than by following their rear. The road from Dallas to Van Wert is densely wooded and hilly and a small force can delay a long time. There is no forage on the road and the infantry can be three days beyond before I could force my way through. If I go direct toward Kingston I can make time, obtain quick information, and get forage. I have ordered rations up and should be able to move to-morrow by 12 m. and be on the Euharlee by early next day. Please let me know which I shall do, and if possible the latter. It is in every way the best. I will also be on the flank of the army at Acworth, and if any of it go to Kingston can secure the bridges, &c., for it.

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Morris' Hill Church, October 9, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the consideration of the major-general commanding.

The nature of the country as described by General G., with Kilpatrick's division to follow up the enemy to or beyond Van Wert and Garrard in the direction of Euharlee, both could be concentrated toward Stilesborough or the Etowah bridge.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Kolb's Farm, Ga., October 8, 1864.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cav. Command, Dept. of the Cumberland:

CAPTAIN: General Howard informs me that he moves with his command to-morrow morning; that I am to remain here until I receive further orders from General Elliott. I am encamped with my command on Kolb's farm.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. Division.

Good foraging here for the present.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Acworth, Ga., October 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

You will proceed with your command to Pumpkin town, thence to Van Wert, to ascertain if the enemy goes to Blue Mountain or Oxford. Should he go toward the latter, you will remain between Dallas and Villa Rica. Should he go in the direction of Rome or the Etowah River you will march rapidly for Stilesborough and the Etowah bridge. The Second Division is now in the vicinity of Dallas, watching the movements of the enemy. There is communication by courier from Dallas to this point. Send promptly any reliable information.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 132. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Kolb's Farm, Ga., October 8, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will immediately move his command through Marietta to the north of Kenesaw Mountain. Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will, at daylight to-morrow morning, move his command through Marietta to the north side of Kenesaw Mountain. The trains will follow their respective corps. The position to be occupied by the troops and trains will be indicated upon their arrival upon the ground. These headquarters will move at 4 p. m.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 8, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

General SHERMAN:

Ludlow here. I will destroy bridges and keep my force at or near Kingston to-day and go to Rome to-morrow.

CORSE.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 8, 1864—11.35 a. m.*

General CORSE:

Dispatch received; all right. I will be at or near Allatoona to-morrow.

SHERMAN.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 8, 1864—2 p. m.*

General SHERMAN:

Do you want Gillem's and Wooley's Bridges, near Kingston, destroyed?

G. B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 8, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Colonel RAUM:

Yes; bridges over the Etowah between railroad and Rome should be destroyed at once. Hood is making from Dallas to Cedartown. I will be at Allatoona to-morrow. Look to the safety of the bridges near Cartersville.

SHERMAN.
By DAYTON.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 8, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Colonel WEVER:

General Sherman wishes to resume railroad communications with Chattanooga at the earliest moment possible; push the work on the bridge. What causes the delay in sending the carpenters? Where is General Smith?

G. B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., *October 8, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

Finding that the brigade from the Twenty-third Corps was to remain at Allatoona I at once moved my command to this place, being en route for Rome. The wounded, about 300, I had loaded on cars at A[llatoona] and pushed up toward Kingston, but found that the drift had so damaged the bridge over the Etowah as to preclude their crossing until the necessary repairs could be made. The constructing force was sent for yesterday, but has not yet arrived (12 m. 8th); it will, therefore, be impossible to get my wounded to Rome to-day. I have carried across the river seven car-loads of wounded, and will send them to Rome, hoping to get them there and a train back in time to take the rest before morning. I am a little anxious for two reasons: first, they suffered much last night from exposure and need care; second, I want the cars emptied to move troops rapidly in case of any emergency. The rebel wounded, about 250, I left at Allatoona. The sound prisoners I have sent to Kingston with the division. I will go to Kingston this afternoon via railroad. There is a great deficiency in the railroad construction department between Resaca and Allatoona, which occasions all the delays. Tackle and instruments we can't find here are necessary to repair the bridges over the Etowah and Oostenaula. The bridge at Resaca will be done, I am informed, to-morrow. This bridge here ought to be finished to-night. I will stay at Kingston to-night with

my force, and, if nothing further is developed by to-morrow noon, will move thence to Rome ready for further movements. The garrisons are as follows: Allatoona—one brigade Twenty-third Corps; three regiments Third Division, Fifteenth Corps, and six guns. Etowah bridge—three regiments Third Division, Fifteenth Corps, and three guns. Cartersville—one regiment of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, General McCook's division (detachments), and five guns. Kingston—two regiments and two guns; one regiment is guarding Gillem's and Wooley's Bridges. Rome—my division, one regiment of cavalry; I have one battery only with the division. I ordered General McCook to destroy all bridges over Pumpkin Vine, Raccoon, and, if possible, over the Euharlee. I also wanted to destroy both bridges over the Etowah south of Kingston, but they decline doing till get orders from you or General Smith. General Smith will be here to-day. McCook patrols this side of the Etowah, and pickets between Allatoona and Stilesborough as far out as practicable. We learn nothing of any force moving this way. I would suggest the propriety of sending a force to Allatoona to guard those 8,000 cattle down near the army. I understand you ordered them to Allatoona. They cannot be protected at A[llatoona] if that place is again attacked as it was on the 5th. You probably forget that the Army of the Tennessee has 1,400 sick men at Rome, and it cannot be burned and abandoned very easily. As they have ample accommodation for more, I was induced to send my wounded there, which will increase the number of helpless to about 1,700 or 1,800. While I would protect them as long as possible, I could not afford to sacrifice my command or your communications for their sake, and in the extreme event would leave supplies and surgeons sufficient to care for them and abandon the place. You must not think that the responsibility of their care will deter me from moving to more important points even without your orders. I should, however, respectfully ask you to let me know by bearer your views as regards their protection and duties toward them. I will be ready to strike wherever you want me at the instant, and will, I assure you, not hesitate to smash any column I find trying to cross the Etowah. I have more or less pain in my head, but with intermittent rests manage to get along very well.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

OCTOBER 8, 1864.

General CORSE:

We all feel grateful to God for your brilliant victory, and are proud of our old comrade and his noble division. You have the congratulations and sympathy of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 8, 1864.

Captain LONGSTRETH,
Comdg. Pioneer Corps, Fourth Div., Fifteenth Army Corps:

Put every available man at work on the boats immediately, as a bridge must be in readiness to be thrown across the Etowah early to-morrow without fail.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 8, 1864—11 a. m.*

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF CATTLE AT ALLATOONA:

You may drive the cattle to Kenesaw.

SHERMAN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 249. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Ga., October 8, 1864.*

In order to carry out the movements indicated in Special Field Orders, No. 132, extract V, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, the following dispositions will be made:

1. Brig. Gen. W. W. Belknap, commanding Fourth Division, will have the advance, and will move his command at daylight on the direct road to Marietta and to the north of Kenesaw Mountain.

2. The First Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller commanding, will follow immediately in rear of the Fourth Division.

3. The Third Division, Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett commanding, will follow well closed up on the First Division.

4. The supply train will follow in rear of the corps, subject to the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Joel, chief quartermaster.

The positions to be occupied by the respective divisions will be communicated hereafter.

By command of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALLATOONA, *October 8, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

General SHERMAN:

Am here in advance of column. Will hold them this side the creek unless you wish them to go farther.

COX,
Brigadier-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 8, 1864—5.15 p. m.*

General COX:

Hood has moved from Dallas to Cedartown. Collect your camps this side of Allatoona and inquire of all the posts the news and let me know. When I shall move I will order further. All our army moves that way.

SHERMAN.

ALLATOONA, *October 8, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

At 8 o'clock last night Rome telegraphed: "Nothing new." Soon after the line ceased working. Not working yet.

COX,
General.

NASHVILLE, *October 8, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR and
Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have not heard direct from General Sherman, but General Corse at Allatoona informs me that Sherman is at Kenesaw repairing the rail-

road between Atlanta and Allatoona. He has plenty of provisions in Atlanta and, so far as the main army is concerned, feels secure, but urges the forwarding of forage. I have anticipated his wants and ordered large shipments of forage as far to the front as possible. I will have by to-morrow nearly 2,000 workmen on the road, who will push it forward to completion as rapidly as possible. General Rousseau reports that Forrest has escaped him by crossing the Tennessee River in flat-boats above and below Florence on the 6th instant, while he, Rousseau, was detained by high water in Shoal Creek and Elk River. I have ordered him, however, to ascertain positively whether or not the entire force of the enemy has crossed, and also to destroy all means of crossing the river between Decatur and Eastport before he returns.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

General Sherman desires [that] I send you word that he is all right at Kenesaw, and repairing road north. He earnestly urges the importance of pushing work on road toward him. Hood's efforts are so far a failure. His ration question, he says, is all right; the forage question, he desires to have you know, can be improved with your assistance.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE,
Cartersville:

You will please inform Major-General Sherman that I have already directed that all the available force be put upon the repairs of the railroad between Chattanooga and Allatoona, and that no time be lost in completing the road and putting it in running order. Anticipating the want of forage, I some days ago directed that as much forage as possible be accumulated at Chattanooga so that it can be shipped forward at the earliest opportunity. Subsistence stores in large quantities have also been pushed to the front as far as Chattanooga. Re-enforcements are arriving regularly, and I will place them at convenient points along the road where they may be drawn upon at any moment, and at the same time be available for the defense of the road. Forrest escaped Rousseau and crossed the Tennessee River, both above and below Florence, on the 6th. But for the heavy rains I think Rousseau would have captured him.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 8, 1864.*

Col. W. W. WRIGHT,
Supt. Military Railroads, Dept. of the Cumberland,
Chattanooga, or elsewhere on the Road:

The major-general commanding desires you to let him know, at the earliest opportunity, what is the actual condition of the road between

Chattanooga and Atlanta. It is of the utmost importance that it be opened in the shortest possible time, and he wishes you to let him know at what time you can have the road in running order.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 8, 1864.*
(Received 10.40 p. m.)

General McCALLUM:

Several of the bridges over the Chickamauga, and also the bridges over the Chattahoochee, the Etowah, and the Oostenaula, have been carried away by the high water. The water is now falling, and the work of reconstruction is going on rapidly. The permanent bridges have been let to Boomer, subject to your approval. I leave for the front to-night.

W. W. WRIGHT,
Chief Engineer.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 8, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.15 a. m. 9th.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Forrest did slip out past gun-boats and escape over the Tennessee without serious loss, much to General Thomas' chagrin, who expected better results, as a large portion of our force was mounted, and ought to have crowded that rebel into the river. No news from General Sherman. Will have telegraph open to Atlanta to-morrow. Railroad will be ten days later.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I forwarded a telegram last night from Colonel Mitchell, who states that Forrest had crossed the river below Florence. Though this comes from very good source, I doubt the information very much. I don't believe the river was fordable at the time Forrest reached it at any point. I think Buford found considerable difficulty in crossing several days preceding him. Harris, our scout here, a very shrewd man, saw some of Forrest's men last night, who stated that Forrest intended to cross at or near Clifton; that he was moving in that direction, with General Croxton in pursuit. I mention this that General Morgan might be advised to be certain that Forrest has crossed before he returns.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Mitchell arrived here this afternoon and informed me that a portion of General Rousseau's force arrived at Florence on the eve of the 6th. Forrest's force crossed the river on flat-boats at different points. I will be in Decatur in an hour and a half.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Effective force at this post, 1,200; at Athens, 300; total, 1,500. Colonel Lyon has been ordered to send you report of effective force from Huntsville to Stevenson. None of the rations requested have reached this post.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur:

The major-general commanding desires to know the number and designation of the regiments in your command, with the strength of each, in order that he may judge what forces to send down to you. Please answer at your earliest convenience.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECATUR, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

In answer to your telegram just received I can give you the following: I have ordered officers along the line of road to telegraph you immediately the information asked for from their commands. Post of Decatur—Battery F, First Ohio Artillery, 92; Battery D, Second Illinois Artillery, 37; Battery A, First Tennessee Artillery, 115; total artillery, 244. Infantry, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, 330; One hundred and second Ohio Infantry, 290; Tenth Indiana Cavalry, as infantry, 274; total infantry, 894. Post Athens—Seventy-third Indiana Infantry, 200; Tenth Indiana, 100. This supposes all the men at that post for duty. The remainder of Seventy-third Indiana at block-houses and trains, 150. Second Tennessee Cavalry, about 320 for duty (200 with General Morgan, remainder at this post). Horses here are in miserable condition. In reports heretofore sent to you I have not included the force from Pulaski to Nashville, as it was under the immediate control of General Rousseau. No reports of them have reached me since the commencement of this raid. I before mentioned to the general commanding that the works here are very extensive, requiring a heavy garrison. The outer line of works, exclusive of the river front, is a line over 1,600 yards long. The present garrison cannot, therefore, man one-half of the works. They were laid out for General Stevenson's division. I have remedied this as far as possible by making the two redoubts nearly independent of the rest of the works.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 8, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have the honor to report that the force on the railroad from this place to Stevenson consists of 800 enlisted men of the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, 46 men of the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, and 500 men of the Thir-

teenth Wisconsin Infantry. More than one-half of these are sick and unfit for active duty, but can hold block-houses. A little over 100 are wounded. Some of these numbers are taken from former reports, and a detailed report, which I can make in a day or two, may vary them a trifle. These troops were moved about considerably during the late raid, and portions of them have returned too recently to the railroad to get in their reports. General Granger orders me to send this statement directly to you.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel 13th Wisconsin, Comdg. M. and C. R. R. Defenses.

NASHVILLE, *October 8, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Blue Water, on Military Road,
Eighteen miles north of Florence, via Pulaski:

I understand there are about 500 of Forrest's men scattered through the country in your vicinity, who have been unable to get away with him. I wish you to see that none of these men escape if it is possible to secure them.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:
(To be forwarded via Pulaski.)

I wish you to destroy every ferry-boat and crossing on the river between Decatur and Eastport before you return. Move your command below Florence, as you propose, and await the further consideration of the programme you submitted yesterday. In the mean time scout the country well. If possible ascertain the whereabouts of Forrest and more especially to secure any remaining force of Forrest's command yet on this side of the river.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General STARKWEATHER,
Pulaski:

I wish you to send out scouts in the direction of Fayetteville and report to me as soon as possible. If there are any stragglers belonging to the enemy in that vicinity I wish you to permit none to escape.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

My couriers that I sent to General Morgan have this moment arrived. Delivered my dispatches to General Morgan, received dispatches from him, passed across to General Rousseau, who read the same and sent

following dispatch; but by some oversight General Morgan's dispatches were not inclosed with his as stated. I suppose the substance of General Morgan's dispatches to be the same information which I have already communicated to you. General Morgan's skirmishing was at Shoal Creek bridge. Your dispatches of last night and this morning for General Rousseau were both received this morning and forwarded at once by special courier:

SHOAL CREEK, *October 7, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: I forward dispatches of General Morgan, the substance of which was communicated to me five hours ago. I sent a dispatch to General Morgan this a. m. directing him to move down below Florence, where we are going now, and await your orders touching the subject of my telegram forwarded to Pulaski this a. m. We are entirely out of supplies, forage, and rations, and there is none of either in this country. On consulting with Generals Steedman and Johnson we have concluded to go below Florence, obtain supplies, recruit the stock, and be ready to do whatever you may desire. That section of country needs eating out a little, at any rate. Nothing yet heard of General Washburn's forces. We shall scout for the enemy and try and capture whatever portion may be this side of the river.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

Nothing new from below further than sent you.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *October 8, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Last news from General Rousseau was at 1 p. m. October 7. He had communicated with General Morgan and all were to move below Florence and there await Major-General Thomas' orders, which I forwarded by special courier this morning. Had not heard of or from General Washburn; was out of supplies of all kinds. My scouts just in; two men were sent out to learn movements; they report hearing artillery firing last night, lasting nearly three hours; was in direction of Bainbridge Ferry; citizens confirm this report. Inform Major-General Thomas of the fact. No further news. All quiet here.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CLARKSVILLE, *October 8, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Lyon, with Cobb's battery (no guns), and Eighth Kentucky Infantry, 200 strong, crossed the north side of Cumberland last night. They go into Kentucky to disband and recruit. I captured one of them.

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Eighty-third Illinois.

NASHVILLE, *October 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN,
West Side of Shoal Creek, Ala., via Athens:

It is reported that Forrest has not yet crossed the river, being unable to do so, and was intending to cross at or near Clifton, with General

Croxton in pursuit. The major-general commanding directs me to say that he wishes you to be certain that Forrest is really across the river before you return to Athens, and that he wishes you to communicate with General Rousseau, who was at Blue Water, on the old military road, eighteen miles north of Florence yesterday a. m., if possible.*

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 8, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Florence:

GENERAL: I am out with my forces on the reserve road, or road to Colbert's Ferry, and am at Sampson's plantation, about eight miles from Florence.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 8, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 11 a. m. 9th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

On my arrival in Kentucky I found General Burbridge absent in Virginia with his entire cavalry force, and the colored troops much scattered. I have designated six regiments to proceed to City Point, via Baltimore, which will make up 5,000 men. The movement by railroad will commence the 10th instant, and five regiments will start as fast as transportation can be procured. The sixth is at Camp Burnside, guarding stores undergoing removal, and it will not be able to move for eight or ten days. I shall send a staff officer with the first regiment, to see that the troops are properly supplied at Baltimore with what is necessary for the field, and will follow in a day or two thereafter.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., *October 8, 1864—10.45 p. m.*

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL:

Forcing the enemy from Clinch Mountain and Laurel Gap after heavy skirmishing, we met the enemy three miles and a half from Saltville on the morning of the 2d instant, and drove him to his works around the salt-works, where he was strongly intrenched on the bluffs in heavy force, under Echols, Williams, Vaughn, and, it is said, Breckinridge. We at once attacked him and drove him from his works on our left and center, and held him in check on the right, and finally, in spite of artillery and superior numbers, whipped him at every point and forced him back to his main works. In the evening our ammunition gave out, and, holding the position taken until night, I withdrew the command in excellent order and spirits. The occupation of the works themselves was only prevented by failure of ammunition. From prisoners I learn the enemy's force was between 6,000 and 8,000, and that Breckinridge was present with 4,000 from Lynchburg. My force amounted to 2,500 en-

* For version of this dispatch as received by Morgan, see Part I, p. 624.

gaged. It is certain his force greatly outnumbered mine. A detachment sent to Pound Gap forced its way through and drove Prentice, with a superior force, from his works at Gladeville, capturing several prisoners, a number of small-arms and 1 piece of artillery. Our loss in all is about 350; the enemy's more. Report fully by mail. On the 3d received order from General Sherman to return.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 8, 1864.*

General MEREDITH:

General Schofield directs me to ask you about the probable strength and movements of the force advancing on you from Jackson, with a view of sending you re-enforcements if necessary. Please answer at once.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 8, 1864.*

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In reply to your telegram: The force that approached our lines was under the command of Colonel Chenoweth. It has been represented to me by scouts that he is now in camp about forty miles from Mayfield, Ky. Reported number 1,000; they seem to be stationary at present. Have no knowledge of any further movements.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MEREDITH:

Will endeavor to send you a mounted force immediately upon General Burbridge's return; cannot before. Please inform General Washburn of the force at Boston, Tenn.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 8, 1864.*

Colonel ADAMS,
First Kentucky Cavalry, Commanding Post, Mount Sterling:

COLONEL: On the receipt of this telegram you will send out in the direction of Pound Gap and Prestonburg strong scouting parties, and endeavor to learn something of the expedition which went out some time ago; and also if there is any enemy in the vicinity. Instruct the officer in charge to scout the country well but cautiously.

By command of Col. James Keigwin:

J. W. THOMPSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 8, 1864.*

Col. T. D. SEDGEWICK,
Commanding:

COLONEL: The stage from Nicholasville to Harrodsburg yesterday was attacked by nine guerrillas three miles beyond Shakertown, who robbed the mails and express and passengers, and carried off a soldier. The colonel commanding directs that you at once send about twenty mounted men to that vicinity, in charge of a good officer, and if possible capture the scoundrels who are committing these depredations. Advise these headquarters of your action.

By command of Col. James Keigwin:

J. W. THOMPSON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *October 8, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington:

The following report was just received from my scout, sent with dispatches to Burbridge:

When I got to Little Stone Gap I found that the Federals had just taken Wise Court-House—captured one piece of cannon, burned the court-house and commissary, and encamped; said to be 6,000 strong. General J. S. Williams was at Clinch River, a short distance off, with a large cavalry command confronting the above-named force. The Federals retreated and the rebels recaptured the place. It was said by Colonel Prentice, of Kentucky, the Federals retreated back into Kentucky. This made it a matter of impossibility to do anything. It was also said that a large column of Federals were marching from Kanawha Valley to lead-mines in Wythe County. I could trace it to no reliable source.

He also reports the following forces: Dibrell's Georgia division;* Duke's brigade, Kentucky; Giltner's brigade, Kentucky; Breckinridge's division, Kentucky infantry, making arrangements to invade Kentucky from Abingdon.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I returned to this city this morning from a visit to Indiana under the instructions of the Secretary of War. While there my attention was directed more especially to the draft, as it had been reported to me that efforts were being made on the part of a few misguided persons to resist its enforcement. From my own observation, in connection with the opinions of some of the best informed and most influential citizens of the State, I am satisfied that no organized resistance will be made in the present condition of the public mind. Individuals have and probably will continue to manufacture an excitement against it, but if I am not very much in error, no serious obstacles will be interposed to its speedy execution. The reports of disloyal organizations in Orange and Crawford Counties were exaggerations, and I apprehend no further difficulty in that quar-

* Dibrell commanded a Tennessee brigade.

ter; some of the northern counties are also reported as determined on resistance, but I think that they are reports only. It seems to me that some of the military authorities are more nervous on this subject than the true state of the public mind will warrant. Thus far I have found no evidence to satisfy me that the peace men in Indiana are exciting resistance to the draft, and until this is the case no serious trouble need be looked for. I have requested General Hovey to employ an intelligent, discreet agent in the counties reported to be disaffected and troublesome, in order to keep him advised of the state of feeling in those localities and of movements, if any, hostile to us. I have also authorized him to mount 100 of his men to aid in this object, provided it can be done without incurring additional draft upon the Treasury in the way of horses, arms, and appointments. This small mounted force may be of great service to him. Until I can establish a proper sense of responsibility on the part of those who are furnishing the Department with all sorts of information, you may look for sensational reports. The tendency, I find, is to exaggerate, and it will require some time to correct it. I hear that there are 20,000 stand of small-arms on board a schooner near the mouth of the Saint Croix River, intended for the copperheads in the north of Indiana, and although I do not believe a word of it, the reports come in such a shape that I have to take notice of them. I may be deceived by these reports in the beginning of my administration of the department, but will not be so long. I have just received telegraphic information of the escape of H. H. Dodd, and that he had been permitted to go at large on his parole of honor after the developments made by the commission before which he has been on trial. The officer granting it deserves severe censure for not knowing that Dodd was destitute of all honor. I have sent to find out by what authority he was paroled, and why the fact was not communicated to me.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *October 8, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PETERS,
White's Station:

From information just received, I learn that last night a body of rebels, numbering about 5,000 men and six pieces of artillery, passed through Hernando and camped about three miles east of that place and were supposed to be proceeding in the direction of White's Station. You had best have your horses saddled before daylight and be ready for any emergency. The above was procured from Lieutenant Sperbeck, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who has just returned with patrols.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *October 8, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PETERS,
White's Station:

There is a report that General Chalmers has crossed the Cold Water with a force of 3,000 or 4,000 men to attack this place or White's Station, and agreeable to instructions from the general commanding you are hereby directed to move all the camp and garrison equipage of

General Hatch's command (except what is needed for the use of effective men) to Memphis this evening, on train sent out for the purpose. Send in all sick and convalescent officers and men. Hold your effective force well in hand. Keep patrols well out and gain all the information you can of the movements of the enemy.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 8, 1864.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps:

From information just brought in by Lieutenant Sperbeck, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, I learn that last night a body of rebels, numbering about 5,000 men and six pieces of artillery, passed through Hernando and camped about three miles east of that place, and were supposed to be proceeding in the direction of White's Station. I am awaiting the return of scouts sent out on other roads, and will inform you should I learn anything important.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KARGÉ,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Camp Howard, October 8, 1864.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry Corps, Dist. of West Tennessee:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Capt. F. Hanson, Fourth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, who went out on a scout this afternoon, has just returned, and reports as follows: He went out on the Hernando road about eight miles, when he struck across toward the Horn Lake road, and from there toward the Mississippi River, when he drove in a rebel picket, wounding 1 and capturing him, from whom he learned that he (the rebel) belonged to an independent Mississippi battalion, encamped five miles below, and some distance farther two other regiments. This man is now at the camp of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, too sick to be removed any farther. Capt. F. Hanson also brought in three citizens, suspicious characters, who will be sent into town to-morrow. After making the above arrests Capt. F. Hanson returned to camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KARGÉ,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT PICKERING, *October 8, 1864.*

Major MORGAN:

Lieutenant Sperbeck, in charge of the scouting party, reports that Chalmers, with about 3,000 men, moved to White's Station and left 2,000 near Hernando, who will no doubt move up. A white lady and a colored driver are now at our pickets on the Hernando road. They can give you full information if you will send for them. Chalmers says he will be in Memphis Sunday morning.

I. G. KAPPNER.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Allatoona, Ga., October 9, 1864—7.30 p. m.
(Received 11 a. m. 10th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

It will be a physical impossibility to protect the roads, now that Hood, Forrest, and Wheeler, and the whole batch of devils, are turned loose without home or habitation. I think Hood's movements indicate a diversion to the end of the Selma and Talladega Railroad at Blue Mountain, about sixty miles southwest of Rome, from which he will threaten Kingston, Bridgeport, and Decatur, Ala. I propose we break up the railroad from Chattanooga, and strike out with wagons for Milledgeville, Millen, and Savannah. Until we can repopulate Georgia, it is useless to occupy it, but the utter destruction of its roads, houses, and people will cripple their military resources. By attempting to hold the roads we will lose 1,000 men monthly, and will gain no result. I can make the march, and make Georgia howl. We have over 8,000 cattle and 3,000,000 of bread, but no corn; but we can forage in the interior of the State.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Allatoona, Ga., October 9, 1864—8 p. m.
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Hood crossed the Chattahoochee, and before I was convinced of his design he had got across to Powder Springs. I immediately resolved to leave the Twentieth Corps (Slocum's) at Atlanta, and push for Marietta. I reached the Kenesaw Mountain October 5, just in time to witness, at a distance, the attack on Allatoona. I had anticipated this attack, and had ordered from Rome General Corse, with re-enforcements, and the attack was met and handsomely repulsed, the enemy losing some 200 dead, and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss about 700 in the aggregate. The enemy captured the small garrisons at Big Shanty and Acworth, and burned about seven miles of our railroad; but we have, at Allatoona and Atlanta, an abundance of provisions. Hood, observing our approach, has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van Wert, and I am watching him, in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome. Atlanta is perfectly secure to us, and this army is better off out here than in camp.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 88. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
In the Field, Allatoona, Ga., October 9, 1864.

I. Capt. C. A. Cilley, assistant adjutant-general volunteers, is hereby transferred from the Department of the Cumberland to the Department of the Ohio, and will report to Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding.

II. The ordnance depots at Nashville and Chattanooga will be considered as the general ordnance depots for the supply of the three armies of this division until further orders. Capt. E. F. Townsend, depot ordnance officer at Nashville, and Lieut. O. E. Michaelis, depot ordnance officer at Chattanooga, will report by letter to Capt. T. G. Baylor, chief of ordnance, for instructions.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 9, 1864—9 p. m.
(Received 10th.)

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Allatoona:

The bridge over the Chattahoochee is repaired, and the train has gone over. All is quiet here. I feel very anxious to send out a strong foraging party as soon as you deem it prudent. We need forage. I have not a pound for my own private horse, and all our animals have been out several days. Have you any news from Virginia, or about our routes north of Allatoona?

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kenesaw, October 9, 1864—3 a. m.

General W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: Yours is received; the instructions given for the movement and disposition of the cavalry force are right. In the mean time hold that self-denominated scout in close confinement until further orders, for, of course, he is nothing but a spy.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Morris' Hill Church, October 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: Do as you suggested in your note of 8 p. m. of 8th. Cox's command has been ordered to push on toward Rome from Allatoona, and others will follow if it is ascertained the enemy is striking for that point. The Third Division has been ordered from Kolb's to Pumpkin Vine Town and Van Wert, to follow up and ascertain the course taken by the enemy. Your scouts will probably fall in with some of Third Division; if so, please communicate to its commander that should the enemy go from Van Wert to Rome or the Etowah we will move rapidly for the Etowah bridge. Charge your end of the courier-line to keep up communication with me at this place or Allatoona.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
New Hope, October 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Commanding Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: According to your instructions I have sent a force to watch the enemy, following through Dallas to Van Wert; also a force to the right to examine the country between the Etowah and Van Wert. These troops cannot, in all probability, return to-day, and I will remain in this camp. To-morrow I would like to move down on the valley of the Etowah for forage, and I can be within ten miles of Acworth and six or seven of Allatoona. I can be on the Pumpkin Vine, near where the old Allatoona road crosses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

I think Blue Mountain is the place the enemy has gone; the cavalry burnt the bridges over the Pumpkin Vine on the roads leading from Dallas, and left their camps in the forenoon yesterday.

K. G.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 9, 1864—1 p. m.

Captain JACOBS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Command:

CAPTAIN: I have not met any of Kilpatrick's men, but captured a rebel scout, who says he captured one of K.'s men four miles of Dallas, on the Powder Springs road.

Very respectfully, &c.,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
New Hope, October 9, 1864. (Received 4 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Your note ordering me toward Stilesborough and the valley of the Etowah has just been received. To-morrow I will move and have my camp somewhere on the old Alabama road and east of the Euharlee. Will scout the roads to Rome and Van Wert. Yesterday my men were within seven miles of Van Wert, on the Stilesborough and Van Wert road, and saw only a few pickets. At that time the pickets of the enemy's cavalry were near Dallas, on the Villa Rica and Van Wert road. From these and other facts I think Blue Mountain is their destination. To-night I will have parties in who have been in Van Wert to-day, if the enemy is not too strong on the road there. I have had parties out in every direction and six miles toward Powder Springs, but can hear nothing of Kilpatrick except he is in camp some eight miles from Marietta. The enemy are in great fear, from what I learn, that Sherman will cut them off from Blue Mountain by a move out through Carrollton,

Very respectfully, &c.,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
New Hope, October 9, 1864—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Commanding Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: The force I sent to Van Wert has returned. They did not reach that place, but got within a few miles of it. The cavalry of the rebels hold it. They brought to me a citizen having a brother in Cheatham's division, who lives near here. He passed last night with his brother. He was at Cedartown last night, and says all the infantry and wagons took that road from Van Wert. The infantry commenced moving this morning, but he did not learn their destination. Some thought Rome and some Blue Mountain. Hood has a pontoon train with him. I am confident this is the correct report, viz, that Hood's army took the Cedartown road from Van Wert, and all his infantry were at and near Cedartown last night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

This man was captured near Van Wert, on his way home from Cedartown, which place he left this morning.

K. G.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
October 10, 1864—12.30 a. m.

General Garrard has been informed that General Sherman has gone to Allatoona, and to send any important information as to the enemy's movements from Cedartown direct to Allatoona.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
One mile of Van Wert, October 9, 1864—2 p. m.
(Received 2.30 p. m. 11th.)

General ELLIOTT:

I have encountered the rebel cavalry under Ferguson. Ross and Armstrong are on the Rome road and, I think, Stilesborough road. Troops from Van Wert moved in direction of Rome and Oxford. I am having a pretty severe fight. Have gained the mountain this side of Van Wert. A considerable force of rebel cavalry is now moving to attack me. They have crossed the stream the other side of the town. Scouts report none of our cavalry at Dallas, as I was led to suppose. I would not have advanced so far had I known this sooner. It is now 2 o'clock in the day. I cannot withdraw in the face of so much cavalry without a fight. General Morgan's brigade of cavalry, 700 or 800 strong, is at Villa Rica. I am afraid they may attack me in the rear.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. KILPATRICK.

SIGNAL STATION,
Acworth, October 9, 1864—4 p. m. (Received 5 p. m.)

General HOWARD:

I will be at Allatoona. Look out for the cattle. They are our life and safety. I will not call for you unless I know Hood has crossed the Etowah.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 9, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

Beckwith has ordered the cattle to Atlanta. Shall I retain them?

HOWARD.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 18. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Kenesaw Mountain, October 9, 1864.

Whilst uniting in the high commendation awarded by the general-in-chief,* the Army of the Tennessee would tender through me its most hearty appreciation and thanks to Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse for his promptitude, energy, and eminent success in the defense of Allatoona Pass against a force so largely superior to his own, and our warmest congratulations are extended to him, to Colonel Tourtellotte, and the rest of our comrades-in-arms who fought at Allatoona, for the glorious manner in which they vetoed "the useless effusion of blood."

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., *October 9, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON, *Aide-de-Camp:*

A dispatch just received from Resaca states that 1,000 rebel cavalry are between Villanow and Snake Creek Gap and 100 guarding the gap. Information received from citizens. A train was run off track near Dalton to-night; I suppose a construction train sent down to convey cross-ties to Acworth.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

KINGSTON, *October 9, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

General RAUM:

The rebel cavalry made their appearance about sunset at Reynolds' Ford. Captain Mengel thinks there is quite a force.

B. D. DEAN,
Colonel, Twenty-sixth Missouri.

ROME, GA., *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch to General Raum and myself, signed Dayton, is just received. The bridges across the Etowah have been effectually destroyed yesterday evening. All intelligence I have indicates that Hood has not gone to Cedartown. I have just finished a new pontoon bridge

* See Special Field Orders, No. 86, Part I, p. 771.

over the Etowah, and have sent a cavalry force to reconnoiter toward Cedartown. I have my flanks and front well patrolled, and can give you more information to-morrow.

JOHN M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Allatoona, October 9, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

I am now here, and have troops so disposed that I can move them rapidly to Rome or Kingston if needed, but I do not wish to move them farther to the rear. We have plenty of forage and provisions, and can repair the road long before our necessities call for more supplies. Keep scouts and spies well out about Cedartown and Centre, and give me notice of Hood's movements. If he goes to Blue Mountain let him go.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Raum.)

ROME, *October 9, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch received. The only indication of an enemy since my arrival here being the appearance of a cavalry force at Reynolds' Ford, near Kingston, I am ready to fly there in case they should attempt a crossing. I promise to keep you advised of anything transpiring west of Kingston; I can hardly say so much of the country around Canton.

JOHN M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, GA., *October 9, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

Two men, one a deserter and the other a State prisoner, came in to-day from West Point in different directions. I gather the following from them: No troops at Cedartown other than scouts. No force in any direction, except stragglers from Hood's army escaping to their homes. A portion of Hood's forces passed through Villa Rica to Blue Mountain on Thursday. A wagon train passed seven miles south of Cedartown toward Blue Mountain, guarded by the Fortieth Georgia Infantry. All seem discouraged and dissatisfied, and little or nothing to eat. Could hear nothing of Wheeler or his command. It is reported, to allay dissatisfaction against Hood, Davis has placed Beauregard in command. Some of the soldiers thought Rome would be attacked, others not. They generally report Davis has ordered your communication to be broken and be kept broken, but they think it no use. Will have some spies in to-night and will send you further word. They reported large force at Suzke Creek. I can find nothing about it.

J. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 9, 1864.

Capt. L. D. Bennett will proceed with his Company, D, Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, to the bridge on Rome and Kingston Railroad, six miles from this place. Upon arriving at the point above designated he will establish his camp, fortifying and picketing in the best possible manner, and immediately make preparations for patrolling the Etowah River, observing the following general instructions: Pass a patrol of one non-commissioned officer and three men up the river until they connect with the patrol of Company C, Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, from above, every two hours, and a similar patrol down the river until they meet with cavalry or infantry patrols from below. The object of this is to watch for the enemy on opposite side of river, and if discovered you will communicate the fact to these headquarters, with the utmost dispatch, and keep him from crossing; also, if possible, notify the force above, in order that you may co-operate, uniting your forces and preventing the enemy from crossing. It is advisable that you have an understanding with the officer in command of the company above named, in order that a system of action may be established. Cavalry patrols will also from time to time move up and down the river, and you can transmit any information necessary by a courier therefrom. Provide your command with three days' rations.

By order of John M. Corse, brigadier-general, commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 250. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Ga., October 9, 1864.

By a rapid movement the enemy has succeeded in destroying a portion of the railroad upon which this army depends for subsistence, hoping thereby to relieve Atlanta, demoralize and destroy our army. He has, however, been most signally foiled, and it only remains for us to show him our indomitable courage and energy. The commanding general has called upon this corps for a detail of 1,500 men, selected for their strength, activity, and zeal to repair the injuries to our line of communications, and in order that every division, brigade, and regiment may have an opportunity to participate in this glorious work, it is ordered:

I. That division commanders detail 500 men from their respective divisions, pro rata from each regiment, to report at 6.30 a. m. to-morrow at Big Shanty.

II. An efficient officer will be sent in command of the detail from each regiment, and a field officer will be sent in command of the detail from each division.

III. Col. B. F. Potts, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, will command the entire force under such instructions as he may hereafter receive from these headquarters.

IV. Every horse and mule in the possession of any officer or soldier of this command not entitled by regulations and orders to the same, will at once be seized and turned into the chief quartermaster at these headquarters. Division commanders will cause a thorough inspection to be made with a view to the enforcement of this order, and will report to these headquarters the number of animals thus secured by the 11th instant.

By command of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 252. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Ga., October 9, 1864.*

This command will move at 5 a. m. to-morrow, in the direction of Kingston, as follows, viz: First, the Third Division, Brigadier-General Leggett, will take the advance; second, the First Division, Brigadier-General Fuller, will follow the Third Division; third, the artillery brigade, Captain Williams, will follow the First Division; fourth, the Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Belknap, will follow the artillery brigade.

By command of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 9, 1864—6.15 a. m.*

General COX:

If you become satisfied Hood is approaching Rome or Kingston push on through the pass. I am coming.

SHERMAN.

ALLATOONA, *October 9, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

The telegraph is operating to Rome and north. Will send news as soon as I can get it.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 9, 1864.*
(Received 11 a. m. 10th.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have not heard from either General Sherman or Rousseau to-day, but all is quiet along the railroad from this point to Allatoona. I have learned from rebel prisoners in our hands belonging to Forrest's command, and confirmed by some of our men who have escaped from the enemy, that the road from Montgomery to Tuscumbia, via Meridian and Corinth, has been repaired, and is now being operated by the enemy. In view of the probability of this report being true, I have suggested to General Sherman to strengthen General Granger's command sufficiently to hold the north side of the Tennessee secure as far down as Eastport.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Allatoona, October 9, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I came up here to relieve our road. Twentieth Corps at Atlanta. Hood reached our road and broke it up between Big Shanty and Acworth, and attacked Allatoona, but was repulsed. We have plenty of

bread and meat, but forage scarcer. I want to destroy all the road below Chattanooga, including Atlanta, and make for the sea-coast. We cannot defend this long line of road. Replace all the guards on the road down as far as Chattanooga, and have a reserve force for the defense of Tennessee, and bring back your divisions of Newton and Morgan. We can have the road repaired in a week, and have plenty of grub in the mean time, but I expect Hood will make a break at Kingston, Rome, or some other point soon. Sorry that Forrest escaped. I doubt the necessity of repairing the road about Elk River and Athens, and suggest that you wait before giving orders for repairs.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 9, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have learned within a day or two from rebel prisoners belonging to Forrest's command, confirmed by some of our men who have escaped, that the railroad from Montgomery to Tuscumbia has been repaired, and is now being operated by the enemy. Do you approve of my adding from four to six of the new regiments to General Granger's command, and direct him to seize and hold the Tennessee River as far down as Eastport? Rousseau reports that Forrest has escaped across the river, with the exception of 400 or 500 men, who are badly scattered. I have directed him to scout the country thoroughly, and destroy or capture all remaining this side of the river. Within the past twenty-four hours there have been forwarded to the front eighty-one car-loads of forage, forty car-loads of subsistence stores, and a fair proportion of quartermaster and other stores. These shipments will be continued daily, and as soon as the road to the front is repaired they can be at once forwarded from Chattanooga. No other news this evening.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 9, 1864.*

JAMES GUTHRIE, Esq.,
Pres't Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Ky.:

Your dispatch of this a. m. is received. I am directed by the major-general commanding to say in reply that as soon as it is possible in the distribution of troops to do so he will place a force on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at the points of danger, so as to protect the road in future against rebel guerrillas.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Florence, Ala., October 9, 1864.

Captain WOODMAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Major-General Rousseau's Staff:

In my last dispatch to General Thomas, dated at Shoal Creek on the 7th instant, I stated that I should commence my return march on the following morning. Have you advised the general of your subsequent

countermanding order and my present position? It is important that my command should return to Atlanta as soon as possible for the following reasons: First, my men are badly clothed, many of them barefooted, and the balance soon will be; second, my supplies will barely last me to Athens; third, my command has not been paid for over nine months; pay-rolls are ready and paymasters are expected at Atlanta upon the reopening of railroad communication with Nashville; fourth, I desire to avail myself of the present fine weather to recross Elk River and the many streams this side. Believing that my command can be of no further assistance to you, I respectfully request an order for their return. Please excuse my not reporting yesterday; matters requiring my personal attention prevented my doing so. The courier will await your answer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Private S. S. Henry, Third Tennessee Cavalry, arrived here last night, having escaped from the enemy at Cherokee Station. He reports the cars running to that point from Corinth. Our prisoners were sent from Cherokee Station in the cars to Meridian, Miss. When two miles south of Tuscumbia, on Thursday night, he heard firing in direction of Florence. A negro reported to him that the enemy were on an island and our forces were shelling them. He heard firing again on Friday and Friday night, in what he supposed to be the direction of Lamb's Ferry. Private Henry is a brave, reliable man. The same statement is made by Sergt. Lawrence Falkner, who escaped at the same time, and is now in my office. Colonel Thornburgh regards the statements of these men as perfectly reliable. The enemy have their telegraph line working to Tuscumbia.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The effective force of my command is as follows: Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, on railroad from Woodville to Stevenson, 587 men; Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, on railroad from Boonsborough to Paint Rock bridge, 250; at Whitesburg, 20; at Claysville Landing, 37; Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, at this place, 789; Battery D, First Missouri Light Artillery, 52; detachment of Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, here and at Brownsborough, about 130; total, 1,865 enlisted men. Of these only about 250 are mounted.

WM. P. LYON,
Col. Thirteenth Wisconsin, Comdg. M. & C. R. R. Defenses.

PULASKI, *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding:

Report from Athens just received. Effective force there consists of Seventy-third Indiana Infantry, 8 officers, 247 men; One hundred and

twenty-fifth Illinois, 12 officers and 237 men (this regiment belongs to General Morgan's division); Tenth Indiana Cavalry, dismounted, 1 officer, 97 men; Battery A, First Tennessee, first section, 2 officers, 31 men. Athens being in my district I forward the report, although the troops now stationed there have not reported to me as yet. No news from General Rousseau to-day. All quiet here.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

As directed by General Granger, I report: Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, 111 men mounted, 147 dismounted, at Columbia; 308 in block-houses; 8 officers. Fourth Michigan Cavalry, 37 mounted, 90 dismounted, at Columbia; 126 in block-houses; 4 officers. First Ohio Cavalry, 10 mounted, at Franklin; 30 in block-houses. Third Ohio Cavalry, 64 mounted, at Franklin; 15 in block-houses. Fourth Ohio Cavalry, 26 mounted, at Franklin; 25 in block-houses; 4 officers with brigade detachment. Seventeenth Indiana, 154 men, 2 officers, dismounted, at Columbia. Seventy-second Indiana, 118 men, 1 officer, dismounted, at Columbia. Ninety-eighth Illinois, 94 men, 1 officer, dismounted, at Columbia. One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, 75 men, 1 officer, dismounted, at Columbia. The four last-named regiments are ordered to the front. Total, 1,430 men, 20 officers. The command embraces sixty-five miles of railroad.

Respectfully,

WM. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have heard from various sources that three rebel companies are being recruited in Lincoln County. I sent Major Armstrong, of the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, over there with forty men, and he returned to Shelbyville last night and reported that he found them about 200 strong near Boonshill, and had not force enough to attack them. I sent him all the cavalry I could scrape up to get here, and ordered him to return and attack the rebels. Will you permit me to send one of the colored regiments over to Fayetteville after dark to clear out that county?

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 9, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Tullahoma:

Your dispatch has been received. The major-general commanding directs me to say that you have his consent to your sending of a colored regiment to Fayetteville for a few days, as you propose, to clear out that section.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Finding it impracticable to reach Atlanta I came to this place to meet Burbridge and take his command with me, but he has not been heard from in the direction of Abingdon, and I presume his expedition has failed, and scouts from Cumberland bring the report that he has gone back into Kentucky. I am trying to get communication with him. My command in Kentucky will soon be remounted, when I will get together what force I can to aid and protect your railroad. General Meredith reports a force advancing in West Tennessee, and asks for re-enforcements. I may have to send more troops into West Tennessee. Please inform me of your wishes as to myself and the troops within your reach.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, Tenn., October 9, 1864.

Capt. J. A. MURPHY,
Comdg. Battalion, First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery:

The detachment of First Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery under your command will embark for Cleveland, Tenn., at 8 a. m. to-morrow. The men on guard from your command will be relieved by a detail from Second Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery to-night. The officer of the guard will not be relieved until to-morrow, and will join his command by first train.

By command of Brigadier-General Tillson:

W. W. DEANE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 9, 1864.*

Captain DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington:

What news have you from General Burbridge? A report from Cumberland Gap says he has retreated to Kentucky. I want to get in communication with him as soon as possible. Ascertain where he is if you can.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Knoxville:

From all that I can learn there is no immediate danger from the force in Western Kentucky, and it is not necessary to send General Meredith re-enforcements. [General L.] Thomas is now in Lexington with orders to send 5,000 negro troops from Kentucky to the Potomac, and it will pretty well strip the State. One regiment, en route for Paducah, has been stopped here.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., OFFICE CHIEF OF CAV.,
Nashville, Tenn., October 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, District of West Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your returns by the bearer of this, for which accept thanks. Brigadier-General Johnson is now in command of an expedition in pursuit of Forrest; there is, consequently, nothing to be returned. There are some grounds to hope that Forrest may receive a serious blow upon this occasion, if he be not entirely destroyed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. WELLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., *October 10, 1864—12 m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Dispatch about Wilson just received. Hood is now crossing the Coosa, twelve miles below Rome, bound west. If he passes over to the Mobile and Ohio road, had I not better execute the plan of my letter sent by Colonel Porter, and leave General Thomas with the troops now in Tennessee to defend the State? He will have an ample force when the re-enforcements ordered reach Nashville.

SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 10, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Allatoona:

Order the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee to Kingston with the trains; the former to leave the details to repair the railroad and the latter to bring along 1,500 head of cattle; to march well into the night and aim to reach Kingston to-morrow. If any column on the march overtakes the rear of another, to take a road so as to pass round. Bring our headquarters to this place. Also, order the cavalry to move on Kingston or Rome.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ALLATOONA, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

General Elliott, being in the office, will talk with you until he perfectly understands, and I will send couriers at once to Howard and Stanley. They expect line open to Howard momentarily. To expedite, would it not be well for you to telegraph them?

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 10, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON:

No further orders. Come forward to this place, but be sure that Stanley and Howard have their orders. Roads are very good. Wires working to Chattanooga and beyond, but no news.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Allatoona, October 10, 1864.

General J. D. WEBSTER,
Nashville:

I want all the recruits that arrive to be distributed to the three armies in just proportion, say one-half to the Cumberland and one-fourth to each of the Tennessee and Ohio. New regiments may guard roads, but should be kept near Nashville; that is, above the posts of Stevenson and Pulaski, so as to be easily united into a good reserve force, in case I leave Tennessee to itself and push for the sea. I have now beef and bread enough, but want to repair roads so as to send my sick and wounded back. Hood is near Cedartown, south of Rome, and the impression is he will rendezvous at Blue Mountain, the end of the Selma and Talladega road. He may strike at Kingston or Rome, or even go up toward Bridgeport or Stevenson, but I rather think he will hang on our flanks as a threat. I will stay about here and Kingston till our road is finished, or until Hood develops his game.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 10, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
General Sherman's Staff, Allatoona:

Not much news from the East since Sheridan's great success in the Shenandoah Valley. General Grant has gained some ground at Petersburg and Richmond. A good deal of alarm in the latter city, and the papers say it is essential that Lee be re-enforced. Forrest is supposed by Rousseau to have escaped across the Tennessee with his force, except some stragglers. General Thomas has ordered Rousseau to ascertain positively whether Forrest has crossed, and if so to follow and destroy the railroad. General Washburn, with 3,000 cavalry, is cooperating with General Rousseau; communication difficult in that direction, and news meager. A mail messenger to you has been at Chattanooga some days, with large amount of mail. Will send another to-day, and direct railroad men to help them through.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

Lieutenant GLASSFORD, U. S. Navy,
Bridgeport:

Keep all your boats in watching and patrolling the Tennessee. Hood is now crossing the Coosa about twelve miles below Rome, and is head-

ing west, but may aim for Whitesburg or Gunter's. I rather think he is aiming to unite with Forrest over on the Mobile and Ohio road, about Tuscumbia, Ala., yet he should be prevented from crossing the Tennessee River anywhere above Muscle Shoals. I may also look for a boat about Guntersville.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Allatoona, October 10, 1864.

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: By direction of Major-General Sherman you will move your command with trains, but leaving the details working on the railroad, at once for Kingston. You will keep marching well into the night and aim to reach Kingston to-morrow, and if you overtake any column find some side road, so as to enable you to pass around. The Army of the Tennessee will move close on you, with similar orders as to marching and time.

I am, general, with respect, your obedient servant,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 10, 1864.*
(Received 2.15 p. m.)

General STANLEY:

General Corse reports the enemy moving up the west bank of the Coosa to attack Rome, but I think it is not his intention to attack that place.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ACWORTH, *October 10, 1864—2.45 p. m.*

General SHERMAN:

I will be on the road in a few minutes. Will try and cross the river to-night.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.
(Received 4.45 p. m.)

General STANLEY,
Allatoona:

It is very important you should make all speed possible. March until the moon sets, and get this side of the Etowah, and to-morrow we must reach Rome if possible. In person reach Cartersville to-night.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 10, 1864.*

General STANLEY:

I want you to get your command this side of the Etowah to-night, and come and see me. I will be near the telegraph office.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ALLATOONA, *October 10, 1864—5 p. m.*

General SHERMAN:

The Fourth Corps will soon be here. I will get the army over to-night. Have sent to hurry Davis up. What news from Rome?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864—5 p. m.

General STANLEY,
Allatoona:

Hood is all across the Coosa, and General Corse reports him, about 2 p. m., advancing in three columns, but since his telegrams are less alarming. I don't think Hood will attack Rome if we can reach Kingston by noon to-morrow, or if he does he must cross to this side north of the Etowah, and we would have him at great advantage. He may mean to go up to La Fayette, &c., but where he will get his grub is a question. His whole movement is inexplicable to any common sense theory. At Kingston we will be in position to watch him better than anywhere else. I have ordered General Corse to hold Rome to the death, and am, therefore, bound in honor to hasten to his assistance.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Cartersville, Ga., October 10, 1864—9 p. m.

Orders of the day for the Fourth Army Corps for to-morrow, October 11, 1864: The corps will march for Kingston by the direct road from Cartersville. The Third Division will take the lead, followed by the First. The same order observed to-day in reference to the movement of headquarters, ordnance, and ambulance trains will be observed to-morrow. The corps will march at daylight.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Acworth, Ga., October 10, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Major-General DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions just received from Major-General Sherman, you will at once march for Kingston, moving on the direct road from your present position to Allatoona. You will take

your trains, but leave the regiment working on the railroad. Try and cross the Etowah River to-night. Kingston must be reached to-morrow. Whichever corps reaches the Allatoona Pass first will first pass through. If you overtake any column on the road, find some side road, so that you may pass around it.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cartersville, October 10, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: This army will march at daylight to-morrow for Kingston. The Fourth Corps having arrived in camp, will, in the morning, have more rest, and will take the lead. The Fourteenth Corps will follow. Trains will follow in the same order in which the corps march.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, *Near Morris' Hill Church, October 10, 1864.*

The troops and trains of the corps will move with the least possible delay upon the receipt of this order, in the following order:

General Baird will move his division upon the main road from his present position toward Allatoona.

General Carlin will move his division in the rear of General Baird, leaving one regiment to encamp at and picket the cross-roads near Morris' Hill Church to-night, in order to protect the rear of the trains. The regiment at work on the railroad will be left.

The ambulance, ammunition, and headquarters trains will move immediately in the rear of their respective divisions.

The general supply trains of the corps will move in the rear of the column.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis:

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

General SLOCUM,
Atlanta:

I have no objection to your sending a strong force, going toward the south. There is some forage on South River southeast of Atlanta. At least a division should go, and a hundred wagons will be enough to risk. Hood is crossing the Coosa, twelve miles below Rome, and I cannot yet make out if he intends to go over to the Tennessee or to turn up toward Chattanooga. Nothing from Virginia in.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 10, 1864.

All the available wagons belonging to this command will be sent out to-morrow on a foraging expedition. The different quartermasters will report their trains this afternoon to Captain Whittelsey, acting chief quartermaster, who is hereby authorized to detail such officers of the quartermaster's department as he may consider necessary to accompany the expedition. The whole expedition will be under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Geary, and will start promptly at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 10, 1864.*

General ELLIOTT:

Hood has made his appearance at Rome. I want to concentrate the army at Kingston. Send orders to the cavalry that will accomplish that end. Garrard can be reached from here, but I hardly know how you will get your orders to Kilpatrick. I think you had better accompany the Army of the Cumberland. Orders were sent to both armies at the rear by Captain Dayton.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 10, 1864—3 p. m.*

General GARRARD:

General Corse, at Rome, reports the enemy has crossed the Coosa below Rome, and is now advancing on it along the west bank. He has a bridge across the Etowah at Rome, and has the bridge well covered by a fort. I wish you to push straight for that bridge, and threaten any force south of the Etowah operating against Rome. I will be there to-morrow with all the army. If you see Kilpatrick let him join his force with yours. All the bridges across the Etowah are burned, but in case of necessity you can fall back on Allatoona by road south of the Etowah. I would like to have you at Rome by daylight.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Stilesborough, [October 10, 1864]—3.30 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Army:

GENERAL: I have just stopped to feed but will move on as soon as I can get my foraging parties in and feed. Will try to be at Rome early to-morrow. I now have men out between Cedartown, Van Wert, and the river, and will probably hear something from them to guide me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Morris' Hill Church, October 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 9 p. m. of October 9, 1864, and to inform you that General Sherman has gone to Allatoona, and any important information as to the enemy's movements from Cedartown will be forwarded by you direct to Allatoona.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Morris' Hill Church, October 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD, *Commanding Second Division:*

GENERAL: The armies have been ordered to concentrate at Kingston; you will march for that place. It is probable the bridge over the Etowah near Kingston has been destroyed. If you ascertain such to be the fact, cross the river at Cartersville and communicate the information to General Kilpatrick. The inclosed orders for General Kilpatrick have forwarded to him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Morris' Hill Church, October 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK, *Comdg. Third Cavalry Division:*

You will proceed with your division to Kingston, Ga. General Garrard will ascertain if the bridge over the Etowah, near that place, has been destroyed; if so, his division and yours will cross the river at Cartersville. The enemy is crossing the Coosa below Rome.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

[OCTOBER 10, 1864.—For Kilpatrick to Elliott and Sherman, reporting skirmish near Van Wert, &c., see Part I, p. 729.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864—2.15 p. m.
(Received 2.40 p. m.)

General O. O. HOWARD, *Kenesaw:*

Move with your whole army forward to Kingston. Bring along 1,500 of the stock-cattle. Orders will also reach you from Captain Dayton.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Operater at Allatoona will send an instrument down the road till he meets the wires, and send this message.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Allatoona, October 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: By direction of Major-General Sherman you will move your command at once for Kingston, bringing with it your trains and 1,500 cattle. March until late to-night and aim to reach Kingston to-morrow. If on the march you overtake any column, get a road, if possible, to pass around it. The Army of the Cumberland will also move with similar orders as to marching and time.

I am, general, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

CARTERSVILLE, [*October*] *10, 1864.*

General HOWARD:

Please start right away and let your wagons and detachments follow.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

KENESAW MOUNTAIN, *October 10, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

General SHERMAN:

My teams are out foraging seven miles. Have large parties at work on railroad. Can start at daylight to-morrow. Will that do?

HOWARD.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

Major-General HOWARD,
Via Allatoona:

Very well. We will all move for Kingston and Rome early to-morrow morning.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.
(By signal from Allatoona.)

General HOWARD:

It is all-important that you should make a forced march to-night, and to-morrow reach Allatoona. Push on with rapidity till you overtake us.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 10—6.10 p. m.

Push the Seventeenth Corps to Acworth at once. Headquarters, &c., can follow in the morning.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., October 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. D. LEGGETT,
Commanding Seventeenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that orders have been received from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi for this army to move forward to Kingston. The army will probably not move before daylight to-morrow, but pending a decision from the general-in-chief you will please prepare accordingly.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. BEDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 134. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Kenesaw Mountain, October 10, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VIII. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, this army will move to Kingston, Ga., in the following order, aiming to make that place to-morrow night:

1. Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will move his command immediately, marching as far as Acworth to-night.

2. Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will, at daylight to-morrow morning, move his command. The artillery of the corps will move by brigades, under command of their respective chiefs of artillery. The general supply train will follow the Seventeenth Army Corps. Lieut. Col. C. A. Morton, chief commissary of subsistence, will take 1,500 head of cattle for the use of the army. Headquarters and ordnance trains will go with their respective corps and divisions. One regiment from the Seventeenth Corps will form the rear guard for the supply trains. Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett, upon the application of Colonel Morton, will detail a sufficient guard for the cattle.

* * * * * * *

X. Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will immediately move his command toward Kingston, following the Fifteenth Army Corps. The supply train and cattle will not move out until 4 o'clock in the morning.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 10, 1864—9.20 p. m.*

General VANDEVER:

I have sent orders to General Howard to move rapidly forward for Kingston. The enemy has made his appearance at Rome. I want 1,500 of the cattle brought forward; the balance should be sent into Atlanta.

SHERMAN.

ALLATOONA, *October 10, 1864.*

General JOHN E. SMITH,
Cartersville:

I have ordered the Army of the Ohio to and beyond Cartersville, about the bridge this side of Cass Station.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 10, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

I give it as my opinion that Hood intends to capture Resaca. With bridges being gone from Rome, General Corse [is] unable to scout the country west. The garrison at Resaca is only 500, including all. Cavalry troops could be sent there by railroad to-day.

G. B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

RESACA, *October 10, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 11th.)

General RAUM:

The block-house will not hold more than seventy men. Captain Seymour has 40,000 rations. Captains Coffman and Roper have not yet returned. Have no reports from citizens. Have notified Colonel Hall. Please send the detachment of cavalry up from Adairsville. Send us a map at first opportunity. No more than seventy men can be used at Tilton to advantage.

C. R. WEVER,
Colonel, Commanding.

ROME, GA., *October 10, 1864—6.25 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Negro just from Coosaville reports Hood crossing his army by pontoon bridges to west bank of Coosa. His pontoon trains arrived there last night about dark. Negro says infantry, artillery, and cavalry have all passed over it during the night. He thinks from what he can learn that they are coming to Rome. The prisoners captured say they are going to Kentucky, smashing our road as they go.

JOHN M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Allatoona, October 10, 1864.

General CORSÉ,
Rome:

All our armies are here ready to march at an hour's notice in case Hood crosses the Etowah. Generals Garrard and Kilpatrick are hanging about his rear, and in the present stage of water I doubt if he will attempt the Etowah, but he may. Fight your men well behind para-

pets, and risk as few lives as possible. In case he attacks, I wish you to burn down every house in Rome that interferes with your range of fire. How far is it from Rome to Cedartown? What kind of road, &c.?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Allatoona, October 10, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

I have ordered the Army of the Ohio over to Cartersville, to be near enough in case of danger to you. Keep me well advised. I will also ride over to Cartersville to look at the bridge and defenses there.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROME, GA., *October 10, 1864—11.25 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Hood still crossing his forces at Coosaville. No approach yet on Rome within eight miles of my patrols. Hood's army is divided by the Coosa, and affords a fine opportunity to strike him in flank.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, GA., *October 10, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The enemy are advancing on Rome on the Alabama road, which runs parallel with the west bank of the Coosa.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

Telegram just received. Orders are all out and troops marching for Rome, and will make it in time if it is possible.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

General Garrard was at Stilesborough this morning. I have sent him orders to hurry to Rome on the south side of Etowah, and to reach

you by daylight. Keep me advised to the last moment of appearances, as I hardly think Hood will cross the Oostenaula to this side to attack Rome.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

I have just heard from General Garrard. He will start from Stilesborough at once, and you may look for him at Rome early to-morrow on the south of the Etowah. He has three brigades.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

Forrest has been driven out of Tennessee by way of Florence. Hood will hear of this and will not venture to attack you or to push up toward La Fayette. Still, be all ready, and I will hurry up my men as fast as they can march.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROME, *October 10, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

General SHERMAN:

I cannot divine Hood's movements yet. The most extravagant reports reach me hourly of the forces advancing in three columns on this place, and my patrols, of course, strike nothing but cavalry. If possible, send me infantry by cars, when it becomes necessary. A combined attack from the Etowah or Oostenaula will drive me from the peninsula and move [*sic*] the position of both streams and my pontoon bridges. The Oostenaula cannot be forded between here and Resaca. I will advise you further.

J. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

If you have a bridge across the Oostenaula destroy it. Keep the one to the south, for I have ordered General Garrard to approach in that direction. Cars are not to be had. We will advance direct from Kingston. The attack cannot be made to-day, and by to-morrow I will be near with a large force which Hood will not wait for.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROME, GA., *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have two pontoon bridges, one across the Etowah, leading south, and one across the Oostenaula, leading west. I use the one across the Oostenaula to pass my infantry and cavalry pickets and patrols. I will push my cavalry out west and feel for the enemy strong. Upon their return I will have the bridge taken up at midnight and move it up into town, unless you think otherwise and order to the contrary. Then I will destroy it at once. Further information by an escaped prisoner indicates that Hood is crossing the Coosa with his whole army. Hood's headquarters at present are at Cave Spring.

JOHN M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864—4.05 p. m.

General CORSE,
Rome:

I am glad you have two bridges. Take up the one over the Oostenaula at the last moment of safety and keep it, for I will want to use it. Hood would have attacked you before this if he intended to, for he must know I am near you. His cavalry at the Pumpkin Vine knew we were marching through the Pass. Watch his movements close, and I think he will only throw a force toward Rome to cover his movement either over toward the Tennessee or back to Georgia. Look out for our cavalry south of the Etowah at daylight. To get at Rome he must cross the Oostenaula again, and that will take him a whole day, and that gives me all the time I ask. I do not think he will attack Rome.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

I am moving my whole army to Kingston. The Ohio is passing here now and will be at Kingston early in the morning. Hold to Rome to the last, and prepare for hard work. If I can get at Hood I will attack him, but it looks as though he was moving toward Decatur.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROME, GA., *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The cavalry I sent out last to reconnoiter on Cedartown road is just returning, having captured a picket about eight miles from here belonging to French's division, of Stewart's corps, having arrived at this camp near Cave Spring about 5 p. m. yesterday. Their destination he does not know; seems to them they are trying to cross the Coosa. He says Wheeler is supposed to have possession of Kingston, having moved in that direction during yesterday there is no doubt. Corrobora-

tive information during night that Hood's army is within eight hours march of my command, and Wheeler trying to effect severance between my command and Cartersville. I await further developments and your orders.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

Can you see the enemy's camp-fires to-night? Do you know any reason why cars should not go through to Chattanooga? All the bridges are done.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROME, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Trains are running through to Chattanooga. A few camp-fires may be seen. Through the day smoke from the enemy's camp was discerned; nothing extensive, however. We will work all night on defenses.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

Get your men into the strongest forts and hold them. All my army is marching hard straight for Rome. The Twenty-third Corps is now near Cassville, and I will make the others march to-night. Is not the Oostenaula too deep to be forded? I doubt if Hood will put his army on this side of the Oostenaula.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROME, GA., *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

My spies and deserters report the following, which is corroborated in different ways: Hood arrived at Cedartown yesterday morning early, and remained until 12 m., cooking two days' rations. Commenced crossing on two pontoon bridges, at Coosaville, at daylight this morning. Wheeler crossed one-half his forces first, followed by Lee's corps and Hardee's, leaving Stewart's and the balance of Wheeler's to cross to-morrow morning. Their destination is Huntsville, &c. They are to attack Rome at daylight, squelch me and get the stores; then continue the journey. I have had men and women in and through their camps

to-day. They have various reports, some of which I will report. All headquarters transportation was sent to Blue Mountain. The object of the trip is recruits from Tennessee. They number 10,000 cavalry and 30,000 infantry. They had twenty days' rations when they left the Chattahoochee, &c. I will hold them as long as men can stand and guns will shoot. They have pushed their forces up against my pickets to-night and are quite close. I will look to you for help and keep you advised. Have sent a few men to guide Garrard.

JOHN M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, GA., *October 10, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 11th.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

A column of cavalry came toward us on the Alabama road to within one-half mile of our pickets and passed off to their left on the Summerville road. They moved off in that direction. The movement commenced about 8 p. m.; has continued ever since. Wagons and artillery were distinctly heard from the picket-lines. They may attempt to cross the Oostenaula above here or strike Resaca. I sent a company of Colonel Spencer's regiment down the Cave Spring road to feel for the enemy. They found their pickets about six miles and a half from here; charged them and drove them in on the main body. The officer in charge reports extensive smoke and camp-fires, with every indication of an encampment of a large cavalry force.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 10, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER DETACH. SEVENTH ILL. INFTY.,
On Cemetery Hill:

If you have not axes already call upon Captain Kingsbury for a sufficient number to supply your command and immediately set your entire force to work, constructing abatis in front of the works now being put up by Captain Longstreth, consulting with this officer in regard thereto. You must work with the utmost dispatch, as it is of the greatest importance that these works are perfected by morning.

By order of John M. Corse, brigadier-general, commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 10, 1864.

OFFICER COMDG. CAVALRY PICKETS AND PATROLS:

You will patrol the Cave Spring and Centre roads thoroughly, as far as possible, sending all important information direct to these headquarters either during day or night. Be vigilant, cautious, and let your reports be reliable.

By order of John M. Corse, brigadier-general, commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

Colonel TOURTELLOTTE,
Allatoona:

In riding through your fort to-day, I observed defects which should be corrected at once. The forts on the flanks should be inclosed with good heavy parapets and abatis. More timber should be cut along the Pumpkin Vine, and stockades or stakes at short musket-range, to hold an enemy until he can be dispatched. You should keep half your men at work until this is done. It may save many lives.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

Colonel TOURTELLOTTE:

I would make a good redoubt to the south of the Cartersville road and make a good abatis. Forty men in such a work would be a great protection to that flank. Such a work, with the two at the railroad cut, would be enough to hold Allatoona against a cavalry dash, which is the most that will likely occur again. I attach much importance to abatis.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Allatoona, October 10, 1864.

General COX,
Commanding Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: My last accounts put the enemy about Cedartown and it is prudent we should be near on him. You may march your army, embracing all detachments and wagons, to and beyond Cartersville, and in case of Kingston being threatened you will hasten to that place, but not beyond without other orders. The other armies will follow, provided we get intelligence that makes it proper and necessary.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: By direction of Major-General Sherman you will move your command at daylight to-morrow morning, marching for Kingston and Rome, and not go into camp until further orders.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

OCTOBER 10, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN:

Can re-enforce Ringgold if necessary. Ordered scouting parties from Resaca and Dalton in the direction of La Fayette last night, also from Whiteside's for Trenton and Deer Head Cove. Have not heard from them.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 10, 1864—4 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WEBSTER,
Nashville:

General Smith telegraphs from Cartersville that Hood is reported crossing the Coosa, at Coosaville, to-day; that Major-General Sherman, with the Army of the Ohio, is at Cartersville. Colonel Johnson reports from Dalton that rebel cavalry in small squads appearing in that vicinity; says citizens report strong force of rebels between Rome and Dalton; also a force in Lime Creek Valley.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 10, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 10 a. m. 11th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have every reason to believe that Hood has crossed the Coosa River below Rome, and will threaten that place. I am making such disposition of my force as will, I hope, prevent his crossing the Tennessee River, should that be his intention; and while I hold him in the front Sherman will attack him in the rear.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Allatoona, October 10, 1864—8 a. m.

General G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville:

A brigade of the Army of the Tennessee should now be at Eastport up the Tennessee, and a force of 3,000 cavalry is coming across by land. Give such orders as will dispose of Forrest and break his railroad from Tuscumbia back toward Corinth about Brownsville or Iuka, especially Bear Creek bridge. All recruits should go to the regiments in due proportion, and the new regiments should go to make up a reserve force to hold Tennessee in case we go ahead.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864—12 m.

General G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville:

It looks as though Hood is bound for Tuscumbia. He is now crossing the Coosa below Rome, heading west. Let me know if you can hold him with the force now in Tennessee and expected, as in that event you know what I propose to do. I will be at Kingston to-morrow. I think Rome is strong enough to resist any attack, and the rivers are all high. If he turns up by Summerville, I will get in behind him.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, October 10, 1864—5 p. m.

General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Hood has crossed the Coosa below Rome, and is now threatening that place. I am also marching for it. Collect all your command at some converging place, say Stevenson, and be prepared for anything. If he turns to Chattanooga I will follow, but if he shoots off toward Tuscumbia I will act according to my information of your strength. Call on all troops within your reach.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 10, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m. 11th.)

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Allatoona:

I have just received the following dispatch from Rome, which I send for your information:

ROME, GA., *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

A negro reports, this morning, that Hood's pontoon train arrived at Coosaville, twelve miles below here, last night at 5 o'clock; his infantry and artillery crossing during the night. Negro says that from what he can learn Hood intended going into Kentucky, smashing our road on his way. Prisoners say he intends attacking Rome. Reconnaissance I sent out last night corroborates this; also my spies.

J. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

Col. W. W. Wright telegraphs me from Cowan that Mr. McDonald has the Etowah bridge already repaired, with the exception of some little bracing. Nothing further of interest to report at this hour.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Cartersville, Ga.:

Your dispatches of 12 m. and 5 p. m. have been received. I cannot say positively that I can hold Hood with the present force I have and

the re-enforcements expected, because I do not know how many re-enforcements are coming. I will do my best, however, and, as you direct, will concentrate the infantry forces about Stevenson and Huntsville, leaving a portion of the cavalry to watch the river between Decatur and Eastport. Have you given orders to Washburn, or am I to issue orders to him; and, if under my command, where would you prefer that I should place his troops.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I have just arrived here, having been detained a long time on the road. From reports received I think the road will be open to-day to Allatoona Creek. The bridge there was destroyed by the rebels. I can learn nothing reliable in regard to the damage done beyond that point. The report is that ten miles of track are destroyed. I am sending forward track material to make repairs, and will go myself as soon as all the arrangements are completed. My men are working well and doing all that can be done. Sixty-two head of our work oxen and 6 men were captured at or near Acworth.

W. W. WRIGHT,
Chief Engineer.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 10, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 11 a. m. 11th.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT:

Telegraph not working to Atlanta yet. Hood crossed Coosa below Rome, going toward Gunter's, and it is reported that all rebel force is to concentrate there for operations against our communications. No other news to-day, except that wire and road near Gallatin is bushwhacked by a small party of rebels under one Lynn.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. Army:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in reference to the defenses of Nashville, and to the expenditures at this post:

It is proper to remark that this place has been a depot for engineer property used in the Department of the Cumberland. Much labor in the workshops for other points, and in receiving, storing, and forwarding material, &c., has been paid for on the Nashville rolls. All the iron-bound tanks for the block-houses on the different railroads, and the large reservoir tanks for Chattanooga, have been made or are nearly completed in the engineer workshops here. Several block-houses have been prepared in Nashville for near points on the railroads, and labor rolls at other points have been paid here. A canvas pontoon train was gotten up at this point in part by engineer labor. General Morton prepared a small steamer as a gun-boat, cleared much ground on the oppo-

site side of the river, and that in the vicinity of the hills selected as sites of forts, pulled down houses, dismantled the suspension bridge, prepared pontoon bridges at two or three different times for crossing the Cumberland, with the labor charged upon his pay-rolls; and during the siege of Nashville, lasting between two and three months, nearly all his force, over 1,000 strong, was employed upon temporary structures. The engineer department has built a grand depot magazine, the largest and best devised that I have ever seen. Its interior measurement is 150 feet by 60, high, airy, and well ventilated, solidly constructed, and lighted at either end by locomotive reflectors placed in small masonry rooms. The structure is covered with earth to a depth of eight feet. A covered roadway with stone masonry side-walls passes through the embankment and communicates with the magazine entrance. A solid trestle-work branch railroad from the main track has been built into the magazine yard, and a long building erected to receive the large quantities of fixed ammunition in transit. Had it not been an absolute requirement of the department to construct this magazine, I think Forts Negley, Morton, and Houston would have been completed, or, at least, available, so that with the aid of temporary batteries and rifle-pits Nashville might be looked upon as a fortified place. I make the above statements to show in part why the defenses of Nashville have not progressed more rapidly, and to account for large expenditures which have been applied to the forts. The forts planned were entirely too large to be speedily built. When General Morton commenced on the defenses of Nashville great numbers of blacks could be obtained at small wages. It is probable that he expected to carry out his system by cheap labor. The enlisting of the negroes broke up this arrangement, and an uncommon mortality among them interfered with the progress of the system.

Both General Morton and Captain Burroughs, while in charge of the Nashville works, were frequently required elsewhere. Colonel Merrill, in charge of engineering operations in the Department of the Cumberland, has scarcely had time to inspect this post. General Morton selected for the defense of Nashville a line extending from the reservoir over University Hill, crossing the railroad to Forts Negley, Morton, Houston, and thence along the edge of the city to the river. The first portion of the line was simply an intrenchment or rifle-pit, probably supported by field batteries. The next was to consist of three large, strong works, of a somewhat permanent character and capable of resisting a siege after the city had been captured. The third portion was a simple intrenchment, supported by the intrenched and stockaded capital. This was the weakest portion of the line. The selection was natural at that time, and, with the exception of the third portion, is yet the best defensive line. But the three works devised were unnecessarily large, and would have involved immense expenditures. Fort Negley, the least of the three, has been essentially completed. It requires, however, some extensive changes to give it more offensive strength. Fort Morton, after an expenditure of $15,000 at least, was abandoned by direction of Colonel Merrill, Engineers, when he took charge of the Department of the Cumberland. Fort Morton, as now being constructed, is a simple polygon, sufficient for the purpose intended. Fort Houston has in part been constructed according to the original plan, which, like that of Fort Morton, is a double bastioned Choumara work. It has already involved large masses of embankment. The most expensive portion may be omitted and the modified work completed within more rational

limits of expenditure. A small block-house has been constructed on Casino Hill in advance of Forts Negley and Morton, which is insufficient to hold the position. I propose, for the entire defense of Nashville, including the advanced portions of barracks, hospitals, store-houses, and corrals, the following batteries and small works:

First. A battery at the reservoir.

Second. A small work held by a strong block-house on University Hill.

Third. A battery on the next rise toward Fort Negley, to sweep the railroad and turnpike.

Fourth. Fort Negley to be strengthened by an interior, double-cased block-house, with a parapet on the top, each star salient to be arranged so that the gun may be covered. It is now entirely exposed. The re-enterings to be strengthened by some obstacle, as abatis, chevaux-de-frise, or palisade, in a sufficient excavation to be covered from enemy's fire. Thus modified Fort Negley will be a strong work.

Fifth. A strong, double-cased block-house for Casino Hill, covered against direct fire from the high ground to the west by a parapet or battery for guns, the battery to be protected by external obstacles, and connected with the block-house by a palisade. The block-house to be a bomb-proof, surmounted by a parapet.

Sixth. Fort Morton to be completed as now being built. The rear parapet will, however, be reduced to the minimum. It may be necessary to pile up rock and earth on the exterior for a glacis, and as some exterior obstacles, as the work is neither flanked nor has a ditch, and the ground near the fort is not seen from the parapet. The interior block-houses covered by the parapet against direct fire, will serve as a keep and bomb-proof.

Seventh. Fort Houston to be completed as cheaply as possible. Instead of the line of casemated bomb-proof connecting the two polygons, I propose a double caponiere. The parapets of these works will be made the minimum on the rear line, and the northern one left much lower than the plans indicate. The immense traverse bomb-proof will be omitted, and perhaps a small block-house bomb-proof put in their place. Of course, the independent scarp will not be constructed.

Eighth. Fort Gillem was built by General Gillem; it is about 100 feet square; it is not defiladed from the near hill (210 ref.) to the southwest, has no bomb-proof nor magazine, but has a deep ditch, walled with dry stone. The emplacements for eight guns are en barbette. I propose to defilade this work, to throw up merlons for the protection of the guns and gunners, to build a small magazine and block-house, bomb-proof.

Ninth. General Cullum proposed a work for hill (210 ref.) in advance of Fort Gillem, and that one or two batteries to the left toward Fort Houston should be constructed to aid in the defense of that portion of the line. Hill (210 ref.) should doubtless be held to prevent an enemy from seizing it, and to give flank fire upon approach by the valley to the left. As this hill is very rocky, a work upon it will be expensive. I propose a polygonal work with exterior obstacles, and a double-cased, strong block-house, bomb-proof, for interior defenses, covered against direct fire from the hills in the vicinity by the parapet of the works, and surmounted by an earth parapet. The batteries to the left may be simple batteries, defended either by contiguous rifle-pits or by a stockade inclosure.

Tenth. General Cullum in his conversation with me expressed an opinion in favor of continuing the line of defense, from hill (210 ref.) to the sharp bend of the river near old Fort Zollicoffer. I think this would press the defensive line too far forward, and too near the range of high

hills; and would not cover the ground in front so well as a more retired line. I therefore propose to go to the river near Hyde's Ferry, indicated on the map. For the defense of this line two works will be required, and two batteries; the first battery on the knoll to the right of Fort Gillem may be a simple structure with contiguous rifle-pits; the next point will require an inclosed work, with bomb-proof block-house and magazines. The next battery, protected by obstacles and stockade; the work on the river-bank strong, with necessary bomb-proofs for its garrison. The line thus constructed will effectually guard Nashville, and will cover the advanced structures and corrals, and will require 3,000 men for garrison in time of attack, supported by 2,000 movable troops and by quartermaster employés, who can throw up rifle-pits; 30,000 men could not probably take Nashville thus defended. The cost of these works will be at least $300,000 at present prices, as nearly as I can judge, aided by the opinion of those who have been superintending works at this point. It is proper to remark that the rocky nature of the soil on the hills makes the works built there very costly. The parapets of Fort Morton, as far as completed, have been built of loose stones covered to a depth of three or four feet with earth; the earth is hauled up the hill. The crown of the hill has been removed by blasting to give the requisite reference. Magazines can only be constructed and drained by heavy blasting operations. I think these works must cost three or four times as much as they would were it possible to construct them, as in the vicinity of Washington, by simply excavating a ditch and throwing up the earth for a parapet. The difficulty is inherent to the limestone formation of this locality. Some of the knolls that I propose to occupy by batteries will probably give sufficient earth for their construction so as to avoid blasting. It will be very difficult in this vicinity to get abatis or material suitable for gabions. You must expect that the works will be costly. I propose to push Forts Morton and Houston to completion, and to modify Fort Gillem. The city can thus be defended by the aid of these forts, and the temporary constructions which the troops can erect against any large raiding party. In the mean time I hope to arrange plans for the proposed structures along the whole line.

Estimated cost of completing the defense of Nashville.

1. Battery on Reservoir Hill	$ 5,000
2. Works on University Hill	10,000
3. Crest between University Hill and Fort Negley to sweep	5,000
4. Modifications of Fort Negley	20,000
5. Work on Casino Hill	15,000
6. Finishing Fort Morton	30,000
7. Finishing Fort Houston	30,000
8. Two batteries between Houston and hill 210, defended by rifle-pits and stockade block-house	20,000
9. Work on hill (210 ref.)	40,000
10. Modifications of Fort Gillem	15,000
11. Battery on knoll to right	10,000
12. Work on second knoll	30,000
13. Contiguous battery	10,000
14. Work on river-bank	20,000
Total	260,000
Contingencies, rifle-pits, &c	40,000
Grand total	300,000

I give this as the probable cost of the system of proposed works, having already informed you that the rocky formation of the hills render the construction of these works very expensive. Many of these works

may never be commenced, but the salient points ought to be pushed forward so as to give some additional security to Nashville, so important as the great depot of the West.

First, Forts Morton and Houston should be completed.

Second, Fort Gillem should be modified.

Third, the lines from the reservoir over University Hill strengthened by batteries.

Fourth, work on hill 210 built.

Fifth, work to right toward river built.

Sixth, Fort Negley strengthened.

Seventh, Casino Hill defended.

These salient points occupied, the defensive lines would be strongly held. This might, perhaps, be accomplished with an expenditure of $200,000. If I can secure a black regiment, some 200 men, which have been promised, it will be a great gain. The following statement of expenditures by General Morton and Captain Burroughs, and the estimated allotment of these expenses to the different objects named and to the works, will enable you to form a more positive opinion in reference to the engineering operations here for the past two years and a half:

STATEMENT.

As nearly as can be ascertained, General Morton paid—

For material	$ 16,502.04
He left non-payment rolls amounting to	116,711.91
Total expenditures and obligations of General Morton	133,213.95

It is probable that there will be claims for trees cut, and houses demolished by his orders.

The following is an approximate estimate of amounts applied to the different objects of expenditure while he was chief engineer at this place:

Preparing gun-boat	$5,000.00
Clearing ground of trees in vicinity of lines, and on the northeast bank of river	1,500.00
Work on temporary bridges, dismantling suspension bridge to obtain wire, and removing brick house from site of work	3,000.00
(Nearly all his force was engaged on temporary works while General Buell was in Kentucky, and Nashville was beleagured.)	
A smaller estimate	10,000.00
Material received, stored, hauled, and forwarded to other points	2,000.00
Total	21,500.00
Cost of surveys	1,000.00
Cost of block-houses for Louisville road	5,000.00
Work clearing tunnel	400.00
Temporary buildings as store-houses, stables, barracks, shops, &c	3,000.00
Block-house on Casino Hill	1,000.00
Work on Capitol Hill	10,000.00
On Fort Negley	91,313.95
Total expended and debts incurred by General Morton, omitting claims for sites of forts, and trees cut down	133,213.95

Expenditures by Captain Burroughs:

Amount of pay-rolls from April, 1863, to October 1, 1864	212,747.52
Paid for materials	8,913.57
Due for materials, mostly trees	11,000.00
Total	232,661.09

Application, approximately estimated:

Surveys in the Department of the Cumberland	$2,000.00
Receiving, hauling, storing, and forwarding materials for Department of the Cumberland	5,000.00
Constructing 150 block-houses, water-tanks, and three reservoir tanks, Department of the Cumberland	3,500.00
Labor on pontoon bridge prepared at this place	1,000.00
Block-houses built here for Department of the Cumberland	13,000.00
Temporary buildings and saw-mills	2,500.00
Temporary defenses	2,337.54
Estimated cost of ordnance magazine, store-houses, and branch trestle railroad	100,000.00
Expended on—	
Fort Negley	10,000.00
Old Fort Morton	15,000.00
New Fort Morton	40,000.00
Fort Houston	38,323.53
Total	232,661.09

SUMMARY.

Expended on—		
Fort Negley		$101,313.95
Old Fort Morton		15,000.00
New Fort Morton		40,000.00
Fort Houston		38,323.53
Capitol Hill		10,000.00
Casino Hill		1,000.00
Expended on forts		205,637.48
Expended in Department of the Cumberland	$32,900.00	
Temporary defenses	21,837.54	
Temporary buildings, Nashville	5,500.00	
		60,237.54
Expended on magazine		100,000.00
Expended and due at Nashville		365,875.02

In addition to the expenses incurred here as stated above, there has been expended:

By engineer agency, mostly for carts, drays, harness, barrows, &c	$148,246.27
Of which there has been turned over to other places and to the quartermaster's department	69,360.27
Leaving a chargeable balance of	78,886.00
Of which amount 721 drays on hand cost	46,865.00
91 carts	3,640.00
1,118 sets harness	16,211.00
Saw-mill	2,500.00
Total	69,216.00

It is probable, therefore, that more than $10,000 from the engineer agency has been applied and expended on the works here. The drays were ordered and were mostly useless, as the material was so poor that the quartermaster's department would not take them. The carts ordered were useful, and large numbers, nearly all, were turned over to the quartermaster's department and sent to other places. It may be added that all employés in the engineer department draw rations from the commissary department, and that the quartermaster's department furnishes horses and forage. If other articles have been purchased by

the engineer agency for these works, the manner of their application is not visible. The contingencies through two years and a half have probably exceeded the amount estimated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. B. TOWER,
Brig. Gen. and Insp. of Fortifications, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

[Indorsement.]

The course marked out by General Tower appears very judicious, so far as an opinion can here be formed. The extent to which the works should be carried on [in] the order named should be submitted from time to time to the consideration of General Sherman. That he may readily understand them, a general plan should be sent to the engineer on his staff, at headquarters.

R. D.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 10, 1864—5 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. R. C. BROWN,
Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Whiteside's, Tenn.:

It is reported here that there is a large force of the enemy ten or fifteen miles west of Dalton. See the commanding officer of the cavalry and inform me whether he has any information about it. If he has not, have him scout in that direction and ascertain in regard to it.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 10, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

Send out reliable scouts to watch the movements of the enemy in the direction of Gadsden, on the Coosa River, with directions to report promptly what discoveries they make. Also send scouts in the direction of Cleveland and Moulton, for the same purpose and with the same instructions. The river between Decatur and Bridgeport should be constantly patrolled by the gun-boats.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *October 10, 1864—11.50 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding:

Courier just in from below with the following dispatch:

OCTOBER 9, 1864—11 a. m.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I am now within eight miles of Waterloo, a portion of my force in or near the place. The main force of the enemy had crossed before we could reach them. A few regiments were pursued and fought wherever they were overtaken. We have killed and captured some, the remainder are over the river. With the facilities to escape it was impossible to catch the force. The river can be crossed at least fifty places between Waterloo and Florence. I have ordered Morgan to return, and will return with the other portions of the command.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

My couriers say that General Washburn was in Florence yesterday, and that his command was encamped on Nashville road some ten miles out. No news from my scouting parties sent out toward Fayetteville yet. All scouting the country. All quiet here.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:
(To be forwarded at once via Pulaski.)

I wish you to at once assemble your command at Athens, leaving the cavalry to guard the river between Decatur and Eastport. Report your action to these headquarters as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU:
(To be forwarded by General Starkweather via Pulaski.)

I desire you to take your whole force across the river, and, if possible, effectually dispose of Forrest and his command, breaking his railroad communication from Tuscumbia back toward Corinth, about Brownsville or Iuka, especially Bear Creek bridge. This I wish you to do before you return. After you have completed this work General Morgan's division can return to Athens, there to report, and await further orders. General Steedman's troops can return to Chattanooga, and your own command to this place, leaving General Croxton's cavalry to guard the river until I can replace his force with infantry.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

FLORENCE, *October 10, 1864—12 m.*
(Via Pulaski 12 m. 11th.)

General G. H. THOMAS:

Received your dispatch of 6 p. m. of the 8th just before my arrival here. The infantry is encamped near this place and the cavalry near Waterloo. General Washburn arrived here last night, and his mounted force has been sent to the neighborhood of Waterloo. His infantry he sent back to Memphis. Morgan returned to Athens and will report to you. If the proposed expedition is made it will be necessary to have Morgan's command clothed and supplied. General Johnson returns and he will forward such supplies as are wanted for this portion of the command.

L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *October 10, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Courier just in. Harper cutting the road at tunnel. Have sent every available man.

BEN. S. NICKLIN,
Captain, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

Captain Nicklin has Thirteenth Indiana Battery, without horses. Seventy-five mounted men of a Tennessee regiment were at Gallatin the other day from Carthage, and had been detained by Captain Nicklin a day or two, but I don't know whether they have gone back to Carthage or not. The other troops on the road belong to the Fortieth U. S. Colored Troops, a raw regiment.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 10, 1864.*
(Received 1.55 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

General Burbridge returned to this place last night. The return of his command enables me to take the colored regiment at Louisa instead of the one at Burnside Point, so that no delay will take place in the movement of all the regiments. General Burbridge speaks in the highest terms of the gallantry of the Fifth Colored Cavalry—they doing better service than any other regiment. They charged the rifle-pits and carried them after two repulses by the enemy of our white troops. The principal loss fell on this regiment, being 4 officers and 116 men killed and wounded. Our entire loss was about 350; that of the enemy much greater. The fight at the salt-works continued all day Sunday, the 2d instant. Breckinridge was there with 4,000; Williams, with 2,500 cavalry. These, with Echols' troops, made about 8,000. Our force was 4,000, and as the attack had to be made on foot but 2,500 could be brought into action. All the out-works were carried, but the main works, being too strong and supplied with artillery, were not attacked, as the ammunition had given out. One set of salt-works was destroyed, but the other could not be reached. I leave to-day for Louisville.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 10, 1864—1.15 p. m.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington:

Please inform me of the results of your expedition, and the present condition of your troops and horses. I have not received your report which Captain Dickson says was sent from Catlettsburg.* I want to know as soon as possible what troops can be made available for service in Georgia.†

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

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* See October 8, p. 157.

† For reply to this dispatch, see October 10, Part I, p. 552.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 10, 1864.*

General A. C. GILLEM,
Russellville, Tenn.:

Under date of the 8th instant General Burbridge telegraphed me that he failed in his attack on the salt-works, and is returning to Lexington. Forrest is supposed to have escaped across the Tennessee River below Florence. The rebel attack upon General Sherman's communication is about over and has done but little damage.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

SMITHLAND, KY., *October 10, 1864.*

General MEREDITH,
Commanding District of Western Kentucky:

Colonel Burge, Forty-eighth Kentucky, who has just arrived from Princeton, says Sypert and Huey attacked Hopkinsville this morning. Think it was only a feint on this place to keep the gun-boats out of Cumberland River; results not known; had 800 men or more.

J. W. BUSH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 10, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PETERS,
White's Station:

Chalmers is reported to have encamped last night on Camp Creek, between Olive Branch and McKay's, probably on the Holly Ford road. If all is quiet in the morning you can come in. Send in for such camp equipage as you may absolutely need, and hold White's Station for the present. Send me a report of your effective force. Colonel Winslow and his command have been ordered back by General Canby, and I think will shortly be here. Let your patrols come toward Memphis as far as Buntyn Station; Colonel Noble patrols to that point from here.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., CAV. CORPS, DIST. OF W. TENN.,
Camp Howard, October 10, 1864.

[Capt. S. L. WOODWARD:]

Report of patrols brought to these headquarters:

Patrol on Horn Lake road.—Saw nothing and could not hear of any news; reported at 10.30 a. m.

Patrol on Hernando road.—Went out twelve miles; reports General Chalmers crossed Coldwater yesterday, going south; is reported to have three pieces of artillery.

Patrol on Pigeon Roost road.—Went out ten miles; reports that a force crossed that road yesterday, going south; saw some camp-fires; reported at 11.10 a. m.

Patrol on Holly Ford road.—Went out eight miles; saw nothing suspicious; reported at 9.30 a. m.

JOS. KARGÉ,
Colonel, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 11, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Your dispatch received.* Does it not look as if Hood was going to attempt the invasion of Middle Tennessee, using the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston roads to supply his base on the Tennessee River, about Florence or Decatur? If he does this he ought to be met and prevented from getting north of the Tennessee River. If you were to cut loose, I do not believe you would meet Hood's army, but would be bushwhacked by all the old men, little boys, and such railroad guards as are still left at home. Hood would probably strike for Nashville, thinking by going north he could inflict greater damage upon us than we could upon the rebels by going south. If there is any way of getting at Hood's army, I would prefer that, but I must trust to your own judgment. I find I shall not be able to send a force from here to act with you on Savannah. Your movements, therefore, will be independent of mine, at least until the fall of Richmond takes place. I am afraid Thomas, with such lines of road as he has to protect, could not prevent Hood going north. With Wilson turned loose with all your cavalry, you will find the rebels put much more on the defensive than heretofore.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

KINGSTON, GA., *October 11, 1864—10 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT, *City Point, Va.:*

Hood moved his army from Palmetto Station across by Dallas and Cedartown, and is now on the Coosa River, south of Rome. He threw one corps on my road at Acworth, and I was forced to follow. I hold Atlanta with the Twentieth Corps, and have strong detachments along my line. These reduce my active force to a comparatively small army. We cannot remain now on the defensive. With 25,000 men, and the bold cavalry he has, he can constantly break my road. I would infinitely prefer to make a wreck of the road and of the country from Chattanooga to Atlanta, including the latter city, send back all my wounded and worthless, and, with my effective army, move through Georgia, smashing things to the sea. Hood may turn into Tennessee and Kentucky, but I believe he will be forced to follow me. Instead of being on the defensive, I would be on the offensive; instead of guessing at what he means to do, he would have to guess at my plans. The difference in war is full 25 per cent. I can make Savannah, Charleston, or the mouth of the Chattahoochee. Answer quick, as I know we will not have the telegraph long.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 11, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 7.55 a. m. 12th.)

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Kingston, Ga.:*

Your dispatch of to-day received. If you are satisfied the trip to the sea-coast can be made, holding the line of the Tennessee firmly, you may make it, destroying all the railroad south of Dalton or Chattanooga, as you think best.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

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* See October 10, p. 174.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, October 11, 1864.

General HALLECK,
Washington:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of September 28* is just received and is exceedingly to my liking because it is the judgment of history. I don't care about the silly titles of Southern or Northern editors, but I do want to do right, and at Memphis and Vicksburg I experienced in my own sphere of action the unwisdom of expending millions of money and thousands of lives and then turn to and rent or entertain claims of indemnity for property fairly won. I think the gage of battle was made to us and if we win we are entitled to the conquests. And how soon was I forced to realize my crude judgment. Hood at once moved against my communications, and by contracting my lines I left a corps impregnable in Atlanta, with ninety days' food, and sallied out prepared to fight him wherever he chose. No army can keep an enemy off my long line, but its vital points are secure. Allatoona prevented the occupation of my line and covered 8,000 cattle, which are necessary to me. I am here at a point where if Hood passes up toward Chattanooga I can cross at Rome and be on his rear. I have Rome strongly held also, but I am loath to remain on the defensive, and want to break up this line back to Chattanooga, leave Thomas to defend Tennessee, and collect my forces and go to the seashore, taking Macon, Milledgeville, and Savannah en route. I can do it. Still I am acting to defend Atlanta and its defenses, a harder task than to take them. I have just got a mail and letters from everybody, McClellan included, the first I ever remember to have received; also several inclosing a slip from a newspaper saying that I pledge 99 votes of every 100 of this army for McClellan. It is like newspaper assertions, a pure fabrication. I am not the citizen of any State; my State allegiance is divided between Ohio, California, Missouri, and Louisiana, and by the laws of no one State could I vote. Not being a voter I abstain from all expressions; indeed, I cannot conceive how my opinion is pertinent to the occasion. I deny ever having said or thought of such a thing as here indicated. I hate to express a political opinion, because it is tested, not by reason or general principles, but by some dirty party platform. Again let me say that I value your opinion of matters of importance above those of any other, because I know you to be frank, honest, and learned in the great principles of history. Both Grant and I are deficient in these and are mere actors in a grand drama, the end of which we do not see. Mr. John C. Hamilton has written me and I shall answer. Show this to the President, except this conclusion: Damn the mischievous newspapers.

Your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

KINGSTON, *October 11, 1864—5 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WEBSTER:

General Howard has ordered the troops to Eastport. My idea is that a post at the head of navigation of the Tennessee River, well intrenched, with a cavalry force to strike out, will better protect the part of the Tennessee not patrolled by our gun-boats than any other dis-

* See Part II, p. 503.

position we can make. Don't order, but explain these my wishes and instructions. Major-General Thomas can act with the knowledge that this disposition of troops is made.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 13, 1864.

The within dispatch was received and read this day at 5 p. m. by Major-General Thomas.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 89. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Kingston, Ga., Oct. 11, 1864.*

The army will move to-morrow morning early on Rome, the Armies of the Ohio and Tennessee by the river road, and the Army of the Cumberland by a detour via Woodlands, all to reach Rome to-morrow night. Trains will be taken to Rome.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, October 11, 1864—6.40 a. m.

Brig. Gen. W. P. CARLIN,
Commanding First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

General Baird will move in less than an hour with his ammunition, ambulance, and headquarters trains. The general commanding directs that you issue three days' rations and follow him without delay, taking the same trains in the rear of your division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Rome, Ga., October 11, 1864.

General W. T. SHERMAN, *Kingston, Ga.:*

I can hear nothing of Kilpatrick; will send Garrard to cross the Oostenaula and follow enemy; Watkins from Calhoun and Ninth Pennsylvania from Whiteside's, to learn the course the enemy will take.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, October 11, 1864.

General McCOOK, *Cartersville:*

If you can get word to General Kilpatrick let him know that General Garrard is at Rome and Elliott on his way there. I have both his re-

ports of the affair of Van Wert, and prefer his working his way to Rome via Stilesborough if he cannot go direct. Let him know that he can come either way, but if he hangs on the rear of the enemy and hits him on all occasions he will do right.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Rome, Ga., October 11, 1864.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Calhoun, Ga.:

The enemy is reported on the Armuchee. Be vigilant. Endeavor to develop whether it is cavalry or infantry, and if he moves toward Resaca or farther north.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Rome, October 11, 1864.

General GARRARD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have information which I regard as reliable that Hood's army has crossed the Coosa and is now encamped on the Armuchee, but don't know yet whether he means Resaca and Dalton or Bridgeport. You will proceed without delay to the west side of the Oostenaula, via this place, and harass the enemy as much as possible. Provisions can be drawn en route if required by you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Rome, Ga., October 11, 1864—11 p. m.

General K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Division, South of Etowah River:

GENERAL: After you cross the Oostenaula make bold reconnaissance toward Summerville to ascertain if enemy has moved toward Dalton. Have you heard from Kilpatrick? Should he join me here I will push his division also toward Summerville and follow enemy with both divisions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

VAN WERT, *October 11, 1864—8 p. m.*

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry:

The enemy's cavalry left my front early this morning, taking the road to Cedartown; the Third Indiana followed them about seven miles. A large force of cavalry has encamped this evening at Cedartown. I have driven cavalry pickets from the Rome road beyond the point where the

Stilesborough and Cedartown road crosses the Rome road. The enemy's trains were parked yesterday at Cave Spring. I can hear of no force of infantry this side Cedar Creek. The enemy thoroughly picketed every road in rear of his army and at such long distances from it that he might now be crossing the Coosa at some point below Rome. From all that I can learn, however, the rebel army is now marching on the road from Cave Spring to Blue Mountain. The Second Cavalry Division, General Garrard, I learn, encamped last evening at Stilesborough and move to-day on the Rome road. My orders were to go to Van Wert. I have scouting parties in direction of Cedartown and Cave Spring. I would proceed with my entire command to Cedartown did it not exceed the above order. I can subsist my command in this country both as to rations and forage with but little trouble. Two dispatches have already been sent you, one by telegraph from Cartersville and one by messenger to Acworth.* I would respectfully ask for further instructions.

Respectfully,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 11, 1864—3.10 a. m.*

General HOWARD:

Use all the cars and trains you can get to-day to send re-enforcements to Corse at Rome. Send organized regiments and brigades as far as possible, but don't let this delay your march. Your trains are safe this side of Allatoona. Pass when you can Stanley's trains, leaving them the road.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ALLATOONA, *October 11, 1864.*

General SHERMAN,
Cartersville:

My head of column is about a mile back. I can send 2,000 men at a time, and will have them for you.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, October 11, 1864—9.40 a. m.

General HOWARD:

Be sure to bring some cattle along, say 1,500 above your original lot. Rome is quiet and Corse does not know yet where the enemy is. Army of the Ohio is now passing Kingston; Cumberland just behind. I left General Stanley near Cassville an hour ago.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

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* See Part I, pp. 728, 729.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 11, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

I am here. The rear of the infantry of the Fifteenth Corps has passed.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 11, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

Shall I still push on to Rome, or halt at Kingston?

O. O. HOWARD.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, October 11, 1864—11 a. m.

General HOWARD:

All quiet at Rome and General Corse still in doubt as to the enemy's whereabouts. Come to a point about two miles east of Kingston, where there is beautiful pasturage and some corn-fields, and mass your command and await orders. In person come to Kingston.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Allatoona, October 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. B. HAZEN,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: You will detail from your command one brigade of infantry, to proceed without delay to Allatoona, there to embark on train now awaiting them, with orders to proceed without delay to Rome, Ga. Upon arriving there the commanding officer will report to Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse, commanding Fourth Division, for duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KINGSTON, *October 11, 1864.*

General JOHN E. SMITH:

Look to the condition of your trains, for I may pick up your division entire, and make a move on a larger scale than my Meridian trip. I think Hood has gone, or will go, to Blue Mountain. Don't accumulate much baggage or provisions at your posts; as a rule, keep on hand only what you can haul.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

KINGSTON, *October 11, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

General JOHN E. SMITH,
Cartersville:

I understand there are over a million of rations of bread and some sugar, coffee, &c., at Allatoona. During this fracas run all but twenty

days' supply for Allatoona to Rome by cars. Doubtless Hood has gone up to the Tennessee, and I will go to Rome and get behind him. He will damage the road, but will be in a hurry to get out. Rush the repairs toward Atlanta. Acknowledge the receipt of this telegram.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 11, 1864.*

General SMITH,
Cartersville:

Scouts from Tunnel Hill report that Wheeler encamped at Villanow at 3 o'clock this p. m.; also report infantry in Mill Creek Gap. Will hold troops in readiness to move to any point on the road that may be threatened.

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, October 11, 1864—10 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Resaca:

In case you are threatened you should concentrate your force at the forts at the bridge. Have abatis made at once on the land side. Keep a strong cavalry picket at Snake Creek Gap. As long as the Oostenaula is high the troops at Adairsville and Calhoun should go to Resaca.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

RESACA, *October 11, 1864.*

General RAUM:

Captains Roper and Coffman have returned. They went up through the gap yesterday evening. Are satisfied that there is no other force up in the gap but the guerrilla Gatewood, with about 150 men. They went twenty miles south of Villanow, toward Rome. Came onto a gang of guerrillas about 9 o'clock last night; drove them, capturing 2 horses.

C. R. WEVER,
Colonel, Commanding.

KINGSTON, *October 11, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

General RAUM:

General Sherman has telegraphed as follows:

Keep a strong cavalry picket in Snake Creek Gap as long as the Oostenaula is high; the troops at Adairsville and Calhoun should go to Resaca.

We can mount but thirty-five men, too small a force to put at the gap. Have just ordered Colonel Hall up; we are fortifying all we can. Wagon bridge will be complete to-morrow. Shall I order the troops from block-house near Kingston to this point?

C. R. WEVER,
Colonel, Commanding.

ROME, *October 11, 1864—10.20 a. m.*

General SHERMAN:

As soon as I get my bridge across the Oostenaula I will throw all my cavalry across, to feel toward Dirt Town and Summerville. There must have been a considerable force went up toward Summerville, because they were passing from 8 o'clock until 12, when I drew my pickets in and took up the bridge. I had a man to come in from about Cave Spring early this morning. He lay in the bushes near the pickets; heard infantry moving west from Cave Spring; nothing definite as to who or what they were. I don't think all of Hood's army has crossed the Coosa yet. A negro from Cedartown this morning says that there are large wagon trains there yet, left there by the army crossing the Coosa.

CORSE.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, October 11, 1864—10.40 a. m.

General CORSE:

It is better I should get the whole army into shape and watch the distant points. I may come down if facts indicate Hood's moving between Rome and the Tennessee, but I rather think he will do nothing of the kind, save to send cavalry up to Dalton or Ringgold. He will not attack Rome. He may swing back to Georgia. Keep me well advised, and I will come down the moment it is proper.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, October 11, 1864—11.30 a. m.

General CORSE:

I have an official report* from General Kilpatrick, at Van Wert. He attacked and whipped Ross and Ferguson badly, and to-day would push to Cedartown and toward Rome. I think all the cavalry of the enemy south of the Etowah will be fully occupied, and I want you to look west with cavalry and south with scouts. He reports possibly the rebel army moving for Blue Mountain.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, October 11, 1864—12 m.

General CORSE,
Rome:

As a rule, don't accumulate much supplies, but only what you can haul. You know what I contemplate. If Hood goes up between Rome and the Tennessee, I will be at him; but if he go to Blue Mountain, why let him go.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

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* See Part I, p. 729.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, October 11, 1864—2.20 p. m.

General CORSE:

I have just seen Colonel Raum. I think you had better lay down now and take a good long sleep. Give some staff officer general instructions as to scouts, and let him communicate to me direct. General Elliott is on his way to direct Generals Garrard and Kilpatrick when they get in. You have done all a man could, and my judgment in you has been fully vindicated.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ROME, GA., *October 11, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I am profoundly grateful for your sympathy and proud of your confidence. Would willingly obey your order, but sleep is out of the question. Nature will assert rights at the proper time I have no doubt. A squadron of cavalry I sent out this morning attacked the picket on the Cave Spring road, about seven miles from here; drove them in until they ran into a line of battle. I just examined a prisoner they brought in from the Second Mississippi Cavalry. He says the men were told that they were en route for Tennessee and Kentucky. He knows that the main body of Hood's army is across the Coosa, and knows nothing about Blue Mountain, although the troops thought they were going there when they left Dallas. Another squadron of Spencer's I sent down Van Wert road to hunt for Garrard ran into a picket about seven miles down and drove them in, but were compelled to fall back. They learned from citizens near the post from which they drove the pickets that both cavalry and infantry were encamped at Lake Creek last night, but this morning moved west toward Cave Spring. Could hear nothing of Garrard. I just sent another down south bank of the Etowah to hunt Garrard.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, October 11, 1864—4.45 p. m.

General CORSE:

I have just received your telegram. I order you to rest. Don't get your mind so nervous as to fail sleep. General Elliott will be at Rome to direct the cavalry, and that will relieve your mind. A good long sleep, plenty of fresh water to your wound, and you will be worth twice as much to-morrow. I appreciate the intensity of your zeal, and will never forget it.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ROME, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The cavalry I sent on Alabama road, three companies, attacked and drove in enemy, running into an infantry line of battle about three miles; received a volley, lost a few men, and fell back slowly. The

officer in charge, Major Cramer, a gallant fellow, says he is waiting to see whether they will follow. They asked Garrard to send you what he knew, which, in my opinion, though erroneous in detail, is substantially correct. I have worked hard to find out Hood's exact whereabouts and destination. Will let you know more to-night.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Captain Peek, First Alabama Cavalry, I sent up the Summerville railroad west about 9; when near the Armuchee heard noise of infantry and artillery; dashed at a house where some officers were getting supper and took 1 prisoner and 3 negroes. This is the substance of a rigid examination of them (they are officers' servants and well posted): Hood crossed yesterday at Coosaville, Lee and Stewart took one road north, and Bate's and Cheatham's divisions went up a cross-road leading from the Alabama road into the Summerville road, where Captain Peek struck them. Cheatham is in command of Hardee's corps, the latter being absent. The corps is encamped on the Armuchee to-night, these black boys having left the camp few minutes before being captured to get some sirup for General Gordon's supper. They all say that Lee and Stewart are camped farther to the west on another and parallel road. Their ideas of the object of the movement are conflicting, one having heard his master speak of Dalton, and the others heard masters speak of Bridgeport as their destination. They all corroborate that Beauregard arrived at the army at Cave Spring, and was received with prolonged huzzas by the lines as he rode by. There is no question in my mind that the main portion of Hood's, or Beauregard's, is to-night between here and Summerville. I am largely indebted to the activity and gallantry of the officers of the First Alabama Cavalry in procuring information for me since here. General Elliott is here.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, *October 11, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

Your dispatches to General Elliott I have received and sent to him. The details upon which I based my telegram I did not give you fully. Will add that Captain Peek, who is a cool, resolute officer, saw roads badly cut by artillery, heard noise of infantry in camp, and saw some officers [come] out of a house near camp; they were there getting supper. Captured a negro servant of General Gordon, who commands a brigade in Cheatham's division, and a servant of Colonel Wyatt, of Twelfth Tennessee Infantry, and one other negro, with a private of Sixteenth Tennessee Infantry. These negroes were mounted on their masters' horses. Were not in condition and knew nothing of the white man. I cross-examined them separately, and they substantially confirmed each other's story, besides corroborating the information I have received through scouts, spies, deserters, and escaped prisoners. Captain Peek has not yet been heard from. I further learn that the command took with them but two wagons to a regiment, and ambulance,

the surplus transportation having been left about and near Cave Spring and Cedartown. I think they do not know positively that one or more divisions of infantry has been left with train and pontoon bridges.

CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, GA., *October 11, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

A scout has just arrived who was fourteen miles out on Summerville road. He reports Martin's division as camping last night about 7 o'clock at Farmer's Bridge, over the Armuchee River. Could hear of no other troops, but the citizens say Hardee crossed the Coosa at Coosaville, and that the movement on this place was merely a feint to cover the other movements. A small party crossed the Oostenaula this morning inquiring for Calhoun. He knows of no force about Snake Creek Gap nor Villanow. Things are mixed. Take these reports for what they are worth and draw your own conclusions. As soon as I get further information will advise you.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, *October 11, 1864—11.40 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Captain Bennett, who is guarding the trestle over Dick's Creek, Davis' Mills, six miles from Rome, on the Kingston railroad, sent patrol across the Etowah about 4 p. m. yesterday. They struck the rebel pickets about one mile south of the Etowah on a road leading to Van Wert. They learned from a citizen that there was a considerable force with some artillery at a place called Williams' Mills, three miles south of the Etowah. I will look for Garrard further.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

CASSVILLE, GA., *October 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General REILLY,
Commanding Third Division:

SIR: General Cooper moves his division in advance, being ordered to start at 6 o'clock this morning for Kingston and Rome. His division train will accompany him, and your division will follow. Please be in readiness to move in promptly after he moves.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Army of the Ohio.

KINGSTON, *October 11, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch is just received.* General Corse telegraphs that all is quiet at Rome, and he thinks the enemy gone, but don't know where. I will find out. If he goes back of course I will also. If he goes to Blue Mountain I will remain here a short time. If he sends up toward

* Of October 10; see p. 191.

Resaca or La Fayette I will cut in behind from Rome. The bridges from Resaca to Atlanta are all done, and we can repair the break at Big Shanty in four days.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

KINGSTON, *October 11, 1864.*

General THOMAS,
Nashville:

General Corse, at Rome, reports Hood's army passing up west of the Oostenaula toward Summerville and La Fayette. Re-enforce Chattanooga and Bridgeport to the utmost of your power.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 11, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 12th.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

In obedience to your instructions by telegraph yesterday, the troops have all been withdrawn to Athens and Pulaski to await further developments of the enemy's movements. I have placed one of the new regiments on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad between this place and the Kentucky line and another on the Nashville and Springfield road. Four regiments are assigned to duty in Nashville, and whatever regiments may arrive will be placed on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, at some central point where they can be made most available in case of an emergency. The following dispatch sent to Maj. B. H. Polk, and by him sent to me, I forward for your information:*

Is Colonel Hoge's brigade the one you referred to as having been ordered by you to Eastport?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 11, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding:

The road is now opened through to Allatoona from here; still, no reliable information about the break beyond there.

W. W. WRIGHT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 11, 1864.*
(Received 4.20 p. m. 12th.)

Major ECKERT:

Wires worked through to Atlanta only an hour to-day, and nothing heard from there. No news from Hood, or, in fact, from any quarter. Ohio election here to-day. The vote cast, 1,800, in hospitals and by

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* See Hoge to Polk, 7.30 p. m., p. 218.

civil employés; only 200 for Mack [McClellan]; vote of regiments not yet received. Rebels in small numbers, under Harper, have twice cut Louisville lines and destroyed cars. Weather pleasant, but cool.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 11, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have just received the following dispatch:

TUNNEL HILL, *October 11, 1864.*

SIR: I have reliable information that Wheeler intends to attack this place to-night. His forces are encamped at Villanow this evening at 3 o'clock. One corps of Hood's infantry is reported in Mill Creek Valley and marching in this direction, and will encamp at Villanow to-night.

G. A. POTEET,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 11, 1864—3 p. m.*

Maj. D. H. KIMMEL,
Ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Cavalry Volunteers, Whiteside's:

Information just received from the south indicates that there is danger from the enemy at Ringgold. Will you please send out scouts in that direction at once, and ascertain, if possible, whether there is any force of the enemy about there, and report any information to me.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, October 11, 1864—10.15 p. m.

Col. J. W. BLAKE,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you hold that part of your command now in camp in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 11, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. L. P. BRADLEY,
Commanding at Bridgeport, Ala.:

It is reported that Wheeler is at Villanow, and intends to attack Dalton to-night; that one corps of Hood's infantry were in Mill Creek Valley this afternoon, marching in the direction of Tunnel Hill, and would encamp at Villanow to-night. Later dispatches from Colonel Johnson, at Dalton, dated 9.30 p. m., state that cavalry had attacked his pickets and were in front of his line.

GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 11, 1864—11 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN,
Athens:

(To be forwarded from Athens if General Morgan is not there.)

Move at once with your division to Bridgeport and report your starting for and arrival at that place. It is important that no time be lost.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Two scouts returned last night from vicinity of Courtland and Moulton. They both report heavy firing down the river in the direction of Florence yesterday. Yesterday they could not ascertain that there was any force about Courtland or Moulton except Patterson's brigade. Pickets of enemy about eight miles out on Courtland road. I sent out a reliable scout from Huntsville to Gadsden four days ago, who has not returned. I will send another immediately.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 11, 1864.*

General THOMAS:

The following telegram is just received from Athens:

An officer just in from General Morgan says that he is returning and will camp tonight seven miles from Athens. Elk River is fordable. Forrest is across the river. The Second Division had some skirmishing, but with Buford's force.

A. B. WADE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-third Indiana, Commanding.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HALL'S HOUSE,
Eight miles south of Lawrenceburg, October 11, 1864.
(Via Pulaski.)

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just met a courier with your dispatch ordering General Rousseau across the river. I do not know where General Rousseau is; have not seen him since we left this place on the 6th instant at noon. On the 9th I was near Waterloo. Generals Rousseau, Steedman, and Johnson were above and three miles below Decatur. This lake would keep us back from the river, as we could not hold the strip of land between lake and river, thus securing to the enemy on the opposite side, as I said in a previous telegram. The works are very extensive, by no means formidable, and with the present garrison could be taken with 10,000 men without great loss. We have about 840 infantry, which in a single line would be but one man to two yards of front exclusive of river. Present garrison I can re-enforce with 600 men in five hours; but to make the forts secure against 10,000 men the garrison should be increased to 3,000. Forrest, if he is over the river, could bring that number in twenty-four hours; it is but forty miles and good roads to

Tuscumbia. The garrison at no time before I moved my headquarters here was less than 3,000. I would respectfully recommend that it be re-enforced by 2,000 until it is really certain that there is no design upon the post. The forces can then be easily transferred to any point desired. Lieutenant Hall, my acting aide-de-camp, returned this morning from half way to Courtland, bearer of flag of truce; states that he distinctly heard firing in the direction of Bainbridge and Florence yesterday. Colonel Wade telegraphs that General Morgan will be in Athens to-morrow with his division.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *October 11, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding:

Dispatch of last night for General Rousseau just received; will forward same by special courier at once. Would respectfully suggest that it be forwarded from Columbia, as General Rousseau may be moving back to that point on his return, as per his last dispatch which I last sent you, and, if so, my courier may miss him. Colonel Sipes is commanding at Columbia. Col. Thomas N. Pace, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, an old officer, would command in my place if you should grant my leave. I do not wish to go, general, if any active movements are going on requiring my presence; otherwise would be pleased to go. Am also desirous of giving into your own hand certain documents for your inspection relative to late raids.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *October 11, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding:

General Johnson arrived here this afternoon. I informed him of your orders. He is now on his way to Columbia; will reach there to-night. Your dispatch of yesterday ordering General Rousseau to cross the river was forwarded by courier as reported. Meeting General Croxton on his way in this direction, the general read it and indorsed upon the back the following:

NEAR HALL'S HOUSE, *October 11, 1864—8 a. m.*

At the instance of the courier I thought proper to open this dispatch, as he stated it was from General Thomas and related to the movement of troops engaged in the late (raid) expedition [*sic*], have reached Pulaski or will reach it to-day, and that General Rousseau is there. I had directed the courier to convey it to that point as speedily as possible.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

This was written seven miles south of Hall's house. General Rousseau not being here the dispatch in question has not been delivered; same was countermanded in fact by your last dispatch forwarded this morning. Colonel Roper and command were sent by General Croxton on from Waterloo to Nashville by any road he thought best. General Croxton thinks he moved by way of Waynesborough. General Croxton will camp at Pillow's Mills to-night; has sent to me for rations. General Morgan will be in Athens to-morrow with his division. Where-

abouts of General Rousseau I do not know for certain, but suppose him to be moving in this direction. No news from courier carrying last dispatches for him to concentrate at Athens. Will communicate your orders to General Croxton as per last dispatch to General Rousseau.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

If the general thinks the force at Gadsden is coming this way this is an important point if in the hands of the enemy; pontoons will procure their passage over the river. The south shore is much the highest; the north side a deep, narrow lake running parallel with the river, and from 200 to 400 yards from it, and extending two miles. I would go within eight miles of Pulaski, so I could get there and advise you of the facts and await orders. I have had no command since I joined General Rousseau, except my own brigade. I presume all the troops are about Florence or Waterloo, except mine and Colonel Roper's detachment, about 1,600 men, which are somewhere between Waterloo and Columbia. I have marched near 400 miles in the last sixteen days. What shall I do? I ask in the spirit of a martyr. Any order you give I will try and execute.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

SIXTEEN MILES WEST OF PULASKI,
October 11, 1864—11 a. m. (Via Pulaski.)

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just received a dispatch from General Johnson, dated the 9th, advising me that you ordered the command to remain where it was, and directing me to return to Waterloo. I have sent a messenger to General Rousseau, at Florence, advising him of your order to cross the river, and what to do when he got there, and also that ten miles west of Florence [*sic*], and I was ordered to Columbia, and informed that they would move at once for Pulaski, which point I presume they have reached or will to-day. I met General Hatch early yesterday morning and presume he is now near Waterloo.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigaider-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON:
(To be forwarded via Pulaski.)

You will move your command to some point sufficiently near your provisions at Athens to draw from that place, and also to enable you to get from the surrounding country forage sufficient to keep your animals in good condition, and at the same time sufficiently near the railroad to protect it from Decatur down as far as Eastport.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 11, 1864—11 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Pulaski and Decatur:

Assemble your troops at once, and move with them, as rapidly as possible, for Bridgeport, Ala. It is important that no time be lost. Report your starting for and arrival at that place.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, *October 11, 1864.*

Major POLK:

A scout sent from this post for the purpose killed Tom Williams yesterday, the most noted bushwhacker in this country, and captured 4 horses and equipments. I have sent eighty men to Lawrenceburg to-day. No news from Rousseau.

W. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding.

CLARKSVILLE, *October 11, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Flood reports that Lieutenant-Colonel Weaver and ninety colored troops from Pine Bluff were attacked to-day five miles from Donelson by 200 rebels. The rebels were handsomely whipped, with the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Sorey, and about 25 men killed and wounded. Our loss, 1 lieutenant and 3 men killed and 9 wounded.

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel Eighty-third Illinois, Commanding Post.

GALLATIN, *October 11, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My cavalry drove them off, followed them till daylight, but, of course, could not catch them. Wires are being repaired.

BEN. S. NICKLIN,
Captain Thirteenth Indiana Battery, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS ON TRANSPORT,
Johnsonville, October 11, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Maj. B. H. POLK:

SIR: In accordance with instructions from Major-General Washburn, received 10 p. m. of the 8th instant, I countermarched my command, which consisted of about 1,200 men effective infantry and one four-gun battery, twenty-three miles southeast of Clifton back to that point, and there embarked for Eastport at 2.30 p. m. 9th instant on three transports, with two gun-boats as convoy. Reached Eastport at 3 p. m. 10th instant, where we met the enemy in superior force, with batteries in position; was repulsed with a loss of 20 killed, 26 wounded, and 25 missing. Two of the transports were disabled, one of them having been struck thirty times. One of the gun-boats was partially disabled.

Lost all the guns of the battery; 6 horses killed; 2 caissons were destroyed by explosion of the enemy's shells. The transports and gunboats are all here. General Washburn went forward with General Hatch. What shall I do?

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. HOGE,
Colonel, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, *October 11, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

General Burbridge has returned to Kentucky, having failed in his expedition. His troops will require rest for some time before they will be fit to take the field again. Please inform me where my troops in Georgia are. I wish to join them as soon as I can reach them, unless you direct otherwise.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., October 11, 1864.

General SCHOFIELD, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Your corps is here. Beauregard now commands Hood's army and is near Rome, west of it, and reported making toward the north. If this be so, you will hardly be able to join. You had better try.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 11, 1864.*
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Two regiments left yesterday—one from Covington, the other from this place. The third leaves here to-day, to be followed by two others in the next two days. I am enabled to fill up most of these regiments with recruits, which will make upward of 5,000. The four regiments going from this place take steamers to Wheeling and railroad to Baltimore. The regiment from Louisa takes steamer to Parkersburg, and thence onward by railroad. I am not advised what route the regiment from Covington took. The number of colored troops left in Kentucky is 7,000. A full regiment was sent to Rock Island, Ill., 1,000 men to Indiana, and 900 to Gallatin, Tenn., making in all 15,000 recruited in this State.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 11, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Mount Sterling, Ky.:*

Send the following to General Hobson. He is marching from Prestonburg toward Mount Sterling:

A squad under Everett captured the Covington train this morning, and announced themselves the advance of a mounted force under Breckinridge. The story is not probable, but I desire General Hobson to

send scouting parties back on the road he came, and on all other roads by which a force might move into Kentucky, either by the Pound Gap or Louisa Fork road, to retard the advance of any force they may find, in skirmishing, felling trees, &c., and inform me fully as to the number and direction of the enemy, if any is found. Advise me of any information you may have.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

COVINGTON, KY., *October 11, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Lexington:

Dispatch received. All trains are ordered back here. Two colored soldiers were captured by six rebels in uniform, two miles back of Covington, night before last, and marched sixteen miles south, then released after being robbed of their uniform. They got back last night.

P. T. SWAINE,
Colonel, Commanding.

OCTOBER 11, 1864.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati, Ohio:

CAPTAIN: I had the honor on the 5th instant to transmit a telegram to you for the information of the major-general commanding, responsive to two telegrams from him of the 4th instant giving information of the supposed contraband shipment of 18,000 stand of arms for unlawful uses in Indiana, requiring me to investigate and report, and to make use of any force and charter any vessel I might think necessary to ascertain the truth of General Hovey's report, and if true to capture and destroy the arms and arrest the parties concerned. At the time I received the telegrams I was, as I have been now for nearly three weeks, quite ill, and for much of the time confined to my bedroom. I nevertheless took the most active measures in my power to carry my instructions into effect. As already reported by telegram I caused a search to be made at Sandusky under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Palmer, Sixth Veteran Reserve Corps, which demonstrated that nothing of the kind in question had been landed at Sandusky for the preceding eight days. A search was made at the same time under the direction of Captain Carter, of the U. S. steamship Michigan, of all the vessels in the bay. I also sent a vigilant officer to Fremont to see whether the arms in question or any other contraband property had been landed at that place or farther down on the Sandusky River, and so far detected nothing except a large quantity of rifle and cannon or blasting powder in the hands of regular dealers at Sandusky already ordered to be shipped to fill usual orders in Columbiana County and vicinity, where it is required for mining. Colonel Palmer detained this powder on his own discretion without orders. I have permitted it to go forward.

On the morning of the 5th the U. S. steamship Michigan, Captain Carter, under my direction, went on a cruise to Toledo and returned on the 6th. I directed him to see the provost-marshal and the collector of customs there, put them in possession of the facts alleged by Brigadier-General Hovey, and prompt them to active vigilance and a close scrutiny over all vessels, canal-boats, and railway trains at that point. The pro-

vost-marshal there has a guard detailed from my regiment. After leaving this harbor on the morning of the 5th and until his return on the afternoon of the 6th the commander of the Michigan had boarded and searched over a hundred different vessels. Owing to the bad weather and the consequent difficulty in getting her supplies and outfit on board, the steam-tug Burnside, which I chartered, armed, and manned on the 5th, did not get out of this harbor until the morning of the 6th. Under my direction she cruised about the mouth of Detroit River and the head of Lake Erie during that day, returning here to report on the evening of the 6th. She boarded and searched many vessels, but, like the Michigan, found nothing contraband. I deemed it proper that everything in the nature of naval service should be in the hands of Captain Carter, naval commander, on this lake. My men would not be fit for service on the water in bad weather; for these reasons, and because I had not the proper ordnance for a vessel, I turned the tug Burnside over to Captain Carter, directing him to man and arm her, and use her for cruising purposes in further pursuit of the arms in question. He has used her in that manner, and has reported verbally from time to time up till to-day that nothing had been discovered. After the attention which I have given this matter, and with a little clearer statement of the supposed facts contained in the letter of Col. James G. Jones, acting assistant provost-marshal-general Indiana, I am impressed with the idea that the only feasible mode of intercepting these arms, if they are really now, or shall be, in transitu, is to keep a constant surveillance over the railroads generally, and over the canal from Toledo particularly, and that this can best be done through the provost-marshals, as at Toledo. The provost-marshal at Cleveland has a detail from my regiment. I am watching the railroads here, but have not understood that the major-general commanding intended me to establish forces along the lake shore except as already especially ordered. I could not see that increased land forces for this purpose were required at Cleveland or Toledo. The tug Burnside, I should suppose, need not be detained longer than this week, and if no new reason for further employing her is developed, I shall deem it proper to discharge her at the end of the period named.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER, *Commanding Expedition:*

Yours of the 6th instant, asking that detachments of your command be forwarded, is received. General Washburn has gone to Johnsonville, up Tennessee River, with all the white troops except 700, to meet General Hatch, who went overland with all the cavalry except about 800. This leaves the effective force here about 3,500, mostly colored. We are menaced here by General Chalmers with about 4,000 men, and I think if you were in my place you would not allow an armed man to leave. I expect General Washburn down to-night, and, of course, will call his attention to your letter.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, *October 12, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 13th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The President feels much solicitude in respect to General Sherman's proposed movement and hopes that it will be maturely considered. The objections stated in your telegram of last night impressed him with much force, and a misstep by General Sherman might be fatal to his army. This much the President directed me to say to you, when I saw him this evening, and although I find on reaching the office that you now think better of the plan, you should know how he feels on a point so vital.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 12, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Kingston, Ga.:

On reflection, I think better of your proposition. It would be much better to go south than to be forced to come north. You will, no doubt, clean the country where you go of railroad tracks and supplies. I would also move every wagon, horse, mule, and hoof of stock, as well as the negroes. As far as arms can be supplied, either from surplus or by capture, I would put them in the hands of negro men. Give them such organization as you can. They will be of some use.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 12, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Please send my dispatch of yesterday in relation to what Sheridan should do, to him.* Thomas should be prepared to concentrate a force on Hood, wherever he presents himself on the Tennessee River, and should take the supplies of the country without compensation. I think if Crook goes to Missouri he will drive Price out of the country in time to send A. J. Smith and Mower to Tennessee before Hood can get far, even if Sherman's movements do not turn him, as I think they will. Canby's forces will also be relieved for operations wherever they may be needed.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 90. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 12, 1864.*

Orders for to-morrow, October 13, will be as follows:

I. General Corse will dispatch his division and the brigade of the Fifteenth Corps attached to his garrison and the First Alabama Cavalry down the Coosa River on its east bank toward Coosaville to develop the force guarding the bridge by which the enemy crossed. He will send one battery with the expedition and equip the whole party light.

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* See Vol. XLIII.

II. General Elliott will at the same time dispatch down the west bank of the Coosa a division of cavalry for the same purpose, viz, to develop the force guarding the bridge by which the enemy crossed.

III. All the armies will be held ready to move at a moment's warning.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Atlanta, October 12, 1864.

George M. Rose, detailed scout, says:

I left these headquarters on the morning of the 10th instant in company with Gordon. We separated three miles beyond Decatur, he going to the left. I followed the Flat Shoals road. Three miles from that place turned on the cross-road to the left toward Covington. Went to within about three miles of Covington, near Brown's Bridge. Staid there all day yesterday; started on my return at 8.30 p. m. and came through without interruption. Going out, as I came near Flat Shoals, there were six Confederates on the road ahead of me. They stopped at a house by the road and I passed them. I could hear of nothing being at Flat Shoals. Five miles farther on was a party of soldiers having a dance in a house by the road. Four miles farther on I met two, but passed them without speaking. On Monday there was a squad of twenty or thirty, under a lieutenant, about there, pressing horses. There seem to be several different parties of scouts in that vicinity but no body of troops of any size. There was a guard of seven men at Brown's Bridge, two miles and a half from Covington, and another of twelve men at Cedar Shoals factories, two miles down the river, where there is a ferry. There is a provost guard in Covington of about twenty-five men. I talked with many citizens. Could hear of no troops about there or rumors of any coming. The soldiers say that country is given up and that they have orders to clean out the country for fifty miles around Atlanta. I took supper with a soldier last night who repeated these things and said that they were whipped. He said that 10,000 men could go from Atlanta right through to Richmond. The citizens say, too, that we are sure to possess that country.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Atlanta, October 12, 1864.

John Martin, detailed scout, says:

I left these headquarters on the morning of the 10th instant. Went to the Chattahoochee, opposite Rossville, without trouble. Bridge was destroyed, so I went down a quarter of mile to the ford. River was too high and I could not cross. Went to a house and questioned the woman. She said the ford was impracticable, for a man attempting to cross that day had drowned his horse and very nearly himself. There had been no crossing since the rain. She said that she knew of no rebels on this side of the river but she had seen several on the other side. Could give no particulars as to their number or command. Went back into the woods and staid that night; left horse there next morning and scouted along on foot. Saw seven rebels come down on

the other side of the river, go into a house, and soon ride away again. About 11 o'clock three rebel cavalry came down on this side and went to the house where I had been. On coming out they followed my horse's tracks to the woods and commenced searching for me. I mounted and went through the woods two miles, then gained the road and started for Atlanta. While crossing from the Decatur to the Cross Keys road five rebel cavalrymen came out of the woods and told me to halt. I put spurs to my horse and they pursued me, firing. After about four miles I distanced them and got back without further interruption. I was told on my way out by a Mr. Buff, living half a mile from the river on the Decatur and Rossville road, that some Texas cavalry had come in within a few days. He did not know how many, what regiment, or whence they came. Said that they were all through the woods and recommended caution. He also said that another militia company was being organized about Rossville; had about thirty-five names; were arming and mounting themselves; were picking up our abandoned horses and mules.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
October 12, 1864.

George Green and George King, escaped slaves, say:

We left Allatoona, Ga., on the 2d instant; came through Monroe to Covington, on the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad; thence south of and parallel with the railroad to Atlanta. Came through Decatur at daylight this morning. No rebels to be seen. At Athens are Lieutenant-Colonel Young's battalion Georgia Volunteers (Colonel Magill, of General Runnel's [?] command), about 500 strong; Major Cook's militia, composed of men who work in his armory, about 300 strong; Captain Lumpkin's company, about 100 strong, are camped there; Doctor Moore's company of militia (residents), 25 or 30 strong; also about 100 men of an Alabama regiment, who are not part of the permanent garrison, but doing duty there just now. The town is well fortified, and there are ten pieces of artillery in the different commands. Pickets are out several miles on the east and from twenty to twenty-five miles on the west. Many of the inhabitants have left. At the armory are made perhaps 100 guns a week. There are about fifty of Young's command about Covington and Conyers to catch runaway slaves and to keep a lookout. When we came through the main part of his command were below Covington gathering up cattle and horses. They expect the Yankees, and are trying to clear the country of whatever they want before you come. There is nothing at Union Point, or anywhere this side, but scouting parties. Cars run to Union Point, then up to Athens. Between Union Point and Madison much of the railroad is destroyed; rails burnt and twisted. At Augusta I hear there are 3,000 or 4,000 militia, but no volunteers. At Macon are General Cobb's headquarters. I have heard that there are three or four regiments of militia there, and three regiments militia at Milledgeville. Don't know it. There are no troops between the Augusta railroad and the Chattahoochee River, except those at Athens. They send scouting parties all over the country named. They have been talking for a month of sending a party to cut the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, but have not yet done so. Have heard nothing of any re-enforcements being expected from the east.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Kingston, Ga., October 12, 1864—2 a. m.

General WHITAKER:

The corps will march to Rome to-day, following the Fourteenth in the following order: First Division, with ten ambulances, and then Third Division, with ten ambulances; headquarters trains following divisions; next, Artillery Brigade, then ordnance trains, ambulances, and medical trains; general supply trains. General Davis will march at sunrise. Follow him with your command in the above order of march.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Wood and Captain Bridges.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Kingston, Ga., October 12, 1864—2 a. m.

General DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

The Army of the Cumberland will march to Rome to-day, your corps leading. You will march at sunrise via Woodlands; your headquarters and ammunition trains will follow your corps; all other trains (excepting ambulance) will follow in rear of ammunition trains of the Fourth Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Kingston, Ga., October 12, 1864—2.20 a. m.

The Army of the Cumberland having orders to march to Rome to-day, the troops and trains of this corps will move as follows:

General Carlin will move his division, with battery, promptly at sunrise on the road leading via Woodlands, followed by his ambulance train only.

General Baird will move his division, with battery, immediately in rear of General Carlin's ambulance train.

Ammunition and headquarters trains will follow immediately in the rear of the corps in the respective order of the divisions, preceding the Fourth Army Corps. Another train will move in rear of the ammunition trains of the Fourth Corps.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis:

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
October 12, 1864.

General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: General Garrard reports having driven the rebel cavalry between four and five miles beyond the Oostenaula and that they now

have a strong position, covering the Cedar Bluff and the Texas Valley roads; that his division has camped, covering all the roads leading to the bridge at this place.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General.

KINGSTON, *October 12, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 5 a. m. 13th.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

Resaca was attacked to-day by the enemy's infantry. Colonel Watkins evacuated Calhoun and crossed his men to Resaca, leaving horses on this side. At 10 o'clock to-night musketry was still heard. I started from Calhoun to-day and found road broken above Adairsville and repaired it. Left Colonel Raum with 350 infantry at Calhoun to try to communicate. Loaded up all the abandoned commissary stores and brought them here with three locomotives and trains that are now ready to take troops up the road if you desire to send any. I also placed garrisons in the block-houses that had been abandoned. The summons to surrender is signed J. B. Hood, General, and closes by saying, "If the place is carried by assault no prisoners will be taken." Our men did not see it. If I hear anything more I will send you word. One regiment of enemy's infantry passed through Calhoun an hour before I got there.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
October 12, 1864.

General K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Division:

General Sherman wishes to ascertain if the enemy still hold the pontoon bridge ten miles below, near Coosaville, or has taken it up and moved on with his army. Unless otherwise ordered try to crowd the enemy still farther and to the road upon which he marched for the Armuchee.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Rome, Ga., October 12, 1864.

General K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: General Cox, commanding Army of the Ohio, has orders to march at daylight for the point designated in my instructions of this evening. You will put your command in motion at daylight, reporting to General Cox.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 12, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Commanding Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have driven the rebel cavalry between four and five miles beyond the river. They now have a strong position covering the Cedar Bluff and the Texas Valley roads. I am in camp about a mile and a quarter from the river, covering all roads leading to bridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, October 12, 1864—6.30 a. m.

Major-General HOWARD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In the movement of to-day you will, by order of General Sherman, leave one brigade at this place, subject to the orders of General J. E. Smith. On arriving at Rome the detached brigade there will join you.

I am, &c., yours,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 135. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Kingston, Ga., October 12, 1864.*

I. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, as contained in Special Field Orders, No. 89 (copy herewith inclosed*), this army will move toward Rome, Ga., as follows:

1. Major-General Osterhaus will move his command at 8 o'clock this a. m. by the river road.

2. Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, as already instructed, will move his command at daylight, following the Fifteenth Corps, keeping clear, as far as possible, of trains.

The general supply train will follow on to Rome, and there await further orders.

The chief commissary will see that the cattle are brought forward promptly to Rome.

The artillery will move by brigades, as in march of yesterday.

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III. In accordance with directions from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will detach one brigade of his First Division (Fuller's), with instructions to remain at Kingston, Ga., subject to the orders of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, commanding Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See p. 204.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 142. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *October 12, 1864.*

I. The corps will move promptly at 8 o'clock this a. m. in the following order: First, the First Division with its artillery; second, the Second Division with its artillery; ambulance, ammunition, and headquarters trains will follow their respective divisions, with small detail for guard. Straggling will not be allowed under any circumstances. Division commanders will therefore take such steps as will insure a strict compliance with orders heretofore issued on the subject.

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By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROME, GA., *October 12, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

General JOHN E. SMITH:

I renew my orders to send to Rome all provisions at Allatoona and Cartersville, reserving at each place twenty days' supply; also all sick and wounded. Order all commanding officers to work on their defenses, so as to make them impregnable. The enemy has passed up west of Rome, and to-morrow I will ascertain if he has gone to venture into Tennessee, or merely is on a raid.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have made every effort to get cars, but up to this time none have arrived. I will send as rapidly as possible. Firing heard west of Allatoona this p. m.; suppose it was Kilpatrick. Have not been able to find out.

JNO. E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

KINGSTON, *October 12, 1864—8.15 p. m.*

General SMITH:

The brigade ordered to Resaca, consisting of one regiment, 400 strong, started on train about 5 p. m., and only got as far as Adairsville. Track torn up near that place. I have sent ten mounted men to carry dispatches from Sherman to Raum, and see what the extent of damage is. No empty cars here.

B. D. DEAN,
Colonel.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 12, 1864.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. G. B. RAUM:

General Ransom is ordered to leave a brigade to go to Resaca. Send it up quick; the enemy has gone north.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[OCTOBER 12, 1864.—For correspondence between Hood and Wever, in regard to the surrender of Resaca, see Part I, p. 753.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. 4TH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 12, 1864.

The troops of this command, including Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Colonel Fowler commanding, and First Alabama Cavalry, will move at daybreak to-morrow (October 13) on the Cave Spring road, crossing the Etowah, in the following order, viz: First, Third Brigade Infantry, Lieut. Col. F. J. Hurlbut commanding; second, Battery B, First Michigan Light Artillery, Capt. A. F. R. Arndt commanding; third, First Brigade Infantry, Lieut. Col. R. Martin commanding; fourth, Second Brigade Infantry, Maj. W. S. Merriman commanding; fifth, Third Brigade Infantry, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Colonel Fowler commanding; sixth, Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. S. T. Hughes commanding; seventh, First Alabama Cavalry, Col. George E. Spencer commanding.

The troops will be supplied with two days' rations and carry on person sixty rounds ammunition and march in fighting trim, with light equipments. One ambulance will be allowed to each regiment, but no wagons will accompany the command. Colonel Spencer will be held responsible for the rear of the column, keeping it well closed up and watching cross-roads, &c.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 12, 1864.

It is reported that a column of the enemy's infantry is advancing toward this place on the Alabama road. Brigade commanders and commanding officers of detachments, &c., will have the troops under their command in readiness for use at a moment's notice, guns in good condition and cartridge-boxes filled.

By order of John M. Corse, brigadier-general, commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 12, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER NINTH ILLINOIS MOUNTED INFANTRY:

You will send one company of your command without delay across the Etowah River to the forks of the Cave Spring road to picket and patrol the two roads.

By order of John M. Corse, brigadier-general, commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. T. HUGHES,
Commanding Ninth Illinois Volunteers:

Increase your patrols sent down the river with a force sufficient to enable them to patrol thoroughly the Calhoun road, and also down the river, watching closely the Summerville road and all others along which

the enemy would be likely to proceed toward the railroad. It is reported that he has already cut the railroad near Adairsville. Place a competent and thorough officer in charge of patrols, and report any movement of the enemy or any important information received at these headquarters without delay.

By order of John M. Corse, brigadier-general, commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Skinner's House, October 12, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department and Army of the Tennessee:

COLONEL: General Ransom directs me to say that the roads from here to Kingston are filled with the trains of the Fifteenth Army Corps. One division has succeeded in passing these trains, and is now going into camp on Dick's Creek. The other divisions are still in the vicinity of Kingston. Captain Cadle has been sent back to order Lieutenant-Colonel Joel to send forward his best trains, loaded with three days' rations, for this command, and use every possible exertion to get them through to-night; but the general thinks that unless extraordinary exertions are made to clear the roads it will be impossible for him to bring either troops or supplies through to-night. Most of the teams in front of our troops are those that are so broken down that they have been dropped out of use from time to time. He will do everything that human effort can accomplish to have his troops in condition to move at the designated hour. There is some delay at Dick's Creek which might be remedied by some active officer with proper authority. General R[ansom] will make his headquarters at the house to-night.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Rome, Ga., October 12, 1864.

General COX:

You will at daylight to-morrow move your command, without wagons and only one battery of guns, with haversacks, across the Oostenaula by the bridge and down the west bank of the Coosa to Coosaville, to destroy (if there) the bridge by which the enemy passed north; also to engage any force you may encounter. Five miles out you will find a division of cavalry under General Garrard, who has orders to do the same, and will be ordered to report to you. He reports only cavalry, two brigades, to his front. A quick, bold movement may save us much trouble in the future, and I trust to your intelligence and zeal.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROME, GA., *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

I telegraphed you before we left Decatur and on first hearing of Hood's movement. The rebels have been foiled thus far in their efforts to do serious mischief. The whole army is concentrating here, leaving garrisons at Atlanta, &c., and Beauregard seems to be aiming toward the Tennessee at Bridgeport or above. I can hardly believe he will be so foolish, but such is the information. Garrard's cavalry was left at Atlanta and only the infantry of the corps is here. Please let me hear from you.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Rome, Ga., October 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. COOPER,
Commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will please have issued to the troops of your command to-night a sufficient number of rations to make three days in their haversacks, commencing to-morrow morning. You will also hold your division in readiness to move promptly at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

THEO. COX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Rome, Ga., October 12, 1864.

General REILLY,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that you will move your division across the river to-morrow morning. The movement will be made without wagons, and only one battery of artillery will accompany you. Ambulances will move with the division. General Cooper will have the advance. The movement will begin at 5.30 o'clock.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. WELLS,
Major and Chief of Ordnance and Artillery.

NASHVILLE, *October 12, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 2.30 p. m. 13th.)

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

The following dispatch was received yesterday p. m. from General Sherman:

KINGSTON, *October 11, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

General Corse, at Rome, reports Hood's army passing up west of the Oostenaula toward Summerville and La Fayette. Re-enforce Chattanooga and Bridgeport to the utmost of your power.

W. T. SHERMAN.

In obedience to these directions I at once gave orders to Generals Morgan and Steedman to put their commands in readiness to move at any moment, and be ready to start from Athens as soon as possible after railroad transportation reached them. General Morgan informed me at noon to-day that he was ready, and I doubt not but that two brigades of his are already on their way, as sixty cars were sent by the superintendent of the military roads to Athens to-day. I have ordered two regiments of Steedman's, which were at Tullahoma, down to Chattanooga, and the remainder of Steedman's command will follow these as soon as it returns from the pursuit of Forrest. I have no further intelligence from the remaining portion of my command to report to-day.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, October 12, 1864—7 a. m.

General THOMAS, *Nashville:*

Come to Chattanooga to take direction of matters from that quarter. Leave orders with General Webster as to the troops to follow. Stevenson and Bridgeport should be re-enforced.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., October 12, 1864—8 a. m.

General G. H. THOMAS, *Nashville:*

The brigade of Colonel Hoge is doubtless the one ordered to Eastport. He seems to have got there too late, for the enemy cannot operate that road with Eastport in our possession. That brigade and gunboats should patrol the Tennessee River as high up as they can go, and in time I will re-enforce the command.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 12, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

In obedience to your directions, contained in dispatch of last evening, I at once gave orders to General Morgan to put his division in readiness to move at once to Chattanooga. He reports to me to-day at 12 noon that all was ready, and I presume that two of his brigades have already started, as Mr. Anderson, superintendent of the road, informs me that he had sent sixty cars to Athens for General Morgan's troops. I have also sent two regiments of General Steedman's command, which came up as far as Tullahoma, back to Chattanooga, and the balance of his command will be sent after these as soon as it returns from the pursuit of Forrest. I have already issued orders to Major-General Steedman in the case, and there will be as little delay as possible in pushing forward the troops.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 12, 1864.*
(Received 13th.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Telegraph and railroad torn up again between Tilton and Resaca, and no news from the front. Wheeler attacked Resaca at 11 a. m. today, and there has been fighting there all day. Result not known. Artillery firing was heavy. Rebel infantry reported six miles west of Tilton, moving toward Dalton. Train burned on Louisville road last night by guerrillas.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch to General Steedman received, but cannot hear from the general. Scouts from Ringgold report 1,000 cavalry, said to be Wheeler's advance, passed through Nickajack Gap at 11.30 this a. m., moving toward Dalton. General Wagner has 1,000 men on trains at Ringgold.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FLORENCE, ALA., *October 12, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Via Athens.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch just received. Will move at daylight in the morning and reach Athens by 10 o'clock in the evening. If railroad transportation can be furnished at Athens for my command, 2,000 men can reach Bridgeport the next morning. Three of my regiments are mounted, two in wagons, and Marshall's battery.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

DALTON, *October 12, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouts report rebel force at Villanow and this side; report rebels intend to attack here in the morning or during the night.

L. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

DALTON, *October 12, 1864.*

Major MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am informed that the rebels have attacked Resaca, and that they are fighting there now. Please send me 75,000 elongated ball cartridges, caliber .57, as soon as possible.

L. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

DALTON, *October 12, 1864.*

Major WHERRY:

The road between here and Kingston is all right. A force of 1,000 rebels was reported within ten or fifteen miles of here, coming this way at 11 a. m. Have heard nothing since.

L. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 12, 1864.*

Major WHERRY:

Colonel Archer, commanding at Tilton, reports Wheeler attacked Resaca at 11 o'clock this a. m. Colonel Wever was holding out at Resaca when last heard from. There is also a rebel force six miles west of Tilton, encamped; no knowledge of its strength.

G. F. TINDALL,
General Agent.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 12, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Having recently received information that the enemy is threatening the road between here and Dalton, I have directed that the brigade sent down last night remain at Ringgold till further orders.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER,
Chattanooga:

It is reported that Hood is making a movement in the direction of Chattanooga and Bridgeport. The major-general commanding wishes you to send out cavalry scouts and ascertain the truth of the matter if possible, and advise him at once if you discover anything, and also advise the commanding officer of any post he may be attempting to demonstrate against. General Morgan, with his division, is on his way to Chattanooga, where he will stop to re-enforce the garrison of Chattanooga, if that be the point aimed at.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 12, 1864.

General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I have no information of any considerable force near this place. Said to be a small force of cavalry at La Fayette, also a force of the enemy at Villanow. Small force reported at Gordon's Mills. Fighting at Resaca. We are preparing for the enemy.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 12, 1864—7.50 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

From telegram just received from Ringgold, I am informed that the enemy occupied La Fayette to-day, about 250 strong. A company of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry had a skirmish with them at La Fayette.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 12, 1864—7 p. m.

General BRADLEY,
Bridgeport, Ala.:

From telegram just received from General Thomas I am informed that the enemy is moving in the direction of Chattanooga and Bridgeport, and he desires that all the cavalry scout well to the front, and find the enemy if possible, and report promptly any information received. Have you any news?

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 12, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF CAVALRY,
Whiteside's:

I am advised by telegram just received from General Thomas that the enemy is moving in the direction of this place and Bridgeport. I want you to use your entire cavalry force in scouting well to the front, and find the enemy if possible, and report promptly any information you may obtain.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 12, 1864.*

Col. R. C. BROWN,
Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Whiteside's:

The following dispatch* has just been received from Ringgold:

The general commanding desires to know whether your cavalry has any information to that effect; if not, he directs that you send scouts and ascertain, if possible, whether there is any truth in the report.

GEORGE LEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Davidson to Wagner, following.

RINGGOLD, GA., *October 12, 1864.*

[General GEORGE D. WAGNER,
Chattanooga:]

Our scouts just in report that about 1,000 rebels, reporting themselves as Wheeler's advance guard, passed through Nickajack Gap at 11.30 a. m. in direction of Dalton.

H. G. DAVIDSON,
Major Tenth Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, *October 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN,
Athens:

Move at once with your division to Bridgeport, and report your starting for and arrival at that place. It is important that no time be lost.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Athens, Ala., October 12, 1864—10 a. m.

Captain RAMSEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Major-General Thomas' Staff:

Your dispatch of this date received one mile west of Athens. The head of my division is now passing through the town. I will move to Bridgeport with all possible dispatch. My men are a good deal broken down from excessive rains and bad roads; many of them barefooted. I left Florence by order of Major-General Rousseau on the morning of the 10th instant. All your dispatches sent me beyond Athens were lost or captured. One of my dispatches from Shoal Creek was lost in Elk River. I forwarded through General Starkweather, at Pulaski, duplicate copy of this dispatch, which I hope you have received. If possible, I would like railroad transportation for my broken-down men. I am in hopes to hear from you at Huntsville. I will be here till 12 m. to-day.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Athens:

Transportation has been ordered for you this morning to take your command from Athens. I thought that the dispatch would have certainly reached you before the time of sending yours of this a. m. If you have reached Huntsville you can wait there for the cars, and if any of your command are left back at Athens, can be sent up on the railroad. Your whole command goes to Chattanooga.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATHENS, ALA., *October 12, 1864—12.15 p. m.*

Captain RAMSEY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Major-General Thomas' Staff, Nashville, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of this date just received. I halted my command just outside of the limits of Athens to wait transportation. I shall be ready to move at any moment.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

FLORENCE, *October 12, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Via Athens.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Before your dispatch to General Steedman was received, orders had been given to move at daylight to-morrow. In view of your dispatch to him, I shall move toward Athens instead of Columbia, and shall reach there to-morrow night, and be ready to do whatever you may order. Your dispatch of the 9th was not received by me, but sent back by General Croxton, and I heard nothing of it until this afternoon.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON:
(To be forwarded via Pulaski.)

Send for your transportation so as to enable you to draw your provisions from Pulaski, and select a convenient point in advance of Pulaski for your camp, from which I wish you to patrol and guard the river from Decatur to Eastport until further orders.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

Send the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Colored Infantry Regiments back to Chattanooga as soon as they can be relieved by the white regiments which go to Tullahoma from here in the 2.15 train to-day. Trains have been ordered to stop at Tullahoma for the two colored regiments, and I want you to get them off as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *October 12, 1864—11.45 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of order to send Fourteenth and Sixteenth Colored Regiments to Chattanooga, in pursuance of orders from Major-General Rousseau placing certain troops at Shelbyville in this command. Major-General Milroy proceeded hence on business in relation to said troops. Return is momentarily expected.

In pursuance of your order, per telegram October 10, Fourteenth Colored Regiment was ordered to Fayetteville and is there now. The Sixteenth will be ready to move when relieved.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. WATERS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

TULLAHOMA, *October 12, 1864—6.45 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Ten of the home guards captured at Shelbyville by Blackwell were taken out and near Fayettville shot in cold blood. This was unprovoked and should be followed by a terrible retribution. Blackwell's wife lives in Shelbyville. I would recommend that she with the secesh women of that place be sent through the lines, and his house burned, and that I be given an adequate cavalry force and about ten days' time among the guerrillas of Lincoln County.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 12, 1864—7 p. m.*

Major-General HOOKER:

The following telegram has just been received by this Department, and you will please give it immediate attention:

ALBANY, N. Y., *October 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

I am just informed that an effort is to be made to-day to capture the steamer Michigan and release the prisoners on Johnson's Island by a party that is to rendezvous at Point Pelee, said to be 2,000 strong. I have sent the person bringing me the information directly to Major-General Dix, and also telegraphed him.

F. TOWNSEND,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SANDUSKY, *October 12 [13?], 1864—1.35 a. m.*
(Received 8.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER:

Your telegram advising of schemes to capture the Michigan and this island is received. I have the same thing from the same source from Secretary of War and Governor of Ohio. Commander of the Michigan I already notified, and the armed tug Burnside is now in the harbor. I don't believe the story, but if true there shall be no surprise by day or night, and I think no success by any rebels.

CHAS. W. HILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

TWELVE MILES BELOW WATERLOO, ALA.,
October 12, 1864. (Via Pulaski 13th.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

On the 10th instant gun-boats and transports with troops landed at Eastport; they were attacked and driven back. My column reached

the point opposite about two hours after the boats fell back. We have been able to obtain no news as to the fight; have reconnoitered as far as Savannah, and find the boats have gone and left us. I will be at Clifton to-morrow. We are all out of supplies; please order them up at once; also horseshoes and nails. Forrest is in force at Eastport, I think, or has gone to Memphis. Please notify the authorities at Memphis.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 13, 1864—3.30 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On mature reflection, I believe Sherman's proposition is the best that can be adopted. With the long line of railroad in rear of Atlanta Sherman cannot maintain his position. If he cuts loose, destroying the road from Chattanooga forward, he leaves a wide and destitute country to pass over before reaching territory now held by us. Thomas could retain force enough to meet Hood by giving up the road from Nashville to Decatur and thence to Stevenson and leave Sherman still force enough to meet Hood's army if it took the other and most likely course. Such an army as Sherman has (and with such a commander) is hard to corner or capture.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Copy sent from Washington to General Thomas October 14.)

CITY POINT, VA., *October 13, 1864—11 a. m.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Vessels should be got ready loaded with grain, ordnance stores, and provisions—say 200,000 rations of grain and 500,000 rations of provisions, and 100 rounds of ammunition for 30,000 men, with proper proportion of artillery ammunition for that number of infantry. The Ordnance Department will have to select the kinds of ammunition based upon what they know of the armament of Sherman's army. Soon after it is known that Sherman has struck south these vessels should sail and rendezvous at Ossabaw Sound. I take it his first supplies will have to be received by way of that river. General Canby ought to move the force he has in Mobile Bay, with the exception of enough to hold the forts, and any other force he can add to it, to Brunswick and try to strike the Albany and Gulf Railroad, say at Initial Point. Information should be got to Sherman of all preparations made to receive him on the sea-board. If Foster can send men to Brunswick it will be as well to send him as to send Canby, and probably his preparations can be earlier made. The forage rations here indicated might be reduced one-half if there is any difficulty about securing transportation, but the other supplies should rather be increased than diminished. There probably will be no difficulty about securing

fifteen to twenty days' forage in the country, and with a small amount on hand the animals could be kept along until vessels could return for a new supply.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Forwarded from Washington for General Sherman's information and received October 15.)

CITY POINT, *October 13, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 14th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I think it will be advisable for General Thomas now to abandon all the railroad from Columbia to Decatur, thence to Stevenson. This will give him much additional force. Has any change of commander in Missouri been ordered? I do think Price could be driven out in a week with the right man after him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(First part of dispatch, ending with the words "additional force," forwarded from Washington to Major-General Thomas.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 13, 1864—8.30 p. m.
(Received 15th.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

You will see by General Grant's dispatch that your plans are approved by him. You may count on the co-operation of this Department to the full extent of the power of the Government. Supplies will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch to the points indicated. Whatever results you have the confidence and support of the Government.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.
(Received 2 p. m.)

General STANLEY:

March for Resaca at once, taking the road by McGuire's. I have word from Colonel Raum that he holds the place.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: General Sherman desires you to direct General Kilpatrick to guard our roads as well as possible with the force he has from Kingston to the Chattahoochee River, at the same time keeping up an

efficient system of scouting to Dallas and Stilesborough, and giving timely notice himself of important information to the commanding officers either at Atlanta, Marietta, Cartersville, or Kingston, to the end that the general commanding may be kept fully cognizant of all events. When the telegraph is working he may notify all, and these headquarters direct. He can draw stores from any point convenient to himself. General Garrard's division will move with the army.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864—2 p. m.

General WHITAKER:

This corps will march for Resaca at once. The Third Division will lead; the First Division will follow.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Wood.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Isham's, October 13, 1864.

General WHITAKER:

The corps will march at 4.30 o'clock in the morning, in the same order as to-day—the Third Division leading, First Division following.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Wood and Captain Bridges.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General DAVIS, *Fourteenth Army Corps:*

GENERAL: Issue rations as soon as your trains come up this morning so as to have three days' rations in haversacks. Keep three days' on the men's persons until further orders. Issue the rations as early as possible. We may be ordered to march at any moment.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: This army will march for Resaca, via McGuire's, at once. The Fourth Army Corps will lead. Your corps will follow.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
McGuire's Store, October 13, 1864.

General DAVIS,
Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you come to this point with the head of your column and bivouac along the sides of the road anywhere. Issue rations to-night and move forward at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

I am, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

The troops and trains of this corps will move this afternoon in the following order:

General Baird will move his division immediately in the rear of the Fourth Corps (which has orders to move at once) toward Resaca, via the Hermitage and McGuire's. He will be followed by his ammunition, ambulance, and headquarters trains.

General Carlin will move his division in the rear of General Baird, followed by the same trains.

The general supply train of the corps will move in rear of the column, giving precedence to the trains of the Fourth Corps.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis:

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

ATLANTA, *October 13, 1864—4.15 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I am convinced Hood has taken all his troops from our front except a small cavalry force left near Sandtown. I have sent 400 wagons for forage to South River; expect them in this evening. They are well guarded. If they come in safely I shall send again at once. Our new line is well advanced and very strong. The cattle are here.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

KINGSTON, *October 13, 1864—3 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

I started to Calhoun yesterday afternoon to see Colonel Watkins' brigade and found the road broken above Adairsville four miles. I sent a courier back for General Raum, who came up with a regiment. We heard firing in the direction of Calhoun and Resaca at Adairsville. After repairing the road we went on to Calhoun, and found that a regiment of the enemy's infantry had passed through there an hour before. I think it is all of their force in that vicinity on this side of the river. We met a courier with copy of Hood's summons to surrender, which I inclose.* At 10 o'clock musketry was still heard at Resaca. I left

* See Hood to commanding officer, Resaca, Ga., October 12, Part I, p. 753.

Colonel Raum with 350 men to try to communicate; loaded up all the abandoned commissaries and brought three trains down here that are now ready to carry troops if you desire. I also placed garrisons in the abandoned block-houses on the road. Watkins left his horses on this side and crossed his men. Could not get the Rome operator, suppose he is asleep, and have to send this through by courier. Will send anything else that comes. I have made arrangements for couriers to come through.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General McCOOK:

There is a brigade at Kingston belonging to General Ransom's division, Army of the Tennessee. Load it up and move up the road and hold some point as near Resaca as you can get. Repair telegraph and send me back word.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SIX MILES SOUTH OF CALHOUN, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

There was cannonading heard here in the direction of Resaca; I suppose from that that the garrison is not captured. I will push on to Resaca if possible, repair the road and line as we go. Will communicate from there.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General McCOOK,
Resaca:

There is no necessity for trains going from Resaca to Cartersville for ammunition. There are trains at Cartersville which can bring up the ammunition. Give orders for the ammunition and Hughes will have the trains dispatched. I had ordered General Ransom's division to march for Adairsville, then to take cars, and we must avoid collision. Let Hughes move the train. Tell him what you want and he will have it done.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

Send this to Hughes and he can report it to General McCook. Road safe at Adairsville now.

RESACA, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I got those men into Resaca, and the railway and telegraph all right. I think all the enemy will have left here by daylight, and that they have

gone north along the road, burning and destroying it as they go. All my cavalry will follow at daybreak to watch their movements. General Raum is satisfied Hood was here in person with two corps.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General McCOOK:

Very well. Watch the enemy close. We will be there as soon as we can march. I expect all of Ransom's division to go up in cars from Adairsville to-night. If possible get some scouts to cross the mountains to Villanow and La Fayette to report to me on my arrival at Resaca the direction taken by Hood's trains. Are the ladies all safe?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 13, 1864.

General SHERMAN:

Captain Burns, one of my staff officers, was on the spot where the bridge was laid. It has been taken up on the other side and General Hood took it with him; it was down a mile below Coosaville. I also had other parties five miles below.

GARRARD,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: You will cross the Oostenaula with your command early to-morrow morning and march for Resaca, taking roads to the east of those upon which the armies will march. The Army of the Tennessee will be on the extreme right and march via Adairsville and Calhoun. The armies have already been put in motion. Your battery can join you on the route. The guns and prisoners captured will be turned over, the former to the ordnance officer, the latter to the provost-marshal of this post.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

P. S.—I will be with headquarters military division, or near there; keep up communication with me.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General HOWARD:

I wish you would push one division (the nearest one) through to Adairsville at once, with orders to re-enforce Resaca. Cars will be at

Adairsville to carry re-enforcements to Resaca. I want to save Resaca, and General Raum having held it thus far I hope he will hold on. General McCook was within twelve miles with the other regiment you left at Kingston. General Raum had taken one. I am not sure Generals Raum and McCook took the identical regiments you left at Kingston. The matter seems a little confused. General Cox is returning. Hood took his bridge with him.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General HOWARD:

Start at once for Resaca. I have word from General Raum that he still holds the place, but needs help. He says you did not leave a brigade at Kingston, in consequence of which he has not been re-enforced.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 136. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. This army will move at once to Resaca in the following order:

1. Brigadier-General Ransom, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will march on the direct road via Woodlands and Adairsville.

2. Major-General Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will follow the Seventeenth Army Corps, unless otherwise ordered.

3. The command will be in light marching order, no trains accompanying the main column, except ambulances, ordnance, and respective general headquarters. The supply train will remain in its present position. The cattle will be brought forward as heretofore directed.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 143. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. The corps will move at once in light marching order toward Resaca, Ga.; only ambulance, ordnance, and headquarters trains will accompany the command. They will follow their respective divisions. Brigadier-General Hazen, commanding Second Division, will fall in behind Seventeenth Army Corps, to be followed by First Division, Brigadier-General Woods commanding. Artillery Brigade to follow First Division. Brigadier-General Woods will detail one regiment as rear guard, to fall in behind trains, and one regiment to escort the brigade of artillery.

V. The corps will march promptly to-morrow at 7 a. m. in the following order: First, First Division, Brigadier-General Woods command-

ing; second, Second Division, Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen commanding; third, Artillery Brigade; ammunition, ambulance, and headquarters trains will follow their respective divisions. Brigadier-General Hazen will detail one regiment to escort artillery and act as rear guard.

By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General JOHN E. SMITH,
Cartersville:

General Howard left at Kingston only two regiments instead of a brigade, but they are strong regiments. I suppose it is now too late to re-enforce Resaca, but I want that force up the railroad as far as possible to watch the movements of Hood's army. I think he will go on, it may be into Tennessee and Kentucky, picking up the small garrisons and avoiding the larger just as I wanted to do south. I will keep my army pretty well in hand so as to fight him if I get to him. I am now moving over toward Summerville with the Army of the Ohio, and have the Cumberland and Tennessee ready to turn up toward Resaca.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy for General McCook and General Ransom, at Kingston.)

CARTERSVILLE, *October 13, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Have all my force at work strengthening the defenses. Will countermand the order sending supplies to Rome, and protect them.

JOHN E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

RESACA, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The enemy in heavy force are now around this place, their right resting on the river west and their left on the river east. I have made such disposition as I feel sure will result in the defeat of the enemy. Instead of a brigade having been left by the Seventeenth Army Corps to re-enforce this place, one regiment, the Tenth Illinois, is with me. I trust that re-enforcements will be hurried here as soon as possible. I think by placing a battery on the left bank of the river opposite the right of the enemy that his position will be enfiladed. A pontoon bridge is now over the stream. I have sent the cavalry horses, train, and cars under the protection of 200 cavalry.

G. B. RAUM,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General RAUM,
Resaca:

Hold Resaca to the death. I will send you re-enforcements by cars, and will come up.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General RAUM,
Resaca:

Have as many bridges finished for our use as you can by to-morrow morning; also gain all possible intelligence of the movements of the enemy; ascertain if Snake Creek Gap be held in force or not, and generally everything that will enable me to arrive at a correct judgment. Try and get a messenger through the mountains with as much verbal intelligence as possible of our movements. I will try and get through to-day.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

Colonel DEAN,
Kingston:

Hold fast all supplies and guard them well until we know exactly what course things take. Don't send the cars until you give time for the troops to reach Adairsville. It will be morning, I suppose, before they reach there, though I will order General Howard to push a division to-night. Keep me well advised, and ask General Raum to do the same. I have already caused their cavalry to be driven below Coosaville, capturing two guns, and have no doubt the columns now out will disturb Hood. I want him to be held at Resaca until I get there, though I suppose he will succeed or be off.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864—4.15 p. m.

Colonel DEAN:

General Howard was just here and says he left at Kingston for Resaca two large regiments, amounting to 1,000 men. Did General Raum take them, and where are they? If at Kingston, send them in the cars to-night. General Howard promises one division of near 4,000 men at Adairsville, so you may order cars. General Stanley marches on the Calhoun road. Turn cattle and everything for us up toward Resaca.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General CORSE, *In the Field:*

I have heard from Resaca. General Raum holds the place, but needs help. We will march at once. I want you to return to Rome and occupy the place with your division, sending the brigade of the Fifteenth Corps toward its army. I will await your coming here. When General Kilpatrick gets in send him also to overtake us. If Hood retreats south by Will's Valley I will come down this way. General Cox has captured two guns and by this time must be at the bridge.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vann's Valley, Ga., October 13, 1864—1.30 p. m.

[Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:]

GENERAL: Our progress is exceedingly slow. We have nothing but Armstrong's brigade in our front, which has managed through the valley to delay us considerably. It is twelve miles from here to Quinn's Ferry, where the enemy crossed, one mile south of Coosaville. At my present progress I can't get there before to-morrow night. It seems impossible to push the cavalry and infantry any more rapidly. The enemy has some artillery, which I have tried to capture, but they have preserved it in every assault we have made. I will hold this point with my reserves and keep the cavalry and infantry working ahead till dark in hopes of getting Armstrong in a bad position and then smash him. The citizens all report no infantry this side of the Coosa. My cavalry is about two miles from here now, and I hope to push them through if I can't get up the infantry. Please let me know by bearer whether I shall return here to-night or not, or push on in the morning for the ferry. Our wounded are accumulating on our hands.

Respectfully,

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

I received your dispatch referring to Resaca and returning to within striking distance of Rome to-night, which gives me some anxiety about pushing ahead till dark. I'll go till dark anyhow, by which time this man will be back, and then should you wish it I can fall back after dark.

C.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Skinner's, October 13, 1864—2 a. m.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Captain Cadle has just returned from the supply train, which he found three miles and a half the other side of Kingston. It was in park, but started at once on receiving the order, and will probably reach here between 6 and 7 o'clock this a. m. A foraging party report the rebels were at Cassville to-day 200 strong. I do not consider the number reliable; there were certainly some there, however.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Ga., October 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. and Army of the Tenn.:

COLONEL: I hand you herewith a rough map* of the country in this vicinity that I have made, in the absence of my engineer, from the information I obtained from negroes and citizens living in the neighborhood. I believe that it is substantially correct. In pursuance of instructions received from general commanding through Colonel Howard, aide-de-camp, I have sent the Seventy-eighth Ohio by the Pope's Ferry road to Rush's place, on the Calhoun road, and Captain Tribble, with two companies of cavalry, to go to Pope's Ferry, and also to reconnoiter six to ten miles up the Calhoun road from Rush's. From this road to the Calhoun road the only road practicable for a column will be by the Pope's Ferry road; the others are neighborhood roads and out of repair. I have directed the road to ——— to be placed in good repair. I have sent a pioneer corps to repair the bridge on this road across Thomas' Creek. Captain Kossak, engineer, accompanied the cavalry force and will report this evening all practicable routes to Adairsville and other points on railroad. From here to Adairsville it is twelve miles, and twenty-two to Calhoun. The route mentioned by General Howard up Dick's Creek is reported in bad order. I have directed a small force, under Captain Tripp, to go up that road to its intersection with the Calhoun road. We are getting plenty of forage in the country. The command is supplied with rations and the supply train here in camp. We are ready for the march. The men are in comfortable camp enjoying the rest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General J. D. COX,
Commanding Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: Hood has made his appearance at Resaca, demanding its surrender. Proceed with speed to your destination, and work smart. Try and get back by night within reach of Rome, and report progress, as I may be forced to turn toward Resaca.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
October 13, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

Your dispatch received. Garrard fills the road ahead of me and is pushing on. My infantry is close on his heels. He finds some cavalry in his front, but no serious resistance as yet. He has not reached the

* Not found.

position where the enemy had their battery yesterday. As soon as he is seriously checked, I will have him give way and let the infantry through.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Five miles and a half from Rome, October 13, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

Garrard is pushing on finely, my infantry in close support. He has driven Armstrong's cavalry the last two miles. Captured two pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. Citizens report a larger force of cavalry (Harrison's division) ahead. I leave one division of infantry to cover the roads coming in from Summerville by Texas Valley, and push the other forward.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NINE MILES FROM ROME, *October 13, 1864—11 a. m.*

General SHERMAN:

I am nine miles from Rome with one brigade of infantry, one brigade of cavalry being ahead. Prisoners say the bridge was taken up yesterday, and that they are all going to Tennessee. The cavalry will push on till the information is complete, and I will not move the infantry farther unless needed.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 13, 1864—11.40 a. m.

General COX:

Push on well. Kilpatrick is here and will go down south side of the Coosa.

SHERMAN.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, October 13, 1864.

General COX:

I have your note announcing the capture of two guns. I prefer that you should send the cavalry off to your right flank and push ahead with your infantry; cavalry are too slow. Time is very important, and you cannot be too vigorous. I want the bridge at Coosaville destroyed and your command back near enough to follow on any road I may take.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NINE-MILE POST, *October 13, 1864—12.45 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

The cavalry advance is now four miles beyond here. At receipt of your dispatch by courier I have signaled my arrival here. The cav-

alry are more than two miles beyond Coosaville, and are not up to where the bridge was. The prisoners report it has been taken north with the column, and all accounts seem to agree in this. I cannot now get as far as the advance of the cavalry is and get back to Rome to-night. Garrard is ordered to spare no effort to reach the bridge or the place where it was. If you still think it best to push the infantry more than fifteen miles from Rome please signal and I will go right on.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Army of the Ohio.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General COX:

I have word from Resaca. General Raum holds the place, but needs help. We must start at once. I suppose by the time you get this you will know if that bridge is gone. If so, come at once, and follow Stanley, who marches by the Calhoun road.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 13, 1864—1.45 p. m.

General SHERMAN:

We have found the place where the bridge was. The information is positive that Hood took it north with him. A brigade of cavalry went two miles beyond. I am returning with the infantry.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Army of the Ohio.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 130. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Rome, Ga., October 13, 1864.*

I. This army will move promptly at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning for Calhoun and Resaca. The Third Division will take the advance. Division commanders will use great care in preserving a steady and compact movement, as the march will be one of more than ordinary length.

II. Capt. C. A. Cilley, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 88, current series, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, is hereby assigned to temporary duty at these headquarters, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

THEO. COX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 13, 1864—12 m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

Two old regiments from General Pope and several new regiments from Ohio and Indiana are on their way to Nashville. Generals Schofield and

Burbridge are ordered to send you everything that can be spared from Kentucky. Put yourself in communication with them. General Grant directs that you collect your forces and be prepared to meet Hood wherever he may present himself on the Tennessee, and that you take the supplies of the country without compunction. By thus supplying your own army you will leave none for him.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *October 13, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 11.30 a. m. 14th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Your dispatch of this day noon has been received. The instructions contained therein are already complied with. I submit the following copy of a dispatch received from the front this evening for your information:

RINGGOLD, GA., *October 13, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant Fuller, chief of scouts, at Dalton, has just come in, having escaped from Dalton. He reports he captured a prisoner, who states that three corps were at Dalton with thirty pieces of artillery, and that Wheeler was coming round through Spring Place with 5,000 cavalry. The demand for the surrender of Dalton was signed by Hood.

H. G. DAVIDSON,
Major Tenth Kentucky.

The above being corroborated by later reports I have ordered all trains and troops at Cleveland, Ringgold, and intermediate places back to Chattanooga, at the same time requesting Schofield, who was at Cleveland, to return to Chattanooga and assume command and direct the arrangements for a stern defense of that post. Troops are going forward to Chattanooga as rapidly as railroad transportation can carry them, and every demonstration on the part of Hood will be resisted to the fullest extent of my means. I feel almost certain that General Sherman, with the army, is following closely on Hood's rear, as it was from him that I received the first intimation of this movement of the rebel army.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 13, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 11.20 p. m.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Washington:

Hood is at Dalton with three corps and Wheeler's cavalry. No communication with that point since yesterday. An officer who escaped and reached Chattanooga reports that the surrender of Dalton was demanded in Hood's name before he left, and prisoners and deserters give his strength as I have stated. Sherman was at Kingston on Monday. General Schofield is at Cleveland, Tenn., but will come to Chattanooga and assume command till Thomas goes down. Troops going forward rapidly.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain, &c.

WASHINGTON, *October 13, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Louisville, Ky.:

All forces that can possibly be spared from Kentucky should be sent to General Thomas, at Nashville, to enable him to meet any forces that Hood may send north.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Burbridge.)

CLEVELAND, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Chattanooga or Nashville:

I went to Dalton this morning, found no communication beyond that place, and returned at 12 o'clock. The enemy was advancing on Dalton, in what force was not known. I found there three trains, two of them loaded with forage and unarmed soldiers, with very small guard. I brought them all to this place for safety. A train, with Generals Rice and Sprague on board, went as far as Tilton last evening, and learned the enemy had attacked Resaca. No news from that place since that time. Shall the trains and troops which I brought here return to Chattanooga or remain here? A prisoner captured near Dalton says the rebel force near Resaca is three corps of infantry and Wheeler's cavalry.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

Order the trains and all the troops at Cleveland, Ringgold, and intermediate points to Chattanooga at once; and I desire you to return also and assume command of the direction of affairs, looking to a persistent defense of that post. I have just received orders from Washington to concentrate all the troops I can here to resist any attempt of Hood's against any point of our line or on the Tennessee River. I will forward the troops as rapidly as possible to Chattanooga. Endeavor to communicate with Major-General Sherman, who was last heard from at Kingston, and inform him that Hood is demonstrating against Dalton, and in that vicinity, with three corps in addition to Wheeler's cavalry. Please acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CLEVELAND, TENN., *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your telegram received. General Burbridge is ordered to send you all the troops he can spare, and to inform you what he can do. I will go to Chattanooga to-morrow and assume command.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 13, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD:

The following extract from a dispatch received this p. m. from Major-General Halleck, Washington, I submit for your information and guidance:

WASHINGTON, *October 13, 1864—12 m*

Major-General THOMAS:

Schofield and Burbridge are ordered to send you everything that can be spared from Kentucky. Put yourself in communication with them in accordance with above.

I desire you to send me all the available force you can at once, and send me a report what troops I may look for from each. Please report receipt of this telegram with number of troops you can send.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General of Volunteers.

CLEVELAND, TENN., *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I can raise about 3,000 mounted men in Kentucky to go to the front in a few days. Do you think they should come through East Tennessee or via Nashville. I have just received a dispatch from General Halleck directing me to send to Nashville all the troops that can be spared from Kentucky. I had ordered them to come this way.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 13, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Cleveland:

Under the critical circumstances I think it will be better if you give the order for your cavalry to report to me at this place, when I can make such disposition of them as may be most necessary.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

ATHENS, *October 13, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Have just arrived and received your order to turn over the horses. Will do it in the morning. When may I expect transportation? My command encamped four miles from here.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 13, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Pulaski or Athens:

Reports just received indicate that Hood, with his entire army, is demonstrating against Dalton, having already demanded its surrender. All troops from Cleveland, Tunnel Hill, Ringgold, and intermediate

points have been recalled into Chattanooga, and the major-general commanding desires you to expedite the transfer of your troops to Chattanooga, as heretofore ordered, as rapidly as possible. Every facility will be given you in the power of the railroad superintendent. Have your troops ready to move as soon as transportation reaches you.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following just received from Tunnel Hill:

There has been heavy cannonading at Dalton. The firing has ceased. The enemy are busy in vicinity of water-tank. I am trying to communicate with Dalton by courier from Ringgold.

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 13, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Cleveland, Tenn.:

Reports from Ringgold say Wheeler coming by way of Spring Place with 5,000 cavalry. Major-General Steedman has not returned yet. There is plenty arms here.

Respectfully,

S. B MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RINGGOLD, *October 13, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE:

Two companies of Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry arrived here yesterday eve, and report that 2,000 rebel cavalry, reporting themselves as Wheeler's advance guard, passed through Nickajack Gap at 11 a. m. yesterday, going toward Dalton. A portion of a third company arrived at 10 p. m. and report having found some 250 rebel cavalry at La Fayette, together with some mounted men, occupying the court-house. Our men driven back and some of them captured, fourteen out of thirty-two getting here. The cavalry here amounts to seventy-three men. I will keep them here to-day, and would like to have authority to keep them longer, if the necessity requires it. Have got out scouts in every direction and will report when they come in.

W. H. HAYS,
Colonel Tenth Kentucky, Commanding.

RINGGOLD, *October 13, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE:

Our mounted men have just reported that they found the rebels picketing the road at Nickajack Pass. Reliable citizens report that about 300 rebel cavalry are encamped on the east side of Taylor's Ridge, oppo-

site Wood's Station, or Nickajack, about eight miles from this place. I have no doubt this is the same party that destroyed the railroad near Tunnel Hill last night. They will probably attempt its destruction at the same place to-night.

W. H. HAYS,
Colonel, Commanding.

RINGGOLD, *October 13, 1864.*

Major MOE:

I have heretofore sent you all the information that I have in relation to the forces of the enemy near Dalton. If the reports are to be relied upon that I have from there, the rebels have infantry near that place. I am just starting a courier to Colonel Poteet, at Tunnel Hill. If he is not re-enforced by daylight shall he fall back toward Chattanooga? Answer.

W. H. HAYS,
Colonel Tenth Kentucky, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 13, 1864.*

Colonel POTEET,
Tunnel Hill:

Try and communicate with Dalton. If such re-enforcements as can be sent from here will be available to drive the enemy, will send them at once by Ringgold.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RINGGOLD, *October 13, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received following dispatches:

DALTON, *October 13, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICERS,
Ringgold and Tunnel Hill:

The rebels are advancing on this place in force. Send me support immediately, if possible.

L. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

TUNNEL HILL, *October 13, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Ringgold:

One of my scouts has just come in, and reports infantry force at Triple Creek Gap. The enemy are between Tunnel Hill and Dalton in force.

GEO. A. POTEET,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding at Tunnel Hill.

We have information that they are now fighting at Dalton. If you will send re-enforcements here immediately we will try and communicate with Colonel Johnson.

W. H. HAYS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

RINGGOLD, *October 13, 1864.*

General STEEDMAN:

I have just received the following from Colonel Poteet, at Tunnel Hill:

The enemy are between here and Dalton in force, destroying the railroad; their pickets are on Tunnel Hill. I am looking every moment for an attack. The road is all right to the bridge beyond Greenwood Mills. The firing has ceased in the direction of Dalton. If re-enforcements come send them forward. I have had no communication with Dalton since 3 p. m. I do not know the strength of the enemy. I will try and send courier through if you can send me one company of cavalry. Send re-enforcements to me to enable me to hold this place.

G. A. P.

Will re-enforcements be sent?

W. H. HAYS,
Colonel, Commanding Tenth Kentucky.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Dalton, Ga., October 13, 1864.

General HOOD,
Commanding Confederate Forces:

GENERAL: I cannot surrender the men under my command whatever the consequences may be.*

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 13, 1864—2 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have no information of any considerable force near this place. Said to be a small force of cavalry at La Fayette; also force of the enemy at Villanow. Small force reported at Gordon's Mills. Fighting at Resaca. We are preparing for the enemy.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 13, 1864—8.15 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Chattanooga:

General Morgan's division should all be in Chattanooga before morning. The First Brigade started from Athens at 10.30 a. m. to-day, the Second Brigade at 3 p. m., and the Third Brigade follows this evening. Call in the troops from Tunnel Hill and Ringgold and all intermediate points between there and Chattanooga, and quietly make preparations for the defense of Chattanooga. Should you be attacked all the defenses between Chattanooga and Bridgeport must be held to the last extremity. General Steedman's troops will follow General Morgan's as rapidly as railroad transportation can carry them. Report frequently any new discoveries you may make. Scout the country well, and ascertain every movement on the part of the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

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* For Hood's demand, see Part I, p. 718.

CLEVELAND, *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER:

At General Thomas' request General Schofield will go to Chattanooga in the morning with the troops from here. The general directs me to say he desires you to order the troops at Ringgold and intermediate points to be in readiness to move at daylight to-morrow, and to fall back on Chattanooga if threatened by a superior force.

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 13, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Have just heard you have returned from Dalton. Is it seriously threatened? Have about 3,000 troops here; do you advise me to send a force to Dalton?

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

CLEVELAND, *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER:

I was not able to learn the strength of the force threatening Dalton, but presume it to be a pretty large cavalry force. I can hardly advise you, because I do not know the position of the main rebel army or your means of watching its movements. If Beauregard is moving toward Chattanooga, of course that place should not be weakened; if not, I would advise that troops be sent toward Dalton. At all events, a reconnaissance should be made from Ringgold and learn the facts. The force threatening Dalton to-day was coming from the west.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

ATHENS, ALA., *October 13, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Captain RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Major-General Thomas' Staff:

First Brigade just leaving Athens by railroad; transportation here sufficient for the battery. I am urging forward the balance of the transportation. I shall remain here until the whole division is on the cars, and leave in the last train.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

ATHENS, ALA., *October 13, 1864—3 p. m.*

Captain RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Major-General Thomas' Staff:

The Second Brigade just left. Transportation here for one-half of the Third Brigade. Trains on the way to this place for the other half. Will all get under way to-night.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Via Athens:
(To be forwarded.)

I wish General Croxton's brigade to guard the river, assisted by the Ninth and Tenth Indiana and the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee, which I have ordered to be mounted at Athens. I wish you to return to this post to consult with me in the reorganization of the troops of this district. I wish you also to give the necessary orders for the reoccupation of all the block-houses with your own troops, relieving the troops of Generals Morgan's and Steedman's commands so that they can go to the front.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

ATHENS, *October 13, 1864—9 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

Have just reached here, General Steedman and myself. The troops will encamp four miles out. I shall go to Pulaski to-morrow, the men to Nashville. Will telegraph to Major Polk about relieving the troops of Generals Steedman and Morgan.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Orders received to mount Tenth Regiment Indiana and others with horses now in possession of mounted infantry soon to be at Athens. There are but four companies of Tenth Indiana here, two companies at Athens and balance at Decatur. I would, therefore, respectfully ask that the whole regiment be brought together here, that it may be made effective. The stock is good, and if kept together I could guarantee a good regiment out of it.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *October 13, 1864—9.50 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding:

Forces have returned from scouting in direction of Fayetteville and that part of the State, and report no enemy to be found anywhere. Everything all quiet. No news from last courier to Generals Rousseau and Steedman. General Croxton is still near Pillow's Mills. What is your decision, general, on my application? Should be pleased to go soon as possible on account of settling with my regiment before it becomes scattered.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding:

A courier has arrived at Athens from General Steedman. Left him at midnight at Florence. Probably be at Athens to-morrow, possibly to-night. General Morgan left Athens this a. m. No news from General Rousseau.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

OCTOBER 13, 1864—11.15 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding, Nashville:

I dispatched you to-night at 8.45 that courier had arrived at Athens saying that General Steedman was at Florence last night at midnight and would arrive at midnight or in the morning at Athens. I have consequently sent the dispatch for General Steedman to Athens to be forwarded from there to him, so as to be sure that he gets it quickly. Will send dispatch by courier from here also at once and rapidly.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding:

Major-Generals Steedman and Rousseau are now at Athens. Dispatch has been forwarded there. Will recall courier sent down the road.

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *October 13, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. My transportation will be here to-night. Will move in the morning on the Rogersville road. Suppose there is no need of haste as the river will be well covered for some days by the passage of General Rousseau's troops toward Athens. What shall I do with Colonel Roper's detachment mentioned in former dispatch? Will there be any troops except my own brigade between Decatur and Eastport?

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, *October 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Pulaski:

I have just ordered that the Ninth and Tenth Regiments Indiana Cavalry and the Tenth and Twelfth Regiments Tennessee Cavalry be mounted from the horses used by General Steedman's men, and they

will be ordered to report to you to assist in guarding the river. Send Colonel Roper's brigade to this place, as it is made up of detachments, and I desire to re-organize it and send it to the front as soon as possible. Get into position by the 14th or 15th at farthest, if possible, and report to me the point selected for your camp, and establish a line of couriers between it and Pulaski or Athens, whichever may be the nearest point of telegraphic communication.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 13, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General MILROY,
Tullahoma:

The major-general commanding desires to know whether the two regiments of negro troops ordered to Chattanooga have started yet. If not, when will they get off? They must not be delayed.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, *October 13, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. H. J. ESPY,
Decherd:

The general commanding orders that you send out a party with orders to shoot every member of Captain John's company of home guards who is guilty of the killing and plundering of unoffending citizens.

JNO. O. CRAVENS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF NASHVILLE,
Nashville, Tenn., October 13, 1864.

Captain RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to state that Capt. R. C. Smith, steam-boat Alice, reports that his craft was boarded yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock near Davis' riffles, about fifty miles from this post, on Cumberland River, by from fifty to seventy-five men, armed with carbines and pistols; said they belonged to Forrest's command. They took possession of the boat; placed their horses on the boat and crossed to the south side of the river. The boat when boarded was tied up on the north bank of the river, in a fog. They robbed the safe and took some blankets, but did not destroy any freight. The boat was loaded with salt, private freight. The boat is now at the lower landing at this place. The reason given for their not destroying the boat is that a boat approached just as they were crossed; supposed by them to be a gun-boat.

I am, captain, respectfully, yours,

JOHN F. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE U. S. ENGINEERS, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
AND U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY, ARMIES OF THE WEST,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of operations on the defenses of Kentucky under my supervision during September last:

During the month I visited the fortifications at Louisville, Frankfort, Camp Nelson, Lexington, Mount Sterling, and, on the 25th of August, Louisa, and gave the necessary instruction in relation to the site of the defenses and the character of the forts to be constructed. All are being carried forward with as much expedition and economy as possible, and by detached laborers from the soldiery, except at Frankfort, where there is a single redoubt being thrown up by citizen laborers under State pay, under my supervision, and at Louisville, where the laborers are paid by the United States, under my direction.

Mr. John R. Gilliss, assistant U. S. engineer, in charge of the fortifications at Louisville, Camp Nelson, and Frankfort, reports as follows:

LOUISVILLE.

Fort McPherson.—Parapet finished except curtain in rear; ditches and glacis nearly finished; nine embrasures finished; seven platforms laid; postern to cavalier battery finished; magazine finished and covered; one traverse finished, the other half done; terre-plein nearly all leveled, and revetment of plank two-thirds done—1,200 feet linear.

Fort No. 2.—Parapet three-quarters done; magazine excavated.

Fort No. 3.—Parapet very nearly finished; revetment finished; two embrasures and their platforms finished. Magazine commenced and entirely completed during the month. Inside earth-work of fort finished.

Fort No. 4.—Parapet two-thirds done.

Fort No. 5.—Parapet one-quarter done.

Map three-quarters done.

The force has averaged 400 hired white laborers, 20 hired free negroes, and 30 prisoners sentenced to work on fortifications.

CAMP NELSON.

Fort Bramlette.—Five embrasures cut; eleven embrasures revetted with fascines; fifty fascines made; terre-plein graded and sills laid for sixteen platforms; 200 yards additional excavated in ditch; cistern dug and stone dressed to line it. Average working force, fifty hired free negroes.

FRANKFORT.

Fort Boone.—Revetment finished; parapet three-fourths done; ditch one-half done; embrasures and platforms one-half finished; magazine finished, except earth covering; heavy brush fraise finished. The working force in the first part of the month was about 100 negroes, impressed by the State of Kentucky, and 50 prisoners from the U. S. military prisons; the latter alone have been at work for the past ten days.

Mr. W. A. Gunn, assistant U. S. engineer, in charge at Lexington and Mount Sterling, reports:

LEXINGTON.

There have been in all 460 days' work, of ten hours each, upon the new fort at Lexington. At the beginning of the month the work was up to the tread of the banquette, but not full or tramped. It was soon after well tramped with horses, and afterward filled up half a foot higher all around, besides the shrinkage. The revetment has been set around three-fourths of its length, and some earth thrown

up behind it. The magazine is also dug nearly to its full depth. This work, as well as that at Mount Sterling, has been carried on to great disadvantage on account of the rain, which has made it too wet to work for a third of the time.

MOUNT STERLING.

At Mount Sterling 551 days' work have been done in completing the parapet, laying the platforms, sodding the embrasures, trimming trees, and building the brush fraise. Owing to the movement of troops there has been no force furnished to work on the fort since the 17th of September, but we expect to get more soon.

Mr. T. C. Ruggles, assistant U. S. engineer, in charge at Louisa, reports:

During the past month work has been commenced (September 23) on the fort, and the excavation is down to the terre-plein for a distance of eight feet from the foot of the interior crest all around the fort. All the timber has been ordered for the fort and magazine, and will be ready by the 10th instant; about 6,500 feet, B. M., has been delivered. A detail of forty-seven soldiers, One hundred and ninth Colored Regiment, are now engaged, and forty more are promised by Colonel Mims on the 10th instant.

STOCKADE DEFENSES OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The work on these has dragged for want of the necessary fatigue details from the troops, though every effort has been made to get them. Mr. A. B. Miller, assistant U. S. engineer in charge, reports:

In my report for the past month I beg leave to state that we have done all that we could under the circumstances and with the help furnished, being only about six men part of the time at Keller's Bridge, and occasionally four or five at Kimbrough's, while at Townsend's we generally got about ten or twelve men daily, who worked well until the captain went away (27th ultimo), leaving a lieutenant in charge who could not keep them steadily on the work, and in fact none of the men at any of the bridges could be induced to work as they should. I reported these facts to the major commanding at Cynthiana, and when he failed to make his officers do their duty I reported him to the commanding officer at Lexington. Afterward I learned that these State troops would soon be relieved by more competent men. I am pleased to be able to state that they have this day been relieved by a part of the Fifty-third Kentucky Volunteers, and from what I have seen of them I think these men will work. The officers talk right, and promise us all the help we want. At Townsend's Bridge we have one house nearly completed and about half of the timber hauled for the other house and part of the excavation done. At Kimbrough's Bridge we have all the timber for one house hauled, hewed, and about three-fourths of it framed ready to raise, and a portion of the timber hauled for the other house. At Keller's Bridge we have all the timber hauled, hewed, and framed for one house and one side of it raised, and most of the timber ready for the other house. We have been put back by rainy weather at all the houses more or less during the last two or three weeks, it having rained there most of the time. I am altogether encouraged at the prospect of pushing on the work with the men we now have, and hope for a speedy completion of the houses.

SURVEYS, PLANS OF FORTS, PROFILES, &C.

All these, except survey of Louisa and vicinity, are in a state of forwardness and will be submitted as soon as completed; those of the defenses of Camp Nelson in a few days and the others as soon as finished. The map of the defenses of the Kentucky Central Railroad was submitted September 18, 1863.

My annual report I hope to forward with the map, plans, &c., of Camp Nelson. The truth is my duties are so extensive and bear relation to such distant points as to make it impossible to submit my reports at the dates required by the regulations, and this, I trust, will be received as a sufficient apology for the seeming delay.

U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY.

The current requisitions of the month from the armies of the West for engineers' supplies have been regularly filled and the stores forwarded.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. SIMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Engineers.

CLEVELAND, TENN., *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN:

We went to Dalton this a. m.; found no communication south of that; the enemy in force at Resaca, and a small cavalry force threatening Dalton; returned here. Send anything of importance by telegraph to this place.

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

(Same to Captain Curtis, assistant adjutant-general.)

CLEVELAND, TENN., *October 13, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 14th.)

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

Send all dismounted force you can possibly spare by rail to Nashville immediately, to report to Major-General Thomas. Inform Major-General Thomas, by telegraph, what you can do. Reason for cipher important.

SCHOFIELD.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MEREDITH,
Columbus, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have received a communication from Colonel Lawrence, stating that he has received information that Forrest, after a successful attack at Eastport, is advancing to attack this post. This information he considers reliable. Forrest is reported to have ten rifled Parrotts. He, therefore, requests that Mayfield be abandoned, as the fortifications are not in a condition to withstand such artillery. What course shall I pursue?

JAMES GRAHAM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *October 13, 1864.*

Captain GRAHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Withdraw the troops from Mayfield immediately; start the cars tonight after Government property; keep them running until all is brought away; notify Mr. Hall that we are going to evacuate the place; some of the troops will have to be sent to this place. Will give you further instructions. Telegraph me if you have any further information.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 13, 1864.*
(Received 15th.)

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Memphis:*

Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn telegraphs me, near Pulaski, that he is of the opinion that General Forrest is going or has gone to Memphis, and has requested me to notify you of the fact.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General DANA,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: On the 25th day of August last I received a copy of Special Field Orders, No. 99, a copy of which I have inclosed. In obedience to this order I reported to Major-General Washburn without delay, but have not yet been assigned to command. Major-General Washburn being now absent I regard it my duty to report to you and respectfully request an assignment to command.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 99. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Before Atlanta, Ga., August 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, U. S. Volunteers, will forthwith proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and report to Major-General Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, &c., for assignment to command according to rank.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Camp Howard, October 13, 1864.

[Capt. S. L. WOODWARD:]

Patrol on Pigeon Roost and Holly Ford roads.—Went out on Pigeon Roost road at 11 a. m. yesterday about fourteen miles, crossed over to the Holly Ford road about three miles on the other side of Nonconnah Creek and returned to the Holly Ford road. Sent out another patrol at 12 a. m. to-day on Pigeon Roost road about seven miles; reports everything quiet.

Patrol on Hernando and Horn Lake roads.—Went out on Horn Lake road about eight miles; struck across toward the Hernando road, and returned to the picket post at 4 p. m. yesterday. Went out next, the same way, with about twenty-five men. When crossing toward the Hernando road the officer in charge sent eleven men back on the Horn Lake road to go back to the picket-station, he himself returning by the Hernando road, and did not see anything; but citizens brought word to the picket on Horn Lake road that a party of guerrillas, about thirty, were seen about two miles outside of the picket, who had captured 7 or 8

of our men, going south with them. I have not learned the particulars of this capture yet, as I have not seen any of the men, who may have escaped, but have sent the lieutenant in charge of the patrol to look for them and bring them to these headquarters, when I shall send to your headquarters all information gained. A party of about 100 men, under a good commissioned officer, has gone in pursuit of them.

JOSEPH KARGÉ,
Colonel Second New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Camp Howard, October 13, 1864.

Capt. S. L. WOODWARD,
A. A. G., Cav. Corps, Dist. of West Tennessee, Memphis, Tenn.:

SIR: The scout I sent out to-day in pursuit of the rebels who captured some of our patrols [and which] left here about 10 a. m., under charge of Lieutenant Givens, Second New Jersey Cavalry, about eighty men strong, have just returned. They went out on the Horn Lake road about twenty miles, on a trot, but could not overtake them. They found out that our patrol of ten men was attacked about six miles from the picket-post by about twenty rebels, where they had a skirmish, as the citizens heard some firing, and found one dead horse, but could not find any of our men. The citizens also reported that they saw one of our men walking with the rebels as a prisoner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KARGÉ,
Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *October 14, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Communications between Sherman and Thomas being broken I have directed copies of your dispatches for Sherman to be delivered to Thomas in order to apprise him of your views. I hope this will meet your approbation.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 14, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I am very glad you have determined to make me a visit here. The best that can be done with dispatches for Sherman is to send them to Thomas, to be forwarded as soon as communications are opened.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 14, 1864—1 p. m.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

It looks to me that Hood has now put himself in a position where his army must be to a great extent destroyed. General Sherman has Rome

and the rich district of country about it and is in a better condition to live independent of supplies on hand than Hood. I think we may look now for favorable news from that quarter. What is the condition of affairs in Missouri?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 14, 1864—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Would it not answer your purposes to have the supplies sent direct to Hilton Head, with steamers in readiness there to take them to any point required? This would give to the enemy no intimation of intended operations, and would save most expenses in the demurrage of ocean transports. The Quartermaster-General has storage at Hilton Head, and every facility for landing and shipping stores. Moreover, light-draught steamers are kept there to run into the sounds and rivers. Should your plans be changed, the stores can be more readily transferred from Hilton Head than from Ossabaw. General Meigs has just suggested that the sailing vessels go from here, as they are loaded, so as not to attract any attention. Please answer if this arrangement will suit you. I think, from General Thomas' dispatch of last night, that Sherman is probably following up Hood toward Dalton. Sheridan appears to have changed his views in regard to the Manassas Gap road, on receiving your dispatch in regard to operations on Charlottesville and Gordonsville, and has countermanded his orders about the Sixth Corps. He will probably be in here to-night, when I can ascertain his plans more fully.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 14, 1864—7.30 p. m.*
(Received 4 p. m. 15th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

It will not be necessary to send supplies to meet General Sherman until it is known that he starts south; then it will probably be much better to send them as you suggest.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
October 14, 1864.

Major-General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

General Grant has directed that 200,000 rations of grain, 500,000 rations of provisions, and 100 rounds of ammunition, for 30,000 men, be

shipped to a point on the Southern coast. If there is difficulty in procuring transportation the grain rations can be diminished. I will inform you verbally of the place where these are to be landed.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
October 14, 1864.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL:

General Grant directs that 500,000 rations be prepared for shipment to the Southern coast. The Quartermaster-General will be notified of the time and place to which they are to be shipped.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
October 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General DYER,
Chief of Ordnance:

General Grant directs that 100 rounds of ammunition for 30,000 men, with a proper proportion of field artillery ammunition for that number of infantry, be prepared for shipment to the Southern coast. The kinds of ammunition will be based upon the armament of General Sherman's army.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 91. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Resaca, Ga., October 14, 1864.*

The first movement will be to force the Snake Creek Gap.

I. General Howard will bring up all the men of his command he can get at 7 a. m. to-morrow, and move direct on Snake Creek Gap, approaching carefully and holding his column ready to pass through when relieved by General Stanley's movement.

II. General Stanley will cross over to the hills about two miles north of the gap, somewhere south of Tilton, and with infantry reach the summit, and if possible find a way across into the valley beyond toward Villanow.

III. General Cox will come up and follow General Howard.

IV. All trains will remain, until further orders, near Resaca, parked, ready to follow by Dalton or Snake Creek Gap, as the orders may be.

V. General McCook will send all the cavalry he can raise boldly to the Buzzard Roost Pass to threaten the enemy in that quarter, and to give General Stanley notice of any force in that vicinity. As soon as General Garrard comes up he will be dispatched in the same direction.

VI. The general commanding will attend General Howard to the forks of the road about two miles this side of Snake Creek Gap, where couriers or staff officers can find him for orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

RESACA, *October 14, 1864.*

General W. T. SHERMAN:

Just received dispatch from Dalton. Cavalry dashed in there and captured 10 prisoners. Stewart's corps one mile and a half from there. Hood has divided his forces, one-half going toward the tunnel, tearing up the road; the other going toward Dug Gap.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—I am here collecting my troops. Stanley has passed toward Tilton. Reconnaissance of infantry and cavalry has gone to Snake Creek Gap.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

2 P. M.

P. S. No. 2.—Report from reconnaissance to Snake Creek Gap, just received, states that a force of the enemy holds the gap. A prisoner says it is Lee's corps, and that there are twenty-eight pieces of artillery in position.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

THREE MILES FROM DALTON, *October 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General McCOOK,
Resaca:

GENERAL: The courier I first sent you has just reported, notifying me of the information he carried you, which information was incorrect. I sent you no such message; I sent you word, from all that I could learn the whole force of the enemy were at Dalton, and that I intended following them immediately, which I did, and found that Stewart's corps had moved from Tilton on the railroad, destroying it entirely as he went, arriving this a. m. at Dalton, where they joined Cheatham's corps, which arrived there yesterday afternoon. Arriving within one mile of Dalton I charged into the town and captured 15 prisoners and obtained the above information. The greater portion of the enemy, under Hood or Beauregard, moved toward Tunnel Hill, tearing up the railroad as they went. They were on the outskirts of the town when I dashed in; a force of cavalry and some infantry moved at the same time out the Dug Gap road. It seems from what I learn that this latter force intended forming a junction with Lee's corps, which I understand left Resaca yesterday evening and moved in the direction of La Fayette. Fearing being pursued by the enemy's cavalry I am falling back slowly. From Tilton I sent a lieutenant and twenty men to Spring Place, with orders to report any information direct to you, also Lieutenant Kerby, of the Seventh Kentucky, moved in another direction toward Dalton with similar orders.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN M. BACON,
Captain, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Resaca, October 14, 1864—6 p. m.

General SLOCUM, *Atlanta:*

Your telegram giving information about return of forage train received. Beyond a doubt the enemy's whole force is here. Repeat the expeditions for forage and accumulate all you can. General Kilpatrick will patrol and cover the road from Chattahoochee River to Kingston via Dallas, &c., and he will keep you fully advised of everything in his vicinity.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Resaca, Ga., October 14, 1864.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp, Military Division of the Mississippi:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the disposition of my command to-night, as follows:

First. Two divisions Seventeenth Corps at Resaca in camp on west side of river.

Second. Fifteenth Corps (Major-General Osterhaus) in camp at Calhoun, I understand by General Sherman's order, for guarding trains.

Third. Third Division, Seventeenth Corps (Leggett), in camp at or near Calhoun.

Fourth. Supply trains and cattle coming up rapidly, and will reach this point to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 137. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Adairsville, Ga., October 14, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will, as soon as possible, move with the balance of his command to Calhoun, directing Brigadier-General Leggett to come forward to this point, and remain till all headquarters and ordnance trains have passed, when he will join the corps at Calhoun, leaving one regiment at Adairsville until the general supply train arrives, when it will come forward.

NEAR RESACA, *October 14, 1864.*

II. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, as contained in Special Field Orders 91, of October 14, 1864 (copy herewith inclosed*), the following movements of this army will be made:

1. Brigadier-General Ransom, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will move with all his available force toward Snake Creek Gap, at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. General Ransom will direct General Leggett, commanding Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, to join his command at the earliest possible moment to participate in this movement.

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* See p. 268.

2. Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will move with his command from his present camp at Calhoun at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will follow the Seventeenth Corps toward Snake Creek Gap.

All trains, except ambulance, ordnance, and respective general headquarters, will remain parked at or near Resaca, awaiting further orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 144. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Calhoun, Ga., October 14, 1864.*

I. The command will move promptly at 4 a. m. to-morrow for Resaca, Ga., in the following order: First, the Second Division; second, the First Division; third, artillery brigade, supported by one regiment of infantry, to be detailed by commanding general, First Division. Ordnance and ambulance trains will follow their respective divisions. Regimental trains will follow in rear of artillery, and escort to be followed by one regiment of infantry of First Division, which will constitute the rear guard. If the supply trains, which are expected to pass here during the night, shall not have passed by 4 a. m., Brigadier-General Woods will have two regiments (aggregate 500 men) under an efficient officer detailed to guard the ferries and avenues to this point and protect the trains. In the emergency the commanding officers of regiments so detailed will report to these headquarters for instructions. Pioneer corps of First Division will report to Maj. C. J. Stolbrand, chief of artillery, to precede artillery brigade.

By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CALHOUN, *October 14, 1864.*

General HOWARD:

By order of General Sherman I am to remain here until supply trains and the Twenty-third Corps have passed. From information just received it appears that the supply trains are in corral about six miles south of here, while the Twenty-third Army Corps has not yet made its appearance. With your approval I would march my command early to-morrow morning to Resaca, so as to reach that point by 7 a. m., leaving, however, for the above mentioned purposes, two regiments of infantry, which is amply sufficient, as there seems to be no enemy about and the river not fordable.

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General.

ADAIRSVILLE, GA., *October 14, 1864—3.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. P. JOSEPH OSTERHAUS,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

General Howard directs that you move forward to Calhoun as soon as possible, not interfering in any way with the army or trains of the Armies of the Cumberland or Ohio. Colonel Fort, chief quartermaster,

has been directed to bring up by way of Kingston to this point the supply trains, including all trains left behind in the last march. For fear that Colonel Fort may not have received the order you will also please direct him to bring up the trains accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NEAR SPRINGTOWN, *October 14, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department and Army of the Tennessee:

In pursuance of orders received, I follow the Army of the Cumberland. I hardly think that I can find a road leading toward the railroad, and save time. All roads from the Rome-Calhoun road seem to converge at or near Adairsville. If the Army of the Cumberland keeps moving on as it does now I will be able to reach Calhoun between 1 and 2 p. m. Colonel Fort, chief quartermaster, received orders this a. m. to move the trains via Kingston toward Resaca.

Very respectfully,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Resaca, Ga., October 14, 1864.

General OSTERHAUS, *Calhoun:*

Send word to General Cox if all is quiet on the road in the morning to pass the trains and teams to Resaca. You may march in by 7 a. m. without waiting, unless you have reason to believe our trains are threatened.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Resaca, Ga., October 14, 1864.

General JOHN E. SMITH, *Cartersville:*

No danger to Resaca, but enemy went north on railroad and are destroying it toward Chattanooga, but don't know how far. Have passed Dalton toward Tunnel Hill, capturing garrison, and are also in Dug and Snake Creek Gaps. Hood's whole army is on the move. Will advise you more fully as we get information.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Resaca, Ga., October 14, 1864.

Colonel DEAN, *Kingston:*

Yours to Colonel Ewing received. Enemy have left here and are moving north on the railroad, and are also in Snake Creek Gap. Cavalry have pursued them beyond Dalton. It is Hood's whole army.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Resaca, Ga., October 14, 1864.

General CORSE:

Leave enough men to hold the bridges and the important forts, and with the balance, about 2,500 men, and a section of guns, move out to-morrow on the Summerville road about eight miles. Stay till night and return to Rome. We will force the Snake Creek Pass.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 14, 1864.

I. The First Alabama Cavalry, Col. George E. Spencer commanding; the First Infantry Brigade, Lieut. Col. R. Martin commanding; the Second Brigade of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Van Sellar commanding, and one regiment from Third Brigade Infantry, which will report to Colonel Van Sellar, by order of Colonel Hurlbut, commanding brigade, also one section of Company A, First Illinois Artillery, under command of a commissioned officer, will cross the Oostenaula River at 7 a. m. to-morrow, the 15th instant, and move out on the Summerville road about eight miles, where they will halt, throw out vedettes and patrols to prevent a surprise and to protect the flanks and watch the movements of the enemy, and remain there until late in the afternoon, when they will return to this place.

II. The whole to be under the command of Col. George E. Spencer, First Alabama Cavalry, who will keep his communications open and report to the general commanding immediately the appearance of an enemy or of anything of importance which may transpire during the day.

III. Each regiment will be allowed one ambulance, but no wagons. They will move in the following order, viz:

1. First Alabama Cavalry, Col. George E. Spencer commanding.
2. First Brigade Infantry, Lieut. Col. R. Martin commanding.
3. One section First Illinois Artillery.
4. Second Brigade Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Van Sellar commanding.

Col. George E. Spencer will report at these headquarters at 6.30 a. m. to-morrow for instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

JAS. DAVIDSON,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In the Field, Ga., October 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. REILLY,
Comdg. Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that your command be in readiness to move promptly at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, will take the advance.

You will please have the supply train of your division in advance of the rear brigade, and one regiment, as rear guard to the corps trains, in rear of all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. COX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

The command will not move until orders to that effect are given.

THEO. COX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 14, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS, *Nashville:*

I have directed copies of the following communications* of General Grant to General Sherman to be delivered to you, that you may understand General Grant's views while the communication between you and General Sherman is interrupted. Please keep the Department fully and frequently advised of what transpires, so that we can notify General Grant of the aspect of things.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 14, 1864—8 a. m.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

From the best information I am able to obtain the following is the present situation of affairs in this department:

Forrest, with his forces, occupies the south bank of the Tennessee River, from near Tuscumbia to Eastport, and General Granger reports a force of 500 or 600 patrolling the river between Guntersville and Whitesburg. Generals Granger and Croxton are guarding the north side of the Tennessee River. Bridgeport and all important points between there and Chattanooga are strongly held, and scouts are kept out continually to observe the enemy and report his movements. All information from them so far shows that the main body of the enemy has moved toward Resaca and Dalton. It was reported yesterday that Dalton was captured, and the troops at Tunnel Hill and Ringgold withdrawn to Chattanooga. I have directed a force to move out in that direction and ascertain definitely the situation of affairs. Major-General Schofield, who had been to Knoxville and cut off from General Sherman on his return, was directed by me to assume command of Chattanooga and make every preparation for its defense, thus enabling me to superintend the reorganization of the troops in General Rousseau's district, which I find in considerable confusion. As soon as I can complete the reorganization of Rousseau's command I shall proceed to Chattanooga, unless the Department prefers that I should remain here.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

(Copy to General Grant.)

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* Probably October 11, 11 a. m., and 11.30 p. m., p. 202, and October 12, 1 p. m., p. 222.

WASHINGTON, *October 14, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

General Grant suggests the abandonment of the railroad from Columbia to Decatur and thence to Stevenson, in order to give you more force against Hood.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *October 14, 1864—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 15th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

I have already ordered all the troops that have been operating against Forrest to Chattanooga, except Croxton's brigade of cavalry, which has been left to guard the river from Decatur to Eastport. The enemy's (Forrest's) pickets are on the south bank of the river, and if Croxton and Granger were withdrawn I am satisfied he would push across the river and operate against our direct line of communication, with no adequate force to successfully oppose him.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to Major-General Halleck.)

MURFREESBOROUGH, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

We arrived here this evening on special train, having made a careful inspection to this point. All block-houses between here and Nashville are double-cased and in excellent condition. The one at Stewart's Creek is half done and well done. The One hundred and fifteenth Ohio deserve great credit for their work. We leave in the morning.

Respectfully,

WM. E. MERRILL,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

NASHVILLE, *October 14, 1864.*

Captain BRIGHT,
Commissary of Subsistence, Chattanooga:

The major-general commanding desires you to report at once in round numbers the number of rations of each kind you have in store in Chattanooga, and the number of days they will last.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 14, 1864.*

Capt. R. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

On hand in department here 3,000,000 rations of meat, 120 days' supply; 3,500,000 breadstuffs, 140 days' supply; 3,500,000 rations coffee, 140 days' supply; 7,000,000 rations sugar, 300 days' supply; 500,000 rations each beans and rice, each 200 days' supply; 5,000,000 each candles, soap, and salt, each 250 days' supply; 1,000,000 rations

whisky, and small quantity vegetables. The day's supply is computed for the force now here, including General Steedman's force to arrive, as also all employés and persons drawing rations, numbering in all 25,000 persons daily, which are the figures given by General Schofield.

M. H. BRIGHT,
Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 14, 1864.*

Captain RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am here with my whole force—whole division.

J. D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 14, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I went to Dalton yesterday, but could get no farther, and found the enemy advancing on that place. I returned to Cleveland, bringing the trains and public property. General Thomas then ordered me to concentrate at Chattanooga the troops of Cleveland, Ringgold, and intermediate posts, and take command here. I am now acting under his orders. It is reported that Dalton was captured yesterday, but I doubt the truth of the report. The enemy does not appear to be advancing on this place. I will push out to-morrow and try to develop his strength and movements. There are now troops enough here to make the place secure, and more are expected to-night. I forward dispatches from General Grant.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Cleveland or Chattanooga:

From reports received this a. m. it seems that the statements of the movements of Hood's army were not very reliable, and I think if you are not fully satisfied that the enemy is advancing that you had better reoccupy Cleveland and those points from which the troops have been ordered to be withdrawn. Can you not ascertain the real state of affairs and let me know how matters actually stand?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, *October 14, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I am anxiously awaiting an authentic report of the movements and strength of the enemy, and his probable intention. Please inform me at the earliest moment what news you have been able to obtain through your scouts; and have all your scouts actively engaged in watching for new developments, and report to me as soon as you hear from them.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 14, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have arrived here with the troops and property from Cleveland. The troops from Tunnel Hill and Ringgold have come in. They left their posts early this morning without knowing anything definite about the enemy. I do not think it certain that Dalton is captured. I will push out a force in the morning and try to learn the facts.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of 5.30 p. m. is received. I did not reach here until afternoon to-day, and have no reliable news yet. Scouts went this morning from this place as far as Crawfish Spring and Gordon's Mills, and found no enemy. Those from Whiteside's found no enemy twenty miles south from that place. Other scouts are expected this evening. I will inform you as soon as they come. I propose to send the troops back to Ringgold in the morning, or as far back as they can go. When General Steedman arrives with his troops I think I had better take Morgan's and Wagner's divisions and move against the enemy. Please inform me if you approve.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 14, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Dispatch of 2 a. m. [?] received. Your intended action in taking Morgan's and Wagner's divisions against the enemy, after Steedman's troops reach you, is approved. I some days since directed two regiments of cavalry, Sixth Indiana and Ninth Ohio, belonging to your army, to proceed to Chattanooga road, and also a full battery, fresh from this place, under Captain Aleshire, accompanied by 300 men of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. These troops should by this time have nearly reached their destination, and when they arrive you can add the battery and the cavalry force referred to to Generals Morgan's and Wagner's division of infantry in making your movements against the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 14, 1864—10.15 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

Your dispatch of 6 p. m. is received, and is quite satisfactory. Your intention to push out a force in the morning to ascertain the state of affairs is approved. Please caution all officers to be certain to get reliable information before they make any reports.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

Please report whether your scouts have been able to learn anything of the movements of the enemy on the south side of the river. I wish the country well scouted, and every movement discovered and reported at once.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Nothing definite from Gadsden or Blountsville. Scouts from Gadsden and Blountsville not yet returned. Additional scouts sent to Blountsville yesterday from up the river. Can learn nothing of movements of Forrest except the supposition of officers returned from Florence that he had gone to Memphis. Gun-boats arrive daily and report the usual force along the river above, some 500 or 600. Received a communication from Roddey yesterday, dated 11th, from Tuscumbia. Cavalry force at the post too small to venture beyond seven or eight miles west and Summerville to the east. Scouts out daily, but learn nothing.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 14, 1864—10.15 p. m.*
(Sent 9 a. m. 15th.)

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

If the Fifty-second Kentucky Regiment Mounted Infantry is at Athens or at Huntsville, or in that vicinity, let them turn over their horses to Colonel Johnson's regiment Indiana cavalry. The Fifty-second and Forty-ninth Regiments Kentucky, which I understand are mounted, can both turn over their horses to the Eleventh and Thirteenth Regiments Indiana Cavalry, as far as they will supply them, and you can then send the remaining portion of the Indiana regiments to General Johnson to be remounted. Acknowledge receipt, reporting what you can do toward mounting above-named regiments.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following dispatch has just been received from Colonel Thornburgh, who went up to Bridgeport day before yesterday on gun-boat:

BRIDGEPORT, *October 14, 1864.*

General GRANGER:

The Fourth Alabama Cavalry are picketing the river between Fort Deposit and Guntersville. They came recently. Rebel home guards and scouting parties are moving from Lebanon toward Guntersville. I sent a scout from Larkin's Landing, who will report to you.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

CLARKSVILLE, *October 14, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Lyon is reported marching on this place with 600 or 700 men. Am I to have more troops soon?

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 14, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM B. SIPES,
Columbia:

The major-general commanding directs that you report at once what troops, if any, have been ordered from Columbia to Chattanooga, and what block-houses on the road are manned by the dismounted men of your command.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 14, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Chattanooga:

If it is not known to a certainty that the enemy are at Dalton or in that vicinity I wish you to let the troops at Ringgold, Tunnel Hill, and other points on the road remain at their posts, unless their safety depends upon their withdrawal. You will show this dispatch to Major-General Schofield when he arrives, as he was directed by me last evening to assume command in Chattanooga. If possible ascertain definitely where the enemy is and report his movements promptly.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

As yet I have no certain information that the enemy is threatening this point in force; small parties of cavalry have been reported at several points south of here, also infantry near Dalton, said to be Hood's entire army. Cavalry scouts well out in Lookout, Chattanooga, and Chickamauga Valleys.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Dalton is said to have surrendered at 4 p. m. yesterday. Troops of Tunnel Hill have arrived at Ringgold. As yet, no other news of the enemy in force near.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CLEVELAND, *October 14, 1864.*

General WAGNER:

General Thomas orders that the force at Ringgold be drawn into Chattanooga, but should probably be kept out until the trains and troops from this place pass the junction. The last will probably start from here about noon.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 14, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I have no news from the south. The wires are down between Graysville and Ringgold. A scouting party, numbering thirty-two men, charged into La Fayette on the evening of the 12th, and were driven out by about 200 rebels. General Morgan's division has arrived here.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 14, 1864—2.40 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel HAYS:

SIR: You will halt with all the forces under your command, including the force from Tunnel Hill, at Rossville, and report by messenger for orders to these headquarters. Take a good defensible position at some point in the pass. Send us any information you may have of the movements of the enemy.

By command of Brigadier-General Wagner, commanding defenses at Chattanooga:

DAN. ROYSE,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 14, 1864—1 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Scouts sent from here yesterday report at 3 this p. m. [October 13] from near Rock Spring Church that only a few rebel cavalry have yet made their appearance in that vicinity. Cavalry sent out to-day in the same direction, with orders to report everything of interest, have not yet reported. Colonel Hays, at Ringgold, says, in answer to a dispatch to know if rebel infantry had made its appearance at Dalton, that if reports are to be relied upon the rebels have infantry near there. Reports are very contradictory in regard to rebels.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, October 14, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Colonel Hays telegraphs me that Dalton reported surrendered and that Tunnel Hill was evacuated at 3 this a. m. The troops arrived at

Ringgold at sunrise this a. m. Colonel Poteet, One hundred and fifteenth Illinois, reports at least one corps infantry and large force cavalry.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[CHATTANOOGA,] *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Athens, Ala.:

The One hundred and fifteenth Illinois Volunteers have fallen back on Ringgold. Colonel Poteet reports Dalton surrendered after four hours' fighting. All forces this side are ordered to fall back on this place as fast as menaced by heavy forces. Reports regarding the enemy very conflicting. From all I can learn I do not think he will move on this place but is using a large force to destroy the road. Please answer when you will be here.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 14, 1864.

Colonel HAYS,
Ringgold:

You will not risk the capture of your command. Keep the cavalry you have well out and use your own judgment from the information they give you when to fall back to this place.

By command, &c.:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRAYSVILLE, *October 14, 1864.*

General STEEDMAN:

Hood is in possession of Ringgold with one corps. Colonel Hays evacuated that place. I will fall back on Chattanooga immediately.

A. S. BLOOM,
Major, Commanding Post.

CHICKAMAUGA JUNCTION, *October 14, 1864.*

Maj. S. B. MOE:

Was compelled to evacuate Graysville; got my force all out safe. Rebels, with heavy force, took possession soon after I left. Am en route to Chattanooga.

A. S. BLOOM,
Major Seventh Kentucky Cavalry.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 14, 1864.*

General BURBRIDGE, *Lexington:*

The following from General George H. Thomas, Nashville, directed to you, is received:

General Halleck telegraphs that you and Schofield are ordered to send me everything that can be spared from Kentucky. I desire to know how many men you can send and when you will send them. I want all you can possibly spare. Answer.

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

LEXINGTON, *October 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD:

In compliance with your order of 11 p. m. yesterday, I have ordered the Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteers and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers to report to Major-General Thomas, at Nashville. Within ten days Adjutant-General Thomas has taken from Kentucky 6,000 colored troops. I had sent two white regiments to Nashville some two weeks since. My twelve-months' Kentucky regiments will be mustered out this fall. It is very important I should have more white troops. General Meredith telegraphs for 3,000 or 4,000 re-enforcements. He has information he thinks reliable that Forrest intends attacking his district in ten days. As the election approaches the guerrillas are much more bold and troublesome. If some new regiments from the North can be sent to me, I hope they will, as my forces are now entirely inadequate.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Cleveland, Tenn.:

General Meredith again telegraphs that Forrest is moving in the direction of Mayfield. I have called upon General Hooker to see if he can send any troops to Paducah.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *October 14, 1864.*

Colonel CAPRON,
Nicholasville, Ky.:

Telegraph any information you may get of rebels here at once. Orders have been sent to Camp Nelson. Keep your men well in hand.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 14, 1864.*

Col. HORACE CAPRON,
Commanding Cavalry, Nicholasville, Ky.:

COLONEL: I have just received a telegram from Major-General Schofield, directing me to order all the cavalry to Nashville to report to

Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, and to let the artillery horses remain at Camp Nelson until the present emergency is past. I judge from the tenor of his dispatch that it is very important to get the troops to Nashville as fast as possible. I shall, therefore, have orders issued to you directing you to proceed with your command to that point, with the arms now in their hands unless the cavalry arms arrive to-morrow. Should the Fifth Indiana not return by the time you are ready to march you must go without it and let it follow as soon as possible. It will probably be best that the men coming here for horses should return to Nicholasville and march with the balance of the command; that I will determine when I see them. Please get your troops in readiness with all possible dispatch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. SCHOFIELD,
Lieut. Col., Chief of Arty. and Ord., Department of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., October 14, 1864.

Col. HORACE CAPRON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Nicholasville, Ky.:

COLONEL: By direction of the commanding general, you will immediately proceed with your command by the most expeditious and direct route to Nashville and report to Major-General Thomas for duty.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. GOULD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Nelson, Ky., October 14, 1864.

Colonel CAPRON,
Comdg. Brigade of Cavalry, Nicholasville, Ky.:

COLONEL: Information has been received that this post is in danger of an attack by guerrillas, who are at Shakertown and other places near camp. Please send here without delay what men you can spare, as we have only a very small force (about 100 armed men) for the protection of a vast amount of Goverment property.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.
C. M. HOLT,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.
(The general being absent.)

LEXINGTON, *October 14, 1864.*

Col. T. D. SEDGEWICK,
Camp Nelson, Ky.:

Hold all your available men in readiness to repel any attack. Keep scouting parties, under picked officers, out a few miles on the different approaches to camp. Cannot send you any more cavalry.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 14, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON,
Lexington, Ky.:

The following dispatch just received from Hopkinsville:

General Lyon captured Eddyville yesterday and is marching in direction of Princeton. Send us more troops if possible.

C. MAXWELL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

No other troops can be spared from the other parts of the district. Concentrate the Forty-eighth Kentucky and let it take the offensive at once.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *October 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. S. MEREDITH,
Columbus, Ky.:

Your dispatch received. I have again urged on the department commander the necessity of obtaining more troops for your district. Will get you re-enforcements if possible.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General HOOKER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Can you send any regiments from Indiana or Illinois to General Meredith, at Paducah? He telegraphs that Forrest is moving on Mayfield. I cannot send him a regiment. Answer.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

General Hooker is now at Chicago, Ill. I have forwarded your dispatch to him.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 14, 1864.

[Capt. SAMUEL L. WOODWARD:]

CAPTAIN: I have ordered fifty men to patrol to-morrow via Raleigh to Somerville. They take two days' rations. They will start early to-morrow morning. I notify you that you may consider it in details. I suspect Chalmers, or a part of his force, is out that way and therefore send fifty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 92. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, October 15, 1864.*

The movement to-morrow will be on La Fayette, the primary object being to secure possession of Ship's Gap.

I. General Howard will move rapidly on Villanow and Ship's Gap, secure the summit, and mass to the right.

II. General Stanley will follow and mass to the left of the gap.

III. General Cox will halt for orders at Villanow, guarding roads north and south.

IV. General Garrard's cavalry will come through Snake Creek Gap and guard the trains. General Elliott will dispatch Colonel Watkins' cavalry and scouts to open communication with Chattanooga, to let them know that this army is in pursuit of Hood and to inform me of the state of facts along the road and at Chattanooga.

V. The ordnance and ambulance trains will pass with the troops, as also herds of cattle, but supply trains will follow in the order of the troops, viz, those of the Army of the Tennessee first, those of the Cumberland second, and those of the Ohio last.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

RESACA, *October 15, 1864—3.30 a. m.*
(Received 4.30 a. m.)

General STANLEY:

Make the park on the Rome road whenever you can move, either on Dalton or across the mountain (with infantry)—a park where you can assemble your main force. Put a brigade on the top of the hill early, and after guarding the flanks let them skirmish down into the valley. Get a good lookout. As soon as the enemy discovers a force above him he will let go the gap.

SHERMAN,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 15, 1864. (Received 8.30 a. m.)

General STANLEY:

Please send an officer to direct your troops south of the bridge to use the pontoon bridge and leave the new bridge to the Army of the Tennessee, that I have ordered to approach around the left of your

men. At 3 o'clock last night a brigade found the enemy still in Snake Creek Gap. Still it may be if they have seen our force they are off. If the enemy leaves us Snake Creek Gap it will not be necessary for you to pass the hill, but let us make it certain. Leave orders for your wagons to park in a convenient place, your ammunition where it can come forward on notice; move as quiet as possible for the Rome road, around by the head of Camp Creek, and let Davis close on you.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SHERMAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
October 15, 1864—12 m.

[General STANLEY:]

GENERAL: I got through all right. The rebs still occupy Snake Creek Gap. General Sherman wishes you to push on toward Villanow—not work down this way along the back of the mountain. Keep troops crossing toward Villanow, both Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, closing down toward the west end of the gap, which is about two miles from Villanow. On the map of the campaign a road is laid down from Tilton to Villanow in the very direction in which General Sherman wishes the movement made.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I have written at the dictation of General Sherman.

W. H. S.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Resaca, Ga., October 15, 1864—6 a. m.

Order of March for the Fourth Army Corps for to-day, October 15:

The corps will march at 7 a. m. General Whitaker's division will lead; General Wood's division will follow. One battery of rifled guns will occupy and move in the rear of the leading brigade of General Whitaker's division. Five ammunition wagons and five ambulances will follow each division. To-day the Artillery Brigade will follow immediately after the corps, without wagons; then will follow all headquarters trains—corps headquarters train first, then the trains of divisions in the order of march, then Artillery Brigade headquarters. The hospital train will follow headquarters trains of the corps.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Three miles north of Resaca, Ga., on Tilton Road,
October 15, 1864—12.30 a. m.

Major-General DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: In accordance with orders just received from Major-General Sherman, this army will move at 7 o'clock this morning, and will endeavor to "cross over the hills about two miles north of Snake Creek

Gap." You will, therefore, march your corps to this point so as to move from here at the hour indicated. All trains will remain parked near Resaca, ready to follow by way of Dalton or Snake Creek Gap.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Resaca, Ga., October 15, 1864—1 p. m.

Major-General DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Have additional ammunition issued to your men, so that they may have sixty rounds per man, and make immediate preparations to move without a wagon or an ambulance. The troops will march as soon as possible.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Snake Creek Gap, October 15, 1864.

[General DAVIS,
Fourteenth Corps:]

GENERAL: Come down in the valley in the morning in time to let your men make coffee. We will march at daylight. Send back word for your trains and artillery to come through this gap. Order of march will be given in morning.

By order of General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, *South of Resaca, Ga., October 15, 1864—2.45 a. m.*

In accordance with the following orders just received from Major-General Stanley, this corps will march at 6 a. m.:

In accordance with orders just received from Major-General Sherman, this army will move at 7 o'clock this morning, and will endeavor to "cross over the hills about two miles north of Snake Creek Gap." You will, therefore, march your corps to this point so as to move from here at the hour indicated.

All trains will remain parked near Resaca ready to follow by way of Dalton or Snake Creek Gap.

General Baird will move his division in advance, followed by his ambulance, ammunition, and headquarters trains, crossing the river and following the Tilton road.

General Carlin will move in rear of the trains of General Baird, followed by the same trains for his division.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis:

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS, *Atlanta, Ga., October 15, 1864.*

Surg. H. E. Goodman, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with orders, is hereby announced as medical director of the corps. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS, *Atlanta, Ga., October 15, 1864.*

An expedition for the purpose of collecting forage will be sent out from this city to-morrow. The train will consist of 400 wagons, with a guard of three brigades of infantry and two batteries of artillery. Captain Whittelsey, acting chief quartermaster, will collect together to form this train all wagons now in the city which do not belong to the Twentieth Corps that can be spared, making up the balance of the train from the transportation of the Twentieth Corps. If possible to make up the number without using the wagons that have just returned, he will do so, but in any event the train will number 400 wagons. The expedition will be under the command of Colonel Robinson, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers, whose brigade will accompany the expedition. Brigadier-General Geary, commanding Second Division, and Colonel Dustin, commanding Third Division, will each detail one brigade as guards and instruct the commanding officer to report this afternoon to Colonel Robinson for instructions. Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, will detail two four-gun batteries to accompany the expedition and instruct the senior officer to report to Colonel Robinson. The train will be made up on the Decatur road, and be in readiness to start at 6 a. m.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RESACA, *October 15, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

General W. T. SHERMAN:

GENERAL: The operator reports Garrard's division having left Adairsville one hour since. General Raum reports a ford five miles above. Will Garrard march for Buzzard Roost as ordered, or do you wish to change the destination of his division? He will reach here in four to five hours.

Respectfully,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Snake Creek Gap, October 15, 1864—12 m.

General ELLIOTT:

The enemy holds this gap, but I see no evidence of a large force. Howard is now skirmishing and Stanley is crossing the mountain. I expect to get to Villanow by night. I would rather have Garrard come

into Resaca, and as soon as I hear of Colonel Watkins I can better know what directions to give to Garrard. I will send orders for him either from here or after I know we have the gap.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

RESACA, *October 15, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

I spoke to General Elliott this evening in relation to the conversation I had with General Sherman concerning a change in the disposition of the fragments of my command, now near this place and Cartersville. The general informs me that these men were placed there in accordance with instructions from General Thomas, and he would not feel authorized to move them without General Sherman's orders. The whole division train is at Cartersville, where my headquarters are ordered to be, and my records, and only 175 men of mine I think entirely too meager a force to take care of it in the event of anything that would compel the force to evacuate. In addition, I feel most anxious to get all my division as nearly together as may be consistent with the good of the service.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Cavalry Division.

If any order is made General Elliott will probably be at Resaca. I leave for Cartersville in the morning.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Resaca, Ga., October 15, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

On account of the scarcity of forage in the vicinity of Cartersville, as represented by General McCook, I recommend that the headquarters of his division and detachments, now at Cartersville, be ordered to Calhoun or Resaca.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Cavalry, Dept. of the Cumberland.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Snake Creek Gap, October 16, 1861.

Approved; and General McCook may move his detachment from Cartersville to Resaca.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Tunnel Hill, October 15, 1864—12.30 p. m.

General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: The road from here to Chattanooga is uninjured. The tunnel is safe. The whole rebel force have gone to Villanow and La

Fayette. Cleveland is evacuated. There are 15,000 troops in Chattanooga. General Schofield was commanding last night. All our forces between here and Chattanooga have gone to the latter place. I shall proceed from here to Nickajack Gap, having already sent a scout there.

Respectfully,

L. D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—One hundred and eighty-seven wagons and five batteries took the left-hand road at La Fayette to Falling Water (Whiteside's) and Bridgeport. Will endeavor to destroy bridge at Whiteside's, and then make through Alabama to Atlanta. The rebels are living on parched corn. This information is obtained from James G. Brown, General Thomas' chief of scouts, who was with them, dressed in rebel clothing.

L. D. W.

(Same to Major-General Stanley.)

RESACA, GA., *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: Hood's army left Villanow at daylight this morning in the direction of La Fayette. He has very little cavalry but plenty of artillery. He has some cavalry on Rocky Face Mountain. There are no troops between Nickajack Gap and Villanow. Inclosed I send a copy of the dispatch I sent General Schofield. I left in Nickajack Gap 100 men and the remainder of my command at Dalton. I will await further orders at this place. As I am familiar with the country around La Fayette and Summerville I can perhaps be of service to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Near Tunnel Hill, October 15, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Chattanooga:

GENERAL: I met your scouts here with dispatches for General Sherman. I sent one of them on to the general with the dispatches and send the other with this communication to you. Resaca is safe, and the railroad uninjured beyond there. General Sherman was at Resaca this morning, moving in the direction of Snake Creek Gap. The road is entirely destroyed between Resaca and Tunnel Hill.

L. D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Resaca, October 15, 1864.

General K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: I send the inclosed order* from General Sherman. A guide will be sent to join you at McClure's Ford. Five miles above

*Not found.

there is another ford (Field's Mill), which will expedite your crossing. The guide will show you the fords of the Connesauga. Your artillery and wagons should be sent to cross on bridge at this place and join you at Tilton.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

RESACA, *October 15, 1864.*

General K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: Since I sent you General Sherman's order with directions as to crossing the Coosawattee and Connesauga, General S. says:

I would rather have Garrard come into Resaca, and as soon as I hear of Colonel Watkins I can better know what direction to give to Garrard.

You had better gather some forage if you can, for there is none here, and, as the bridge is crowded and not the best, ford the Coosawattee at McClure's and Field's, and the Connesauga at Fite's Ford, camping above Resaca on the Tilton road.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Resaca, October 15, 1864.

General K. GARRARD:

GENERAL: Your communication three miles from this place received. Orders and counter-orders have been sent you, which seem to have missed you. Remain where you are if orders are not sent you during the night. You may have time to-morrow to get some forage near the Oostenaula; none here. Armies of the Tennessee and Ohio gone to Snake Creek Gap, that of Cumberland on mountain; wagon trains here; rebels, don't know where.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

RESACA, GA., *October 15, 1864.*

General K. GARRARD:

I send Mr. Haws as a guide, who knows all the roads north of the Coosawattee River. He reports about 500 of the enemy on Holly Creek.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 138. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Snake Creek Gap, October 15, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 92, Military Division of the Mississippi, this army will move forward toward La Fayette to-morrow, in the following order:

The Fifteenth Corps, Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus, will have the advance, and move forward at 7 a. m.

Brigadier-General Ransom, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will follow the Fifteenth Corps, moving at 8 a. m.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Ga., October 15, 1864.*

I. The command will march in fighting trim in the following order: Second Division with Battery F, Second Missouri, and Battery H, First Missouri; First Division with Fourth Ohio Battery and First Iowa Battery; each division followed by ten ordnance wagons and ambulances. The remainder of ordnance train will fall in rear; also headquarters trains guarded by small rear guards. General Woods will detail one regiment to guard the ferry roads and other avenues to this place until relieved.

By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROME, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I sent two brigades, one section of artillery, and one regiment of cavalry toward Summerville as directed. Struck the enemy three miles above there, where they showed artillery and strong line. Captured General Allen's inspector-general, who says there are three brigades of cavalry at the bridge and Wheeler's command near Dirt Town. Citizens report Hood is now coming back and that there is infantry near Summerville. Will advise you further.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

ROME, GA., *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

All back safe. Drove Allen's division to Dirt Town and developed five brigades of cavalry guarding a train that is passing north through Dirt Town gap. No infantry could be seen or heard of. The impression among the prisoners is that the army is going to Tennessee. Our cavalry went twelve miles, leaving the infantry at Kinney's Creek, eight miles from here. Heard cannonading in direction of Snake Creek Gap. Wheeler was at Dirt Town this morning.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 15, 1864.

Maj. EDWARD S. JOHNSON,
Commading Post of Rome, Ga.:

MAJOR: The general commanding directs me to say that, on account of the weakness of the garrison at the present time, you will assemble the convalescents under arms, and with music march them through

the town in such a manner as to impress citizens with the belief that our garrison has not been weakened to any considerable extent. You will also hold them in readiness during the day for any emergency that may arise.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Resaca, October 15, 1864—2.25 a. m.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

COLONEL: I am directed by General Ransom to say, in answer to your communication to-day, that the reconnaissance has not returned, but there is sharp firing in their direction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH CORPS,
Resaca, Ga., October 15, 1864—3.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I send you reports of Colonel Sheldon, just received at these headquarters. General Sherman has been advised as ordered. About 2 a. m. sharp firing was distinctly heard at these headquarters in the direction of the gap; it ceased about 3 a. m. I placed my command under arms, but have since sent them orders to rest. The ambulance and ordnance trains and cattle of First and Fourth Divisions have just arrived. You are advised by General Leggett's note, written at 10 p. m. last night, of his position and condition. Colonel Joel, chief quartermaster of corps, with supply train and regimental wagons, went into camp at Adairsville last evening. The regimental wagons were ordered forward at midnight and the supply train at daylight this morning. Your orders, and those of Military Division of the Mississippi, have been sent to General Leggett, but I think Osterhaus will detain him, so that my command will be without artillery in the movement proposed to commence at 7 a. m.

Respectfully,

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Near Snake Creek Gap, October 14, 1864.

GENERAL: I pushed forward as directed, but found none of our cavalry. Ran on the enemy's vedettes near Dalton and Rome road. Drove them out of the first line of works, and am now pushing for the gap and second line. Have not yet found a skirmish line, but think there is one, as the signs in the works indicated a strong reserve.

Very respectfully,

C. S. SHELDON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Near Snake Creek Gap, October 14, 1864.

GENERAL: I am now withdrawing my force. I drove the enemy's cavalry without meeting a skirmish line until I struck a new line of earth-works erected at this side of the field. My men received a fire from about 300. I think the force is a rear guard of cavalry, as signs of horse-feed were very abundant. The object of the reconnaissance being accomplished, I relieved my skirmish line, and bring off my wounded.

Respectfully,

C. S. SHELDON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CALHOUN, GA., *October 15, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Have come ten miles this morning from the camp where the trains stopped us last night. Am pushing forward, though somewhat delayed by portions of trains we find in the road, and which we have to get rid of. I am impatient at not being nearer up, but am hurrying as much as possible.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Army of the Ohio.

RESACA, GA., *October 15, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

SIR: The head of my column is now nearly at the bridge. As it has been somewhat broken by wagon trains, I purpose halting in the river flat before crossing, and will let the men bivouac there till I hear from you. It will, of course, take some time, perhaps two hours, for the rear to come up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Army of the Ohio.

NASHVILLE, *October 15, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 4.30 p. m. 16th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

All the information I have received from the front to-day is that given by a telegraph operator, who came into Ringgold this morning, having, as he says, secreted himself after Dalton had been taken by the enemy, and escaped this morning after the enemy withdrew, which he did at 6 a. m., going west through Nickajack Gap. Sherman's advance was at Tilton last night and crossed the mountain this morning, going west in pursuit of Hood. Granger has had the country south and east of Decatur well scouted, and reports that there are no indica-

tions of any movement of the enemy against Decatur. General Croxton, at Rogersville, also telegraphs all quiet in his front, and his scouts have been unable to discover any movements south of the Tennessee on any portion of the line he holds.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to Lieutenant-General Grant.)

CHATTANOOGA, *October 15, 1864—12 midnight.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have information that the enemy (a corps of infantry and Wheeler's cavalry) moved west from Dalton yesterday. The railroad is destroyed to near Tunnel Hill. Colonel Wright will start parties to repair it in the morning. I am disposing the troops to protect the road from this place to Bridgeport, and reopen the way to Resaca.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

Colonel Hays will forward this dispatch from Ringgold by messenger.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Nothing new this morning from the enemy. I have sent out a train with the Ringgold and Tunnel Hill garrisons, with orders to go back to their posts if practicable. Have not heard from them yet. Scouts heard artillery in the direction of Dalton about 11 a. m. yesterday. I hope our troops still hold the place. I will have Wagner's division ready to move down as soon as I hear from the advance force already sent.

SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The troops reached Ringgold at 1 p. m. and found no enemy. The track and telegraph all right at that place. Citizens report a rebel force at Tunnel Hill, and track broken about that place; no particulars known. Wagner's division is now starting for Ringgold and Morgan's will go to-morrow. General Steedman informs me that the Ninth Ohio Cavalry is detained at Stevenson. I have not heard from the Sixth Indiana or the battery. I need cavalry very much.

SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

My information leads me to believe that the enemy, after destroying the railroad between Resaca and Tunnel Hill, has moved westward, probably with the purpose of striking the road between this point and Bridgeport. Colonel Hays telegraphs from Ringgold that a portion of

Hood's army passed through Nickajack Gap, going west, night before last. I think it would be well to re-enforce Bridgeport from the north, if practicable. I am trying to get more reliable information before moving Morgan toward Dalton.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have reliable information from Dalton. It was captured by a corps of Hood's army, which passed through Nickajack Gap, going westward, yesterday. There appears to be no enemy on the road now. Ought I not to cover the road between this point and Bridgeport, instead of moving toward Resaca? Please advise me.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 15, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Chattanooga:

I have received information that the enemy left Dalton this a. m., going west, and that General Sherman's advance was at Tilton last night, and went across the mountains this morning after Hood. I wish you to communicate with General Sherman by means of scouts, if possible, and at the same time endeavor to ascertain the strength of the enemy and what his intentions are. I have directed General Granger to keep the Tennessee River well watched, with scouts well out to the front, in order that he may discover any movements of the enemy in the direction of Decatur and Florence.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of 7.30 p. m. is received. I sent messengers to General Sherman last night and this morning. I think they have got through. I will send again to-night. Your information agrees with mine, except that the enemy left Dalton yesterday instead of this a. m. Unless you direct otherwise I will send a brigade to Bridgeport to-night, and hold a division there until I get further information. I have directed Colonel Wright to repair the railroad as rapidly as possible, and propose to send a brigade of Wagner's division, which is now at Ringgold, to open the way. I have sent scouts far up Chattanooga and Lookout Valleys to get information of Hood's movements.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 15, 1864.*

Colonel JORDAN,
Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Whiteside's:

There is reason to believe that the enemy who has been operating between Resaca and Dalton is now aiming to strike the railroad between Chattanooga and Bridgeport. Be very vigilant in scouting all the avenues of approach, and gain early information of the enemy's advance.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 15, 1864.*

Colonel JORDAN,
Whiteside's:

If your scouts sent out to-day have not returned, send others with orders to scout well up Lookout Valley and ascertain what course Hood has taken. He moved west from Dalton yesterday morning. I want to know as early as possible if he is coming toward the railroad between this point and Bridgeport.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 15, 1864.*

Col. W. H. HAYS,
Ringgold, Ga.:

Ascertain and inform me as soon as possible the condition of affairs at Dalton, and what force of the enemy is in that vicinity; also, if possible, what portion of Hood's army passed through Nickajack Gap night before last. General Wagner's division will join you to-night.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

RINGGOLD, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Chattanooga:

There is no enemy near Dalton. The tunnel is said to be uninjured. Road torn up from Resaca to Tunnel Hill; road safe to Tunnel Hill. Hear of no enemy near. Lee's and Stewart's corps passed through Nickajack Gap, and the opinion of Brown, General Thomas' scout, who says he was with the enemy one day, is that they will endeavor to strike Whiteside's or Bridgeport.

W. H. HAYS,
Colonel, Commanding.

RINGGOLD, *October 15, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BASCOM:

I have reliable information that the railroad and bridges to Tunnel Hill are uninjured. Colonel Poteet, of the One hundred and fifteenth Illinois, has gone forward to occupy the block-houses on this side of Tunnel Hill. There is no enemy near here to-day. I have reliable in-

formation that the railroad is destroyed from Resaca to within half a mile of Tunnel Hill. A part of General Hood's army passed through Nickajack Gap night before last, moving in a western direction.

W. H. HAYS,
Colonel Tenth Kentucky.

JUNCTION, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

Information here is that there is no enemy south of here to Dalton on road; they are reported to have gone west through Nickajack Gap. Shall I go on to Ringgold, or farther? General Sprague has telegraphed you the information there is here.

WAGNER,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

RINGGOLD, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

From the best information I can get there is no enemy on the road, but went west from Dalton yesterday. The garrison at Resaca has not been surrendered. Says the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps turned to the west near Tilton.

WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 15, 1864—11 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Chickamauga Junction:

Unless you receive further orders before daylight in the morning, return at that time with the brigade now with you and move on to Bridgeport. Report to me as you pass this place. General Sprague will remain with his brigade at Ringgold.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHICKAMAUGA JUNCTION, *October 15, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

The operator formerly at Dalton is now at Ringgold. He escaped from the enemy and was at Dalton this a. m. He says Hood passed westward through Nickajack Gap yesterday noon, headquarters at Dalton; that Stanley's corps left Tilton yesterday in pursuit of the enemy. Road totally destroyed south of Tunnel Hill, but no enemy there now.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SPRAGUE,
Chickamauga Junction:

All right. Move on to Ringgold.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 15, 1864—9 a. m.*

Brigadier-General BRADLEY,
Bridgeport, Ala.:

General Schofield has ordered General Steedman to relieve your command. As soon as relieved you will repair to this point.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

Have all the troops of your command reached Chattanooga? If not, when do you expect them to be there? If there is any trouble please report to me, and I will have it removed as soon as possible, so that they will go through.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

My troops will all be here by 4 o'clock this p. m. A part are now at Whiteside's, but will be here soon. When they arrive I intend to take the troops here and find the enemy if in this vicinity.

Respectfully,

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 15, 1864.

Colonel JORDAN,
Whiteside's:

It is reported that the enemy is passing west through Dug Gap. You will ascertain at once the truth of this report. Their reported line of march would take them through Stevens' Gap and Deer Head Cove.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 15, 1864.

Colonel JORDAN:

The general commanding directs that you send at once two companies of your command as far as Deer Head Cove to scout thoroughly in that vicinity, unless they encounter the enemy in force this side of them. They will report frequently by telegraph to these headquarters. They will keep a lookout for the enemy from direction of La Fayette. Enemy reported moving west from Dalton.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., *October 15, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I think I shall be attacked in the morning. I can hold the fort, but do not like to abandon the large amount of Government stores in the city. Can you not send me 200 men by morning?

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 15, 1864.*

Col. A. A. SMITH, *Clarksville:*

We will send you additional force as soon as it can be done. In the mean time General Thomas wishes you to resist all attacks of the enemy and do all you can to defend your post.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Nashville, Tenn., October 15, 1864.

Major-General WILSON:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday making inquiry as to the condition of the cavalry of this military division. In reply I have to say that upon my arrival here on the 25th of August last, I found the records of the office in a very imperfect condition, and that owing to the repeated interruptions to the communications with the army since that time I have been unable to procure any recent reports as to the strength or condition of the larger part of the cavalry forces. All that is shown by the records of this office as to the number, condition, and stations of the cavalry is exhibited in the report which I am informed my adjutant-general has already furnished you. Whatever I may add to this will be conjectural and probably not very accurate or reliable. I believe that there are with Major-General Sherman about 10,000 cavalry efficiently mounted and armed; there are probably nearly the same number dismounted and imperfectly armed, on the line of the railroad below Chattanooga and in that vicinity. There are some 6,000 dismounted cavalry on the railroads in the State of Tennessee. Arrangements are being made to mount and arm these at once. In reply to your question as to how the cavalry commands are mounted and armed, I have to say that they are all mounted on horses more or less serviceable, and are variously armed. I believe that there is a deplorable lack of uniformity in the arms of the different brigades and divisions; but upon this I cannot speak certainly, as there were no reports of arms on file in this office, and though I have made repeated applications for them I have never yet been able to procure them, except from the cavalry of West Tennessee, a copy of the last report from which command has, I am informed, been furnished you. As to the number of horses required to make the available force efficient, they are being supplied at Louisville at the rate of 500 per week, and some are being received at this place by way of Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, but not in any considerable numbers. I have assurances from the Cavalry Bureau that every effort shall be made to increase the number furnished per week, at once, and as largely as possible, perhaps to the number of 1,500 per week.

The established remount camps are at this place, at Louisville, and Nicholasville, Ky., this last for the Army of the Ohio. It has been my purpose to remount most of the cavalry at Louisville, sending complete organizations to that place to be mounted and equipped, having them return, marching to the army, so as efficiently to control the country along the line of our railroads, and at the same time to have advantage of the forage grown along the line of march and, to the extent to which it is used, prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. Maj. W. P. Chambliss is special inspector of cavalry for the Military Division of the Mississippi. He is stationed at Louisville and at present has charge of the issue of horses there. I know of no other officer from the Cavalry Bureau upon similar duty; there is no special staff for the cavalry forces. Upon being assigned here I made application to have an officer assigned to me as assistant quartermaster, but my application was refused.

For ordnance requisitions have so far been made upon the depot at this place and the one at Louisville. This has been found but a poor dependence. I have recently urged upon the officer in charge of the depot here to provide at once 15,000 complete sets of horse equipments and arms for the cavalry. I shall make a similar recommendation to the officer in charge at Louisville. As to the number of the nominal cavalry force which can be kept in the field I can only say that in my opinion, with the system which I have proposed to adopt, once in successful operation, I can keep in the field 30,000 efficient cavalry. This includes those of the force in West Tennessee, and the estimate is based upon the supposition that horses can be constantly furnished for the remounts as they may be needed. I think that all of this force can be efficiently used, the larger part, of course, as auxiliary to the operations of the army at the front; the remainder in patrolling the railroads, scouting for guerrillas, convoying cattle to the army, and in other similar services. My opinions as to the means of improving the organizations and efficiency of the cavalry may be in part gathered from the suggestions contained here as to those things in respect to which the cavalry is deficient.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Chief of Cavalry, Mil. Div. of the Miss.

DECATUR, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Communication in relation to mounting Indiana regiments is received. It will be attended to at once and information forwarded to you as soon as received.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I have just received information, which I consider reliable, that Breckinridge will soon invade Kentucky with a formidable force of cavalry and infantry. I will do my utmost, but have so few troops left that I fear the result of an invasion.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

General Meredith again telegraphs that Forrest is moving in the direction of Mayfield. I have called upon Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker to see if he can send any troops to Paducah.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 15, 1864—4.30 p. m.*
(Received 16th.)

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington:

Your dispatches relative to troops are received. I presume those you sent to Thomas will be returned as soon as the present emergency is passed. I will telegraph him about it. You were left to consult your own judgment as to what troops you could spare from Kentucky, and should not weaken your command too much.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October 15, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

There are 1,500 cavalry at Lexington, Ky., ordered to report to you at Nashville. Had they better march or come by rail? The railroad can take about 300 horses per day.

G. W. SCHOFIELD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

NASHVILLE, *October 15, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel SCHOFIELD:

The 1,500 cavalry at Lexington, Ky., ordered to report to me for duty, should march at once by best and shortest roads from that place to Nashville, and will report to me on arrival here.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 15, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel SCHOFIELD:

Send all the cavalry that can be spared from Kentucky, Colonel Capron's brigade, and the troops of General Burbridge as well, to report to General Thomas, at Nashville.

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

Consolidated semi-monthly field return of artillery serving in the Army of the Ohio, for October 15, 1864.

Designation of battery.	Effective force.		Guns.	Caissons.	Rounds of ammunition on hand.	Horses.	Loss of horses.
	Officers.	Men.					
TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.							
Second Division:							
22d Indiana	2	106	4	4	451	44	3
1st Michigan Light Artillery (F)	2	109	4	4	800	45	5
19th Ohio *a*							
Third Division:							
15th Indiana	2	109	4	4	629	50	
23d Indiana *a*							
1st Ohio Light Artillery (D)	4	123	4	4	504	57	
Total	10	447	16	16	2,384	196	8

a Absent at Atlanta.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In the Field, Ga., October 15, 1864.

I certify that the above report is correct.

HENRY W. WELLS,
Major and Chief of Artillery and Ordnance.

LEXINGTON, *October 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

The Thirteenth Kentucky will be sent entire. The Forty-eighth Kentucky can be so disposed as to cover Hopkinsville and Russellville, but must operate actively against the rebels.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MEREDITH,
Paducah, Ky.:

Your dispatch received. I have again urged upon the department commander the necessity of obtaining more troops for your district. Will get you re-enforcements if possible.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

CHICAGO, ILL., *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington:

I have no men to spare, but if they should be wanted for the service you indicate I'll make them. My information of Forrest's movements is in conflict with that of General Meredith. Only two days ago I was informed he had been driven out of Tennessee by General Thomas' forces.

JOS. HOOKER,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., October 15, 1864.*

In obedience to Special Orders, Nos. 219 and 221, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, the undersigned assumes command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, including the combined Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg. Reports and returns will be rendered accordingly.

The corps staff will be hereafter announced.

The headquarters of the corps will be at this post till further orders.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 15, 1864—1 a. m.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

GENERAL: The inclosed telegram was received from Colonel Kappner at 12 o'clock to-night. I have been up to Fort Pickering; all is quiet. The general thinks you had better send a good scout out very early. Information received here to-night by way of Senatobia places Forrest back to Corinth. This seems reliable. I have sent a good spy to Corinth. I will go out to the lines in the morning; if anything else occurs I will let you know.

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

FORT PICKERING, *October 14, 1864.*

Major MORGAN:

Have our pickets some kind of signal rocket? The patrol reports to have seen signal and fire-ball ascend from the direction of the Hernando road outside of town and have seen it repeated several times toward the Horn Lake road. Some picket-firing has taken place.

I. G. KAPPNER.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 64. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, *Vicksburg, Miss., October 15, 1864.*

Capt. J. Warren Miller, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is announced on duty at these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHIP'S GAP, GA., *October 16, 1864—4.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.30 p. m. 17th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I got the dispatch in cipher about providing me a place to come out on salt water, but the cipher is imperfect and I cannot make out whether Savannah or Mobile be the point preferred, but I also want to know if you are willing that I should destroy Atlanta and the railroad. Hood

broke eight miles of road at Big Shanty and about fifteen from Resaca to the tunnel. The break at Big Shanty is repaired, but the other will take some time. I have now taken position where I don't care which way he moves. I think the rebels will now go back south.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Snake Creek Gap, October 16, 1864.

General WHITAKER:

The Fourth Corps will march in rear of the Fourteenth to-day. The Third Division will lead, and First Division follow; then headquarters trains, then ambulances and hospital trains, then ammunition trains. As soon as the Fourteenth passes, move out in order mentioned above.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Wood.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Snake Creek Gap, October 16, 1864.

General DAVIS:

GENERAL: Your corps will move in advance to-day. As soon as the men have got coffee march for Ship's Gap, then follow the Army of the Tennessee.

By order of General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Ship's Gap, October 16, 1864.

General DAVIS,
Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you go into camp and have your rations brought forward at once and issued.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, near Ship's Gap, Ga., October 16, 1864.

General SLOCUM:

I have been forced to come here. We carried the gap this morning, and now can move in any direction. I think Hood will return south, and as soon as I get our trains up I shall follow him. I have ordered the road to be repaired, and shall move so as to prevent his swinging in about Atlanta. I think I will leave you in Atlanta and will swing

round in the country for forage and adventure. Lookout for yourself and hold Atlanta. You have plenty of grub, and I will turn up somewhere.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 16, 1864—6.30 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Resaca:*

Can you give me any information as to the operations of our army or Hood's, and of the amount of damage done to the railroad from Resaca north?

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

RESACA, *October 16, 1864.*

General SLOCUM, *Atlanta:*

Hood went north from here to Tunnel Hill with two corps. Captured the garrisons at Tilton and Dalton, and destroyed railroad. Passed west through Buzzard Roost, while Lee held Snake Creek Gap. Lee moved west through Ship's Gap; left two brigades at Snake Creek Gap, which retreated before the deliberate preparations to dislodge them. Before General Stanley could reach their rear they crossed the mountain north along bridle paths. General Sherman is at Snake Creek Gap. Head of column near Villanow. General Schofield is at Chattanooga with 15,000 men. All goes well.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Snake Creek Gap, October 16, 1864—2 a. m.

General ELLIOTT, *Resaca:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by General Sherman to have you direct Colonel Watkins to operate on the right of this army, harassing the rear of the enemy and obtaining such information as possible, and report to General Sherman as frequently as he can, keeping up communication. This is a modification of instructions as by Special Field Orders, No. 92, date 15th of October, 1864.*

I am, general, yours, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

OCTOBER 16, 1864—3 a. m.

General ELLIOTT:

I have just received a note from General Sherman in which he says:

Tell Elliott so to dispose of Garrard's cavalry as to cover my trains and give me notice of the presence of any considerable force.

I suppose you have received same orders by the package I sent you.

Respectfully,

RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

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* See p. 285.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Resaca, Ga., October 16, 1864.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division:

The general commanding directs that you operate on the right of this army, harassing the rear of the enemy, and obtaining such information as possible, and report to General Sherman as frequently as you can, keeping up communication. This is a modification of instructions as by Special Field Orders, No. 92, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, October 15, 1864.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ABOUT TWO MILES FROM RESACA,
ON THE SNAKE CREEK GAP ROAD,
October 16, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The roads are still full of wagons, and it will be impossible for me to advance any farther to-day. I have sent a regiment to the mouth of the gap to guard the road running from Lay's Ferry to Dalton. I will move early in the morning and do the best I can for the safety of the immense trains which follow our armies. Where there is only one road I should think they extend over ten miles. There is nearly all the trains of two corps yet to move out of the town and the cattle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Resaca, Ga., October 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

The general commanding directs that you so dispose of your division as to cover the trains, protecting as far as possible the rear of the army, and give notice of the presence of any considerable force of the enemy. Colonel Watkins passed through Dalton, Buzzard Roost, and went to Tunnel Hill. He met no force or any indication of the vicinity of one, and ascertained that Hood's army had passed through Nickajack Gap.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Rome, Ga., October 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK,
Commanding Third Cavalry Division:

You will, with your division, occupy such a position, say Dallas, Burnt Hickory, or in that vicinity, as will protect the railroad from the Eto-

wah to the Chattahoochee, communicating frequently by telegraph when practicable from time to time the state of affairs. The armies march from Resaca to-night and to-morrow.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
October 16, 1864—11.30 a. m.

General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: Our skirmishers have encountered a skirmish line of the enemy on the summit of Taylor's Ridge. General Osterhaus is feeling around to turn the enemy's left. One of our negro soldiers, escaped prisoner, reports two corps at La Fayette. My impression is that two corps passed over this road and that one went down the valley toward Villanow. The negro came over the ridge beyond the enemy's left. I do not think there is a large force on the ridge, probably a rear guard.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR VILLANOW, GA., *October 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

My signal officer reports the smoke and fires, apparently of a large force, from five to eight miles to the southwest of Ship's Gap.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Villanow, Ga., October 16, 1864.

Soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee:

We are accustomed to call our profession an honorable one, and are under every conceivable obligation to our country and ourselves to establish and maintain a reputation above reproach. I therefore call upon you to frown indignantly upon every mean action. To-day soldiers of our army entered houses and opened trunks, drawers, and boxes, utterly destroying everything they could lay their hands on. They took from women and children the last morsel of food. In some cases these things were done under the eyes of commissioned officers and in a manner as if it were a frolic. Such practices are simply dishonorable; they sully the purity of the noble cause for which we fight. I appeal to the good sense of this army to put a stop to actions which are either thoughtless or criminal, and must lower us in the estimation of all honorable men and have a tendency to undermine our Government. Pillaging is a crime prohibited by every law. Where military necessity requires it, supplies must be taken properly, in accordance with regulations and orders. Where a different custom prevails, divis-

ion, brigade, regimental, and company commanders must correct it. They cannot do too much to maintain strict discipline and thereby ennoble the character of their respective commands.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Ship's Gap, Ga., October 16, 1864.

General RAUM:

I occupied Ship's Gap to-day. Two corps of the enemy are represented as at La Fayette and one has gone down toward Dirt Town. I want to get one train up, and as soon as I know where the enemy is I will follow. I want all hands to go to work now to repair damages on the road. That south is nearly if not quite done and that north will be pushed with the utmost vigor. We must finish the road to prepare for the future. I want to make a raid that will make the South feel the terrible character of our people.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Resaca, October 16, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

CAPTAIN: Two of the Seventeenth Iowa prisoners bribed the guard last night between 8 and 9 o'clock some twenty-five miles from Coosaville, traveled all night, and arrived here this p. m. They report that Stewart's corps, after leaving Dalton on the 14th, marched night and day, hurrying south, and would reach Coosaville to-night. One of the soldiers says he saw Stewart several times, and heard him tell a colonel that two corps would go west from Tunnel Hill, his going south. The troops were living on corn. After carefully examining the men, I give it as my opinion that they are not mistaken as to Stewart's corps, being with him when he escaped.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

ROME, GA., *October 16, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Escaped prisoners just arrived from Blue Mountain say that there are about 400 wagons. They say that Beauregard is at Jacksonville, with a brigade of cavalry as a guard. The barefoot men of Hood's army are there. Also say Hood has gone into Tennessee.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
October 16, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

SIR: Your dispatch of 10 a. m. received. I am closed up on the Fourth Corps in the gap where the timber blockade began, and will at once go to work on the double track as you direct.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Villanow, October 16, 1864—4.45 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

SIR: The people on the Rome road report that one corps of Hood's army went south by this road. As they say they have not been inquired of by any one in regard to the matter, I have thought best to report it, and to make some inquiries still farther south. My command is coming in in good condition.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Resaca, Ga., October 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General REILLY,
Commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will please put your column in motion promptly at 6 a. m. The army will march for Villanow.

By command of Brigadier-General Cox:

THEO. COX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 16, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 17th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have information from General Sherman at Villanow. The enemy left Dalton at daylight on the 14th. The Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, having encamped the evening before at Tilton, pursued him on the road he took through Nickajack Gap, going west. The next morning Sherman, with the Army of the Tennessee, moved west from Resaca, through Snake Creek Gap and Villanow. I have directed Schofield to move with Morgan's and Wagner's divisions up Lookout Valley, for the purpose of intercepting Hood, should he be marching for the Tennessee, and to enable Sherman to get in his rear. News from Decatur and Rogersville indicates that the enemy's cavalry still occupy the south bank of the Tennessee, but no signs of a disposition on his part to cross. Re-enforcements are arriving at about the rate of one regiment a day, and are being disposed of as they arrive.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to Major-General Halleck.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Ship's Gap, October 16, 1864.

General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Send me Davis' and Newton's old divisions. Re-establish the road and I will follow Hood wherever he may go. I think he will move to Blue Mountain. We can maintain our men and animals on the country.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR VILLANOW, GA., *October* [*16*], *1864.**

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Chattanooga:

Dispatches received. I am pushing straight for Hood wherever he may be: do the same with whatever force you have and let us run him down. I am now on his trail and will follow it. We pushed Lee's corps through Snake Creek Gap to-day [15th], and at Villanow I will find out where he is going to and will follow him, no matter where. Get in communication with me as soon as possible. We hold Atlanta and the road up to Resaca. The break at Big Shanty must be nearly done.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NEAR VILLANOW, GA., *October 16, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

We took Ship's Gap to-day, capturing a part of the Twenty-fourth South Carolina. Two corps are represented at La Fayette and one went south from Villanow. They obstructed Snake Creek Pass to delay our trains, but by to-morrow I can move in any direction. I want the first positive fact that Hood contemplates an invasion of Tennessee; invite him to do so. Send him a free pass in. Re-occupy the railroad, and put the construction corps to work to repair the break from the tunnel to Resaca. I will get my trains up here and move according to the best information I can get.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have received your dispatch from Villanow and will march accordingly at daylight in the morning with about 10,000 men unless I receive further information before starting. I will take the Lookout Valley road for Trenton and then strike for Hood wherever I can hear of him. I started my troops for Ringgold, but learning that the enemy had moved west from Dalton I turned this way to cover Bridgeport and the railroad this side.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

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* As recorded in Sherman's "letters sent" book, this dispatch is dated October 15; but see Schofield to Sherman, October 15, 12 midnight, p. 295, and Schofield to Thomas, October 16, 6 p. m., p. 312.

NASHVILLE, *October 16, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I wish you to ascertain to a certainty, if possible, whether Hood is moving in the direction of Bridgeport, and hold Morgan in readiness to re-enforce that place if you find the enemy moving against it. The Ninth Ohio and the Sixth Indiana have been ordered to Chattanooga and the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry is at Whiteside's.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have a dispatch from Colonel Watkins, commanding First Cavalry Division, dated at Tunnel Hill 2.30 p. m. yesterday. He says General Sherman started from Resaca yesterday morning with the Army of the Tennessee in pursuit of the enemy toward Villanow. The Fourteenth and Fourth Corps were in pursuit from Tilton. Colonel Watkins forwarded my dispatch to General Sherman. I have just received your dispatch of 8.30 a. m. I have scouts well out on all the roads and there are no indications of the enemy approaching Bridgeport yet. Wagner has started with one brigade for Bridgeport and Morgan's troops are ready with trains to start at a moment's notice. I will watch closely and carry out your instructions promptly.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 16, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Your dispatch of 10 p. m. yesterday just received. I think it will be well to hold troops in readiness to re-enforce Bridgeport should you ascertain that Hood is moving in that direction, but not send re-enforcements until you learn he is moving toward that place. I have scouts out from Decatur and Stevenson, on the south side of the river, watching Hood's movements, and will give you early information of what they learn of importance.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Nashville:*

I have reliable information that the enemy was at La Fayette yesterday and this morning with infantry—what force I can not learn. I have not learned of any movement from that place.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Nashville:*

I have just received a dispatch from General Sherman, written near Villanow. It is not dated, but was probably written last night.* He says:

I am pushing straight for Hood wherever he may be; do the same with whatever force you may have and let us run him down.

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* See foot-note, p. 311.

I propose to march with Wagner's division up Lookout Valley to Trenton and then make for Hood wherever he may be. Please inform me whether you approve.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 16, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

You can move with Morgan's and Wagner's divisions as soon as you have transportation to carry you; but I desire not to have Chattanooga uncovered unless you are satisfied there will be no risk in doing so.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 16, 1864—10.45 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

The following dispatch has just been received through General Granger, at Huntsville:

LARKINSVILLE, *October 16, 1864.*

An officer from south side of the river gives the following reliable information: Hood's army, including Forrest, Wheeler, and Roddey, are now, at 10 o'clock, in Deer Head Cove, Dug Gap, fifteen miles south of Carpenter's Ferry, advancing toward that landing on the main road. I move up there immediately and leave orders for the General Grant to come up as soon as she arrives. I will be there at 10 or 11 o'clock to-night.

G. MORTON,
Commanding.

I wish you to take Morgan's and Wagner's divisions to the point referred to instead of going up Lookout Valley, sending your scouts well in advance to ascertain just where the enemy are. You will also send a copy of this dispatch to General Sherman, telling him what you have done, and I desire the same information to be sent as soon as possible to General Stanley, who is also in pursuit of Hood's army. Don't fail to report what you discover, and I wish if possible that you communicate also, if you find the enemy, with Generals Sherman and Stanley, letting them also know of your movement.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 16, 1864.

General SCHOFIELD:

I send the following information just received from cavalry scouts: Captain Smith encamped twenty-three miles south of Trenton Saturday, 15th, marched to Trenton 5 p. m. 16th; reports no enemy having crossed from direction of Dalton unless they crossed in his rear this day, but says that he was informed that they were to cross.

WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Ringgold:

Return to Chattanooga with one of your brigades at once. I sent you the order last night, but it appears not to have reached you. Answer.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHICKAMAUGA JUNCTION, *October 16, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Left Ringgold at 6 o'clock with one brigade, as you directed. Will soon be at Chattanooga.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Whiteside's:

If it is true that the enemy was in Deer Head Cove at 10 o'clock to-day the cavalry should have reported it by this time. That is a point to be settled. It will probably be best to send some scouts down the river. I understand General Bradley has sent a scout in that direction; if not, let it be done.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Commanding Division, Whiteside's:

Send one of your trains to this place to-night to get the rations you need. The brigade with you and the one with General Sprague are the ones that move. The brigade at Bridgeport will not be moved at present.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864—6 p. m.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Whiteside's:

You will probably remain where you now are for to-night. I have no information of the enemy later than this morning, when he was at La Fayette. Be prepared to march at daylight in the morning with all the rations your men can carry.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER, *Whiteside's:*

Have a scout sent out to watch Stevens' Gap and Crow Gap, below Trenton, to learn when the enemy passes the mountains, and report frequently the facts, whether the enemy is seen or not. I want to know early in the morning, if possible, what direction Hood has taken from La Fayette.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

WHITESIDE'S, *October 16, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

Two companies cavalry left here to-day at 10 o'clock for Stevens' Gap. The company to Caperton's Ferry has been changed to the direction of Stevens' Gap. One hour ago a sergeant and five men were sent to find these companies, with instructions to find the enemy and report as soon as possible to this point and Chattanooga. Two hundred of our cavalry was at Trenton at 5 o'clock this p. m. Is it necessary to send a scouting party down the river below Bridgeport? There is no mounted force at Bridgeport. Have 150 cavalry in camp to send in any direction you may indicate.

WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

RINGGOLD, *October 16, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

A scout with cipher dispatch has just left here for Chattanooga, from General Sherman, whom he left at Snake Creek Gap at 5 o'clock this a. m. Our army expected to strike the enemy to-day. The scout says enemy has gone in direction of Bridgeport and Whiteside's. A number of discharged officers have just come in through Dalton; saw no enemy. These officers say that citizens inform them a portion of rebel army had moved to the right, toward East Tennessee.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier-General.

RINGGOLD, *October 16, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

Colonel Johnson and Lieutenant-Colonel Webster are just in. They left Hood's army at Villanow yesterday at 3 p. m. The army commenced moving toward Rome early in the morning, nothing but cavalry; rear guard were at Villanow when they left.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SPRAGUE, *Ringgold:*

Have you any further information of the enemy? Reports received here place them at La Fayette yesterday, and this morning one report says they were moving toward Ringgold last evening and that artillery was heard in that direction this morning.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

RINGGOLD, *October 16, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Have just telegraphed all the information I have. We have heard no firing, and have nothing from the enemy, except as already reported.

J. W. SPRAGUE,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SPRAGUE,
Ringgold:

Return to Chattanooga with your command and be prepared to march at daylight in the morning with all the rations your men can carry in their haversacks.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 16, 1864.*

Colonel JORDAN,
Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Whiteside's:

General Schofield has information that the enemy were at La Fayette this morning, and he desires the earliest information as to whether they passed through the gap, going west, that you can obtain.

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

WHITESIDE'S, *October 16, 1864.*
(Received 1.30 p. m.)

Major WHERRY:

I have sent three companies this a. m. to get the information you desire. I have also four companies marching from Valley Head in this direction. They will ascertain if the enemy cross the valley.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

WHITESIDE'S, *October 16, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

From my scouts I learn that Lee's and Cleburne's divisions are in the vicinity of Summerville; also part of Armstrong's cavalry. They have a wagon train of 800 wagons in the vicinity of Centre, on Coosa River. I will send you particulars by first train.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel Ninth Pennsylvania.

GRAYSVILLE, *October 16, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Arrived here last night. Marched through on the roads. Did not meet Wagner. Do you desire me to take my old position, and hold the bridges?

A. S. BLOOM,
Major, Commanding Post.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Commanding Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Make your preparations to move as understood last evening, but do not start until further orders. You may have to go to Bridgeport or march up Lookout Valley.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 16, 1864—6 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Commanding Division:

Have your command in readiness to move at daylight to-morrow morning with all the rations the men can carry in their haversacks. If you march you will take the ammunition train of twenty wagons, which was made up this morning. You may move by rail.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 16, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Commanding Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Schofield directs me to say that your division will not move until further orders, probably for some time yet but he desires it to be held in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Communication by courier is open on the line of the railroad. The block-houses are occupied, as heretofore, to Tunnel Hill; road all right one mile beyond tunnel. Can run to Dalton by way of Cleveland. Have ordered the troops withdrawn by Schofield from Cleveland to reoccupy that place. Scouts from Whiteside's just returned from Lebanon, Ala., coming through Deer Head Cove, report "no enemy to be found." Enemy probably moving in the direction of Summerville with the intention to recross the Coosa or take the direction of Decatur, Ala., as General Sherman may determine.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 16, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I don't believe either Forrest or Roddey can be with Hood. My scout from Blountsville, returned to-day, reports having heard of Hood moving toward Chattanooga, but makes no report of Forrest having

passed that way, which he must have known had Forrest joined Hood. Captain Morton repeats his telegram that he is positive that his information is correct. The gun-boats, in my opinion, will do but little toward stopping the crossing of the river by such a force as Hood must have. They have no protection for their boilers, none indeed for any part of the boat, and any of them could be totally disabled by three batteries in fifteen minutes. They can only be stopped from crossing by batteries and heavy force on this side of the river. I will be pleased to have any orders forthwith, general, if I can render any service.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 16, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Huntsville:

Based upon the supposition that you were satisfied your information was correct concerning the movements of Hood's army toward Carpenter's Ferry, I have directed General Schofield to take with him Morgan's and Wagner's divisions to the point referred to and prevent the crossing of the enemy, if possible. I have also sent your dispatch to Generals Sherman and Stanley for their information, in order that they may act in conjunction with General Schofield. Send me reliable reports as frequently as possible, and have your scouts scour the country well. Send intelligent men, who are able to comprehend and promptly report any reliable information they may obtain.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

EIGHT MILES NORTH OF ROGERSVILLE,
October 16, 1864. (Via Pulaski.)

Major-General THOMAS:

I will move to Rogersville and toward Florence to-day. Can hear of no rebels except squads. I desire to know if the gun-boats can take care of the river as far up as Waterloo.

Very respectfully,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 16, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER GUN-BOAT FLEET,
Cairo:

Will you please direct the gun-boats to patrol the Tennessee River, up as far as Waterloo and Eastport, while my cavalry make an expedition to Rogersville and Florence.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 16, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON:

(To be forwarded via Pulaski.)

I have asked the commanding officer of the gun-boat fleet to direct the patrol of the Tennessee River by the gun-boats, as you request, while you are going to Rogersville and Florence.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 16, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. AMMEN,
Comdg. Dist. of East Tennessee, Loudon or Knoxville, Tenn.:

It is rumored that a portion of the enemy are moving toward East Tennessee. You will send a small part of the Tenth Michigan Cavalry to Charleston to scout in that vicinity to gain early information of any such movement. Report promptly all information you obtain.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

G. M. BASCOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND GAP, *October 16, 1864.*

Capt. W. P. AMMEN:

Scouts just returned from Tazewell and report 900 rebels at Mulberry Gap.

W. Y. DILLARD,
Colonel.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 16, 1864.*
(Received 7.25 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

Some time since, for various reasons, and in compliance with the wishes of the real Union men of this State, I requested the Secretary of War to include all Eastern Tennessee in the Department of the Cumberland. This should be done. I hope there is no objection to it by the Executive. The change can produce no conflict, but, on the contrary, will produce harmony and concert of action. I have again renewed the request to the Secretary of War, and hope that there will be favorable action on the part of the President and Secretary of War.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Governor.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 16, 1864.*
(Received 7.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I hope I will be pardoned for again calling the attention of the War Department to the importance of including the entire eastern division of this State in the Department of the Cumberland. It cannot produce conflict of the military, but will avoid difficulties which are ahead,

and at the same time bring about harmony and concert of action through that division of the State. There is no good reason why the eastern part of the State should be divided between two departments. Let it all be embraced in General Thomas' department. It will promote the public interest, and give satisfaction to the Union men of the State.

A. JOHNSON,
Governor, &c.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 16, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Enemy has gone from railroad below Chattanooga, and every exertion is making to repair it. An attack is expected between Chattanooga and Bridgeport, or at the latter place, and General Schofield is preparing for it. Telegraph will be repaired to Atlanta in a couple of days. Reports say there is nothing left of the railroad or telegraph line between Tunnel Hill and Resaca. Trains run to Dalton via Cleveland and Red Clay.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, October 16, 1864.

Hon. J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: In my last communication to you I stated that on my return from Louisville I would write you again on a subject that vitally interested me. On my return from the expedition to Western Virginia I found that during my absence my actions, motives, and character had been assailed, and complaints sent forward to Washington, and I have been informed that the communications were sent to you. I found on investigation that the grounds of complaint, which were so eagerly grasped at by my enemies when they knew I was powerless to defend myself, were the release of the prisoner Mead and the whispered accusations that I was guilty of bribery and corruption in the premises. The latter charge is too absurd for me to give even a passing notice to. The cause of Mead I submitted to my judge-advocate-general with all the proofs. He stated emphatically that Mead could not be convicted on the charges, and that if he was every prisoner in our possession could be convicted and not held as prisoners of war. I had no special feeling in this case different from other cases; I released him on his taking the amnesty oath, and giving heavy bonds that he would remain out of the United States during the war, being influenced, I must say, in no small degree by petitions signed by numerous leading Union men of the State for his release. If you desire I will send you the papers in the case, and if I have done wrong it was an error in judgment, and not a flagrant abuse of my authority as has been charged. I find that my position here is an unenviable one, and that it is impossible for me to please every Union man. I have therefore determined to do what I consider right in every case, trusting that those who placed me in command will do the same by me, and whatever may be their action I shall have the proud consciousness of having done what I honestly consider for the good of the cause since I have been in the service.

I am surrounded by petty annoyances that individually I have no power to remove. Three officers of my command have been the means of injuring me personally, and the cause generally, by their acts and assertions, for which the public hold me responsible. I have reference to Capt. H. B. Grant, Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, inspector-general of the district; Capt. Steph. Jones, aide-de-camp and commissary-general of prisoners for this district, and Lieut. Col. J. H. Hammond, assistant adjutant-general, in charge of the camp of the draft rendezvous. Captain Grant was appointed by General Schofield and Captain Jones by the Secretary of War; they are both rabid McClellan men, and are using their influence and position against me, in my endeavor to carry the State for Mr. Lincoln. The public do not understand that I have no power to remove them; consequently accuse me of double dealing by retaining them in their positions. I earnestly desire the removal of these men from this district. They have both managed to be kept on staff duty, away from the front during a greater part of the war, enjoying their ease in safety, fattening upon the Government bounty, and now, like snarling curs, attempt to bite the hand that feeds them. Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond is apparently with us in politics, energetic and capable, yet wanting in moral integrity; ambitous, interfering, and supremely selfish, he grasps at the prosperity or misfortunes of his friends to elevate himself to position and power. I deem the good of the service demands that he be removed from this district.

I am becoming somewhat alarmed at the condition of Kentucky. I have sent six full regiments of colored troops out of the State and five regiments of white troops to Nashville within the past two weeks, and this week five other regiments will be mustered out, thus reducing my effective force sixteen regiments. I am convinced the intention of the enemy is to throw a large cavalry force into the State in small detachments, scattering them over the State, to interfere with the election, and then to concentrate their detachments and join Breckinridge's main force for a grand raid over the State. These opinions are formed from letters received by rebel sympathizers from their friends in the rebel army. I deem it of the utmost importance to have a sufficient force thrown into the State, between this and the November election, to protect every exposed voting precinct, and to frustrate any contemplated raid. With a judicious disposition of the troops the State may be carried for Mr. Lincoln. The floating population of Kentucky was never greater, embodying a strong Union element, especially in those districts that have been overrun by guerrillas, yet every effort of the opposition is being made to defeat us; their candidates and electors can travel all over that part of the State infested by guerrillas in perfect safety, while the Union electors are obliged to take a strong guard with them, thus showing conclusively where the sympathy and support for McClellan comes from.

I would suggest that the commissioners appointed to settle the claims of loyal men for negroes who have gone into the army be sent to Kentucky at once, and work till after the election, at least. The moral effect of this would be great, and would confirm hundreds in the faith who are now weak-kneed and doubting.

I deem it of the utmost importance for Kentucky's future that the State should be carried for Mr. Lincoln. I have used every means in my power to accomplish this end, and simply because I could not give to the public the reasons and the means I have taken to make Union and administration men I have been assailed by those who in name support the administration, but are actuated thereto by purely selfish

motives. I have given some Government patronage to prominent influential men, who were not of doubtful loyalty, but of doubtful politics, thus securing them and their influence for the administration, which otherwise would have been used against us—in other words, when I could by honorably bestowing favors make a vote for Mr. Lincoln I have done so. The requests I make in this communication I trust you will cause to be favorably considered by the President and Secretary of War.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Comdg. Army and Dept. of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to communicate for your information the following in regard to the cavalry I am ordered to forward to Nashville. Fearing you might be expecting the 1,500 referred to in my telegram of yesterday, sooner than they can possibly get to you, I deem it proper to inform you by letter of the exact condition which the command at Nicholasville is now in. One regiment, the Eighth Michigan, nearly 600 strong, is fully mounted and equipped, armed with Springfield muskets, and will start to-morrow. The other three regiments, viz, the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Illinois and the Fifth Indiana, on account of unavoidable delay in arming and equipping, cannot march before the 19th instant. When I telegraphed you my information led me to believe that two regiments instead of one were ready for the field. Another delay is occasioned by the non-arrival of the Fifth Indiana, which was sent home to vote. It should have been at Nicholasville yesterday, but has not yet arrived. I shall, however, start the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Illinois as soon as they are ready, whether the Fifth Indiana is here or not. They are all armed with Springfield muskets, no cavalry arms being within reach at present. They have all been drilled more or less as infantry, and will no doubt do good service.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. SCHOFIELD,
Lieut. Col., Chief of Ord. and Arty., Department of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General GRIERSON:

GENERAL: Below find copy of telegram from Colonel Peters:

WHITE'S STATION.

Major MORGAN:

Kate Rhodes just left here for Memphis. She says this place is to be attacked at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning by Chalmers.

J. H. PETERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 16, 1864—10 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PETERS, *White's Station:*

By information received from General Washburn it is thought that General Forrest intends moving to attack this place. You will immediately move all camp and garrison equipage, and everything that is movable, to this point, including steam-pump and watering troughs. Supply your command with two days' rations and keep patrols well out so as not to allow yourself to be cut off. Trains have been ordered out to bring in your stuff.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 16, 1864—5.50 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PETERS, *White's Station:*

Bring your whole command immediately to this point. Let the several detachments report on arrival to their brigade commanders.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., CAVALRY CORPS,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Camp Howard, October 16, 1864.

REPORT OF PATROLS OUT YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT.

[Capt. S. L. WOODWARD:]

Report of patrol on Pigeon Roost and Holly Ford roads.—Went out on Holly Ford road at 1 p. m. yesterday about eleven miles, crossed from there to Pigeon Roost road and returned at 7 p. m. Sent patrols out again at 3 a. m. to-day on both roads to Nonconnah Creek; saw nothing.

Report of patrol on Hernando and Horn Lake roads.—Went out to the Hernando road about fourteen miles, crossed over to the Horn Lake and returned to the picket-post at about 4 p. m. Discovered four fords between Hernando and Holly Ford roads, easy to cross. Went out again in the morning about 3 o'clock; was told by a citizen that about twenty rebels had passed from Hernando to Horn Lake road yesterday about two hours after our patrol had passed. Found tracks of a small squad of cavalry, but could not find them. Three men of First Mississippi Mounted Rifles were missing this morning from the reserve with their arms; their horses were secured with the others on the reserve post.

JOSEPH KARGÉ,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—The officer in charge of the patrol thinks that these three men probably went in the night to some house in the neighborhood and were captured. He does not think they deserted. He could find no tracks of them.

[OCTOBER 16, 1864.—For M. L. Smith to Dennis, in relation to movement of troops from White River, Ark., to Memphis, Tenn., see Vol. XLI.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 170. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Memphis, Tenn., October 16, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. James C. Veatch, having volunteered his services, is hereby placed in command of Fort Pickering and its defenses.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith:

WM. H. MORGAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 17, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Tilton, Ga.:*

The moment I know you have started south stores will be shipped to Hilton Head, where there are transports ready to take them to meet you at Savannah. In case you go south I would not propose holding anything south of Chattanooga, certainly not south of Dalton. Destroy in such case all of military value in Atlanta.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 17, 1864.*
(Received 6.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I left General Sherman at Ship's Gap, in Taylor's Ridge, at dark last night, and will return to him to-morrow morning. General and army all right and in best of spirits. Hood will not fight, though offered battle repeatedly. His dreadful repulse at Allatoona has made him very cautious. General Slocum is all right in Atlanta, with plenty of provisions and forage. We heard from him last night. He sent out to the southeast and got 400 wagon-loads of forage. He is ordered to repair the railroad and telegraph. All right from Atlanta to Resaca. Telegraph and railroad destroyed for twenty miles, from Resaca to Dalton. Repairs have begun, and ten days will complete the road and three days the telegraph. Hood's raid has produced no military result as yet. If he fails to invade Tennessee, as he has promised his men, he will lose by desertion twice as many as he has captured. The losses in men thus far have been in our favor. All looks bright for the result of future movements. Hood demanded, over his own signature, the surrender of Resaca and Dalton, and said if surrendered white officers and men would be paroled in a few days; but that if the post was carried by assault no prisoners would be taken. The railroad and telegraph working from this point to Tunnel Hill. Rome all right. Army has plenty of rations and forage, but needs payment.

WILLARD WARNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Inspector-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 93. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Ship's Gap, Ga., October 17, 1864.*

I. Army commanders will at once park their trains at points convenient to roads leading south. Each army will make up a train of the most indifferent wagons and worthless mules and horses, and prepare

to send them to Chattanooga, together with the sick and wounded, prisoners of war, surplus servants, tents, chairs, cots, and the furniture that now fill our wagons and disgrace the army—in other words, each army will strip its trains to the best teams, loaded only with the essentials for a long march, depending on the country for forage and vegetables. Each army commander will report at what time of to-day or to-night he will be ready to send back such a train, and hold it at a point convenient to move toward Ringgold, but not dispatch it until further orders.

II. Major-General Howard will continue to reconnoiter well forward; also down along the ridge about as far south as La Fayette. General Stanley will examine roads toward Dirt Town, and General Cox will do the same, but the armies will not move until further orders based on more complete intelligence of the plans and designs of the enemy.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 94. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Ship's Gap, Ga., October 17, 1864.*

The armies will move to-morrow against the enemy, supposed to be at or near Summerville, as follows:

I. The Army of the Tennessee will move through La Fayette and by the direct road to Summerville, followed by its ammunition train and ambulances.

II. The Army of the Cumberland will cross Ship's Gap and take the road to Summerville to the left and east of that followed by the Army of the Tennessee, keeping abreast of and in communication with it.

III. The Army of the Ohio will move from Villanow down the Rome road, across to Subligna, and thence by the best road to Summerville; it may take its whole train.

IV. General Garrard's cavalry will press the rear of the enemy from the direction of Dirt Town, and the brigade of Colonel Watkins' cavalry will do the same from the direction of La Fayette, each bearing in mind where their infantry supports are. If possible the cavalry should reach and destroy the wagon transportation of the enemy.

V. The Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee should have from three to five days' rations in their haversacks, and beef on the hoof, and send their trains down by way of Subligna and Gover's Pass.

VI. Rome will be our next point of supply.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Ship's Gap, Ga., October 17, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Orders of the day for to-morrow, October 18, 1864:

This army will march, starting at daylight; the Fourth Army Corps will lead and the Fourteenth Corps will follow.

The route of march will be that indicated in Special Field Orders, No. 94, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, a copy of

which is herewith inclosed.* Army headquarters will move in the rear of the Fourth Corps. The hospital train of the Fourth Army Corps will follow in the rear of the Fourteenth Corps.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Ship's Gap, October 17, 1864.

Major-General DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: All of your ordnance train and ambulances not to be sent to the rear will accompany your corps on the march to-morrow.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, October 17, 1864.*

The troops of the corps will move to-morrow as follows:

General Carlin will move his division, with its battery, immediately in the rear of the Fourth Corps (which is ordered to move at daylight) through Ship's Gap.

General Baird will move his division, with batteries, in the rear of General Carlin.

The ammunition, ambulance, and headquarters trains will move in the rear of General Baird's division in the order of their respective divisions.

The general supply trains of the corps will move in rear of the general supply trains of the Fourth Army Corps.

Until a more favorable opportunity no change will take place in the transportation of the corps except the sending back the broken-down wagons and mules as heretofore ordered.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis:

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

ATLANTA, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have a Montgomery paper of the 12th. The dispatches from Hood as well as the editorials state that Beauregard is with Hood and that the army is going to cross the Tennessee River.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

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* See next, *ante*.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Ship's Gap, October 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, &c.:

GENERAL: General Sherman directs me to have you order General Garrard leave his wagons to join the train of the Army of the Cumberland, and with his command to at once move down the Oostenaula from the east of Snake Creek Gap to about the Armuchee and turn toward Dirt Town, making a bold reconnaissance toward Summerville. Report to him, via the back track and Villanow, any movement of the enemy, and its direction and import, as far as possible. Also to strike the enemy, if possible, in flank.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—Please send Captain Jacobs' map to General Sherman.

L. M. D.

CAMP ON LA FAYETTE ROAD, *October 17, 1864.*

Captain DAYTON, *Aide-de-Camp:*

CAPTAIN: General Garrard reports 4.30 p. m. 16th, two miles from Resaca, road "full of wagons." Has sent regiment to mouth of gap (Snake Creek) to guard road from Lay's Ferry to Dalton. Says he will move early this morning and do best he can for "safety of the immense trains which follow our armies;" that "where there is only one road" he thinks "they extend over ten miles." Reports nearly all the trains of two corps and cattle to move out of Resaca. Nothing from Watkins. Had he not better guard railroad from Oostenaula to Etowah (Cartersville)? Kilpatrick guarding road from Chattahoochee to Allatoona. If Croxton's brigade, of McCook's division, joins us, it would give McC[ook] a very respectable division of cavalry, *i. e.*, Croxton's, Lamson's, and Watkins' brigades, the latter too small, however. I will be up after breakfast.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
La Fayette, Ga., October 17, 1864—8.30 a. m.

General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: The rear of Cheatham's corps left here at 6 o'clock this morning, moving in the direction of Summerville. A Union lady that I can depend upon says that they are going into Middle Tennessee by the way of Blue Mountain. A wagon train left here yesterday for Summerville, numbering 700 wagons. General Hood stopped eight miles from here Saturday night on the Summerville road, and had not left at 11 a. m. yesterday. Doctor Gordon says that Hood's whole army is on this side of Taylor's Ridge. The road to Chattanooga is clear of rebels. I will follow on until I come up with them.

Respectfully,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
La Fayette, October 17, 1864.

General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: There is no doubt but what General Hood is making for Alpine with all dispatch. I came up with his rear guard this morning five miles from here on the Summerville road, but not knowing your exact position I concluded to return to La Fayette and await orders. I will camp to-night in the vicinity of Trion Factory and push on early in the morning and try and communicate with General Garrard.

Very respectfully,

L. D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—Please request the ladies in my name not to leave Resaca at present.

HEADQUARTERS CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Ship's Gap, October 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division, near Resaca:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you at once proceed with your command, leaving your wagons to join the train of the Army of the Cumberland, and move down the Oostenaula from the east of Snake Creek Gap to about the Armuchee and turn toward Dirt Town, making a bold reconnaissance toward Summerville, reporting to General Sherman, via the "back track" and Villanow, any movement of the enemy, its direction and import, as far as possible. You will, if possible, strike the enemy in flank.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 139. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Villanow, Ga., October 17, 1864.*

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II. This army will move forward to La Fayette in the following order, viz:

The Fifteenth Corps will have the advance and will move immediately.

The Seventeenth Corps will follow the Fifteenth Corps.

A staff officer will indicate the position for the troops upon their arrival at La Fayette.

The supply train will remain in its present position until further orders.

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NEAR LA FAYETTE, GA., *October 17, 1864.*

V. This army will move on Summerville to-morrow morning in the following order:

The Fifteenth Corps will have the advance and will move promptly at 8 a. m.

The Seventeenth Corps will follow the Fifteenth Corps, moving at 7 o'clock, passing the rear of the Fifteenth Corps, if practicable, to the left and moving in a parallel column.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHIP'S GAP, *October 17, 1864.*
(Received 1.15 a. m. 18th.)

[General JOHN E. SMITH?:]

We have headed the enemy off at La Fayette, and he has turned south through Alpine. We move on Summerville to-morrow. Send half a million rations of bread, coffee, and sugar to Rome from Allatoona. Notify Kilpatrick, who is out about Stilesborough, of our position and the movements of the enemy. Keep your men at the Allatoona Pass well employed in perfecting their fortifications.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Resaca, Ga., October 17, 1864.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

CAPTAIN: I have information that after crossing their artillery and trains the enemy left a pontoon bridge across the Coosa at Edwards' Ferry, thirty-two miles from Rome.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

RESACA, *October 17, 1864.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Capt. S. M. BUDLONG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

General McCook not at Calhoun, nor has his wagon train arrived. If the general is at Cartersville have him order the train here for railroad repairs. Great delay will occur without at least 100 wagons.

GREEN B. RAUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Ship's Gap, Ga., October 17, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

We occupy Ship's Gap and La Fayette, and will move to-morrow on Summerville. General Garrard is sent to Dirt Town. I want you to show your cavalry and some infantry about Coosaville, and to keep up

communication with General Garrard, and if a chance offers to your small force to hit some part of Hood's army in flank. I think he will move, via Summerville and Alpine, on Gadsden. At Chattanooga they expect him at Caperton's Ferry, which is absurd.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROME, *October 17, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch received. Will try and open communication with Garrard at Dirt Town. Will also send a force toward Coosaville, and hold my force in readiness to strike whenever I find a favorable opportunity. We get very little information, owing to the large number of cavalry surrounding us. Wagon trains and supplies are reported occasionally in and about Jacksonville. Have nothing of importance.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 17, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST BRIGADE:

You will order Lieut. Col. E. A. Bowen, Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, to cross the Oostenaula River bridge at 6 a. m. to-morrow sharp with his own regiment, Fifty-second Illinois, and the Seventh Iowa Infantry, which latter regiment you will instruct to report to him in time for the movement. The men will be supplied with one day's rations and sixty rounds of ammunition. Please order Lieut. Col. E. A. Bowen to report in person to these headquarters without delay for instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 17, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND BRIGADE:

You will order the Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry to report to Lieut. Col. E. A. Bowen at the Oostenaula River bridge at 6 a. m. to-morrow, the 18th instant, supplied with one day's rations and sixty rounds of ammunition per man. Let there be no failure in the movement.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 17, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER THIRD BRIGADE,
FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS:

You will order the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry to report to Lieut. Col. E. A. Bowen, commanding Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, at the Ooste-

naula bridge, at 6 a. m. to-morrow, October 18, supplied with sixty rounds of ammunition per man and one day's rations. Let there be no failure about it to report promptly.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Villanow, Ga., October 17, 1864.*

It has been observed with regret by the general commanding that the practice of straggling and plundering is on the increase in this command. In order to prevent this and to promote the efficiency and discipline of the corps, it is ordered—

I. No man will be allowed to leave the ranks, except by authority of his company commander, and then only to attend to the necessities of nature or to get water, and then will leave his gun with a comrade in the ranks.

The practice of stopping at houses is especially forbidden, and any officer or man found in any building without full authority will be placed under arrest or turned over to the provost-marshal most convenient in the column.

2. A field officer (or acting field officer) will march in rear of each regiment, the company commander in rear of his company, and an officer in rear of each battery, whose duty it will be to see that every man keeps his place in the ranks.

3. At every halt arms will be stacked, and should any of the men be absent their names will at once be reported to the regimental commanders for punishment.

4. A strong rear guard will march in rear of each regiment, a provost guard, under the brigade provost-marshal, in rear of each brigade, and the division provost-marshal, with his guard, in rear of each division, to see that this order is carried strictly into effect.

II. Division commanders may make such details for foraging parties as they may deem expedient, but the parties will be in charge of a competent officer, who will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of the men. The strength of the details will be left discretionary with the division commanders, who will see that they do not move in advance of his command.

III. No one but the driver will be allowed to ride in any ambulance or wagon without written authority from the proper medical or other competent authority, and all parties found riding in violation of this paragraph will be made to walk and reported for punishment. The manifest necessity of the most rigid enforcement of this order must be evident to all interested in the efficiency of this corps. All officers, and especially officers on staff duty, are charged with its execution, and will use every effort officially and personally in seeing that its provisions are carried out, both in spirit and letter.

By command of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 255. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, near Villanow, Ga., October 17, 1864.*

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VI. This command will prepare to move at once.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Belknap, commanding Fourth Division, will have the advance; the First Division will follow the Fourth, the Third Division the First. The artillery will move with the divisions as previous to its being brigaded. All wagons except headquarters and ordnance trains will be left behind, to remain where at present parked.

VII. Division commanders will see that all ammunition in their ordnance wagons is transported, and that none is abandoned without proper authority.

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By command of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 131. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Villanow, Ga., October 17, 1864.*

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V. The Twenty-third Army Corps will move promptly at 5.30 o'clock to-morrow morning south on the Rome road. The Second Division, Brigadier-General Cooper commanding, will have the advance. All trains will move in the rear of the corps, except the ambulances, which will move in the rear of their respective divisions. Brigadier-General Reilly will furnish a rear guard for the trains, of one regiment, to be subject to the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, chief quartermaster.

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By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

THEO. COX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch has been received from Major-General Sherman:*

The necessary orders have been given for the repair of the railroad. Deserters from Hood's army report his force at about 30,000; the strength of his cavalry force not known. No additional news from the Tennessee River, except that Roddey's force moved from Tuscumbia to Courtland yesterday.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

(Same to Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant.)

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* See Sherman to Schofield, October 16, 5 p. m., p. 311.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Ship's Gap, Ga., October 17, 1864—12 m.

General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Hood won't dare go into Tennessee. I hope he will. We now occupy Ship's Gap and La Fayette, and Hood is retreating toward Alpine and Gadsden. I am moving General Garrard to-day to Dirt Town, and will move General Corse out to Coosaville, and with the main army move on Summerville. If Hood wants to go into Tennessee west of Huntsville let him go, and then we can all turn on him and he cannot escape. The gun-boats can break any bridge he may attempt above Decatur. If he attempts to cross let him do so in part, and then let a gun-boat break through his bridge. I will follow him to Gadsden, and then want my whole army united for the grand move into Georgia.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SHIP'S GAP, GA., *October 17, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Received 7 p. m. 18th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

To-morrow I move on Summerville. Hood is not going to enter Tennessee. Keep enough force to watch the river below and at the Shoals, and let all the rest march toward me, or to re-enfore the railroad. Order in my name the renewal of the attempt to get Eastport, and ask Porter, if necessary, to send up an iron-clad. We should command the Tennessee up to Muscle Shoals perfectly. I will follow Hood to and below Gadsden. He cannot maintain an army north of the Tennessee, especially if we hold Eastport, and thereby control or threaten the railroad from Corinth to Decatur, which I am told has been partially restored by Forrest, who is not now with Hood.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL: This cipher was so badly bulled, either in putting up, or first transmission, that we could make no sense to it. I held until now for correction. We received it first at 11 last eve.

GLASS,
Chief Operator.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I left General Sherman at Ship's Gap, our troops holding the crest and down the west side. The general thought Hood going south, as one corps was reported to have turned south at Villanow. The general halted to close up columns to get further information of Hood's course. He wants you to send him Morgan's and Newton's [Wagner's] divisions, and wants Wilson to join him as soon as possible with all the cavalry he can raise. I leave here in the morning to rejoin the general and then return to Nashville to take command of One hundred and eightieth Ohio, to which I have been appointed colonel. Where is it? What news have you of Hood?

WILLARD WARNER,
Lieut. Col. and Actg. Insp. Gen., Military Div. of the Mississippi.

NASHVILLE, *October 17, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch from Ship's Gap, 5 p. m. [16th], just received. Schofield, whom I placed in command of the two divisions, Wagner's and Morgan's, was to move up Lookout Valley this a. m. to intercept Hood should he be marching for Bridgeport. I will order him to join you with the two divisions and reconstruct the road as soon as possible. Will also organize the guards for posts and block-houses. The latter is a difficult undertaking, as several of the regiments on that duty are clamorous to be sent home to be mustered out of service, and new regiments and recruits do not arrive rapidly enough to relieve them. I am accomplishing the work, however, as fast as possible. Mower and Wilson have arrived and are on their way to join you. I hope you will adopt Grant's idea of turning Wilson loose rather than undertake the plan of a march with the whole force through Georgia to the sea, inasmuch as General Grant cannot co-operate with you as at first arranged.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 17, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Sherman was this morning in Ship's Gap, in Taylor's Ridge, watching Hood, who was north of him, and threatening equally Bridgeport, the great trestle near Whiteside's, and the Tennessee crossing, at Caperton's Ferry. From Atlanta I hear that they are plentifully supplied, foraging parties being able to supply the garrison entirely, bringing in from one trip 400 wagon-loads of subsistence stores. Railroad is all right from Atlanta to Resaca.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

WASHINGTON, *October 17, 1864—10 a. m.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Please advise this Department directly and constantly of the state of affairs in your vicinity.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 17, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Received 1.30 p. m. 18th.)

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Your dispatch of 10 a. m. is received. Hood's main force was about La Fayette last night, and Sherman at Ship's Gap; he is probably attacking Hood to-day. I have troops distributed so as to effectually protect this place, Bridgeport, and the intermediate road, and meet every attempt of Hood to cross the Tennessee. Report of yesterday that Hood was approaching Carpenter's Ferry was a mistake. He had not crossed Lookout Mountain last night. Our men are repairing railroad below Tunnel Hill, which is now occupied by our troops. I will keep you advised of the state of affairs.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 17, 1864—1 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have just received the following dispatch* from General Thomas, and will move as directed in the morning.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Ship's Gap, Ga., October 17, 1864.

General SCHOFIELD:

Your dispatch is received. Hood is not at Deer Head Cove. We occupy Ship's Gap and La Fayette. Hood is moving south, via Summerville, Alpine, and Gadsden. If he enters Tennessee it will be to the left of Huntsville, but I think he has given up all such idea. I want the road repaired to Atlanta, the sick and wounded sent north of the Tennessee, my army recomposed, and I will make the interior of Georgia feel the weight of war. It is folly for me to be moving our armies on the reports of scouts and citizens. We must maintain the offensive. Your first move on Trenton and Valley Head was right; the move to defend Caperton's Ferry is wrong. Notify General Thomas of these my views. We must follow Hood till he is beyond reach of mischief and then resume the offensive.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 17, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Unless I receive further orders from you, or such information as renders it unwise, I will march to-morrow with Morgan's and Wagner's divisions, via Rossville and Gordon's Mills, and join you as soon as practicable. I will bring as many beef-cattle as the troops can take care of. My scouts report no enemy west of Lookout Mountain to-day; they report Bird and Dug Gaps held by rebel cavalry. Colonel Warner is here. I have no later information from you than what he brought.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 17, 1864—1.30 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatches of 10 o'clock yesterday p. m. are received. I will move General Wagner at daylight, and hold General Morgan here until I am better satisfied as to the enemy's movements, so as to not uncover Chattanooga.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

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*See Thomas to Schofield, October 16, 10.45 p. m., p. 313.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, *Chattanooga:*

Your dispatch of [1.30] this a. m. is received. Your disposition of the troops as mentioned therein is very satisfactory.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Nashville:*

The report of rebels passing Deer Head Cove yesterday was a mistake. Some of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry were there at 10 a. m. and were probably mistaken for the enemy. I have no additional news of the enemy. Hope to hear from General Sherman again this evening and learn definitely what course, if any, Hood has taken from La Fayette.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 17, 1864—10 a. m.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Upon a second reading of the dispatch concerning Hood's movements, a copy of which I sent you, I am satisfied that Caperton's Ferry is the point intended instead of Carpenter's Ferry. Caperton's Ferry is four miles south of Stevenson. Deer Head Cove is in Lookout Valley, six miles south of Trenton. I think it would be better to re-enforce Stevenson with your troops, with an outpost at Caperton's Ferry to inform you of the arrival of the enemy at that point. If this report is true, it may be a feint to draw off troops from Whiteside trestle and Bridgeport, both of which points should be held secure. And you should send scouts into the mountain to observe and inform you of Hood's movements.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 17, 1864—2 p. m.*

General SCHOFIELD:

You will carry out the directions given you in Sherman's dispatch, copy of which I just received from you.* Hold yourself in readiness, with that portion of Morgan's and Wagner's divisions now with you, to join Sherman as soon as you can hear definitely where Hood's army is, but notify me before you move the troops.

THOMAS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 17, 1864—3 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

My scouts from this place yesterday went up the Chattanooga Valley to the end of McLemore's Cove, and scouted along to the foot of

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* See October 16, 5 p. m., p. 311.

Pigeon Mountain. No rebel force had passed west from La Fayette, and [there is] a rumor that it had gone east. I do not believe the rebel army has gone west of Lookout Mountain, though some cavalry may be threatening Carpenter's Ferry. I think Wagner's division will be sufficient to take care of that and Bridgeport, at least for the present. I will hold Morgan's here until Colonel Warner arrives.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 17, 1864—9.45 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have just heard from Colonel Watkins, commanding cavalry brigade. He entered La Fayette yesterday about noon. Cheatham's corps left that place about daylight this morning, moving south. He says the whole of Hood's army is this side of Taylor's Ridge, and understood to be going south.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Chattanooga:

As soon as General Steedman gets his troops adjusted so as to permit Wagner's and Morgan's divisions being relieved I wish you to take these divisions and join General Sherman, as he has directed in his dispatch to you. There is a large number of cattle at Chattanooga to go forward to the troops, of which I would like you to take forward to General Sherman as many as you can.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

I have arranged with General Steedman to relieve Wagner in the morning, and will march to-morrow as you direct, taking as many cattle as the troops can take care of. I have not heard from General Sherman since Colonel Warner left him. Scouts report no enemy west of Lookout Mountain to-day.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Bridgeport:

Have your troops and trains ready to move early in the morning. Your whole division will probably move this way. Give me about daylight your latest information.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Bridgeport:

Unless you receive information of a movement of the enemy toward the railroad or river move by rail to this place with two brigades at daylight in the morning. On your arrival here troops will be sent to Bridgeport to relieve the other brigade, which will then also move to this place. On arrival here prepare to march at once.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I have just received the following from cavalry sent out this a. m.:

I am now at the Deer Head Cove; was on top of Sand Mountain. I can't learn of any enemy marching north of Lookout Mountain. I met Captain Smith, of our regiment, near Trenton this morning. He was eight miles below Lebanon, and reports no enemy on the north side of Lookout Mountain, but two corps of infantry and one division cavalry marching toward Ringgold, or that direction. I left Whiteside's at 4 o'clock this morning.

J. FRANK MILLER,
Captain, Company K, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

I think that Captain Miller is mistaken in the direction the enemy have gone. My information here is that they have gone to Talladega.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 17, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Two gun-boats are now lying at Caperton's Ferry. Another boat will leave here in half an hour for Decatur and will report any information they can get of the enemy's movements. This a. m., before leaving Whiteside's, cavalry scouts were sent down the south side of the river with orders to report here, or at Stevenson, any information they obtain of the enemy.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 17, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

The following telegram is just received:

WHITESIDE'S *October 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER:

I sent the cavalry you asked for at daylight; it is moving by the road through Trenton, thence to Bridgeport. My scouts from Lebanon were at Deer Head Cove at 10 o'clock and must have been mistaken for the enemy.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 17, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

I sent scouts to Caperton's Ferry; returned at daylight. Heard nothing of the enemy. No further information.

L. P. BRADLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 17, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD,
Chattanooga:

I have just heard from Caperton's Ferry by gun-boat and scouts sent from Stevenson. No news of the enemy. I shall receive all news from scouts and couriers, and will forward to you immediately. Gun-boats are patrolling from Caperton's down.

L. P. BRADLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WHITESIDE'S, *October 17, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

A corporal who had a patrol of five men on the Trenton road last night reports that a citizen whom he met during the night told him that he had information that the rebel army was in the vicinity of Ringgold yesterday, and that they were marching toward the north. I send you this for what it is worth and will send out and find the citizen, if possible, who gave such information. The corporal should have brought him in to camp.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel, &c.

WHITESIDE'S, *October 17, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I am satisfied that General Bradley's dispatch last night was an error. My scout from Lebanon is in. They were at Deer Head Cove yesterday at 10 o'clock, and must have been mistaken for the enemy. Have no report from the scouts sent toward Stevens' Gap and La Fayette yesterday. Their orders were to go on till they found the enemy or the road by which they are moving, and then to report to you at Chattanooga and to myself at this place. I sent 100 men to Bridgeport to report to General Wagner; a few minutes ago he telegraphed for another 100. I have none to send but the broken-down men and horses just from the scout to Van Buren, 130 miles. Shall I send them? Answer.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

WHITESIDE'S, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I have the following report from Captain Hancock, commanding scouts sent to Stevens' Gap and toward La Fayette.

Information received from Willard Bailey, one of General Thomas' scouts: Between Bird and Dug Gaps held by rebel cavalry. At La Fayette there was one corps infantry and artillery last night. Night before last a train of 500 wagons reached La

Fayette through Villanow via Ship's Gap. We will scout along the mountain till we reach Broomtown Valley and then cross into Will's Valley. I have forwarded a messenger to General Schofield as directed. I joined Captain O'Reily this morning. The above information can be relied upon.

E. A. HANCOCK.

I have no doubt of its correctness.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Comdg. Second Div., Fourteenth Army Corps, Chattanooga:

GENERAL: Major-General Schofield directs that you move at 7 a. m. to-morrow with your division, via Rossville, to Gordon's Mills, taking with you the ordnance and supply trains and 1,000 head of cattle. Have a detail to drive the cattle, ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Barriger at Captain Bright's quarters at daylight.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

KNOXVILLE, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Chattanooga:

A force is reported at Jonesville, Va.; uncertain. A small party captured the 100-days' men at Mossy Creek; did no damage to road or bridge. It is rumored Williams is to join Hood.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

I wish you to at once collect your troops together and readjust them in such a way as will enable the withdrawal of Schofield, with Morgan's and Wagner's divisions, and secure the safety of Chattanooga against any attempt of the enemy. Report to me the orders you may give to secure this object.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have two regiments on duty in Major-General Rousseau's district, located at Estill Springs and Decherd. If he will order them to Bridgeport I can relieve General Wagner's and General Morgan's divisions, and have 4,500 organized troops here for defense, exclusive of camp of detachments, at least 1,000 strong. This does not include guards on railroad.

Respectfully,

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

RINGGOLD, GA., *October 17, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: In compliance with an order from Major-General Schofield I have the honor to report copies of the orders under which I acted and moved on the 13th and 14th instant.

I received the following dispatches from Chattanooga on the 13th instant:

Colonel HAYS:

You will hold your command in readiness to fall back on this place should you learn positively that large forces are moving on you; will scout the country thoroughly and learn the movements of the enemy.

By command of Major-General Steedman:

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

I sent a dispatch to Major Moe giving all the information I had in relation to the movements of the enemy, and asked him if re-enforcements would be sent to Tunnel Hill. I received the following answer:

General Thomas directs that no troops be sent from here. Is there any rebel infantry about Dalton?

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the morning of the 14th, at 1 a. m., I received the following dispatch from Chattanooga:

The general directs that you keep scouts well out on both sides of the railroad, Tunnel Hill to do the same, and if you are threatened by any large force that you fall back toward Chattanooga. Please send this dispatch to Tunnel Hill.

Respectfully,

S. B. MOE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the morning of the 14th instant the regiment at Tunnel Hill, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Poteet, fell back from there and arrived at this place about sun-up. Lieutenant-Colonel Poteet informed me that the enemy were in the immediate vicinity of Tunnel Hill when he left there at 3 a. m. After the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel Poteet I sent a dispatch to Major Moe informing him of the evacuation of Tunnel Hill, and asked for instructions; a short time after I sent the dispatch the operator informed me that the line to Chattanooga was down or out of order, and that a rebel operator had been on the line. I received no answer to the dispatch. At 10 a. m. I ordered my regiment, together with Lieutenant-Colonel Poteet's, to fall back from here to Chattanooga. We arrived at Chattanooga at 4 p. m. From all the information I could obtain I believed we were threatened by a large force, and under my orders felt it my duty to act as I did.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. H. HAYS,
Colonel Tenth Kentucky.

DECATUR, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

With regard to Carpenter's Ferry, I simply forwarded to the general commanding the information precisely as I received it from Captain

Morton. I knew nothing of matters in that direction except from information received from him, except that I understand that Hood was at La Fayette. If he was at La Fayette the statement of this officer appears to be probable, inasmuch as he states the exact hour at which Hood's army was at Deer Head Cove and Dug Gap. Lieutenant-Colonel Sharra telegraphs me from Larkinsville, soon after receipt of first telegram, as follows:

Commander of gun-boat General Thomas says he is satisfied the information he has in regard to Hood's army is reliable, and requests that you order all the gun-boats up from down the river.

Gun-boats have all gone up the river. My last scout to Blountsville not yet heard from. I will order additional scouts from Larkinsville over the river, and will keep the general informed of all that occurs in this neighborhood. I will telegraph to Huntsville for Berry, an excellent scout, to be again sent over the river. I have ordered scouts from Athens and Pulaski west.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

Five deserters from the Eleventh Tennessee, Hood's army, arrived here to-day. Deserted on the 2d, twenty miles from Marietta. They estimate Hood's army at 30,000 infantry, number of cavalry not known. Hood commands in person. Many desertions. Mrs. Gill, sister of Colonel Wilder, from Somerville, to-day reports no enemy there. Forrest's whereabouts not known. Scout just in from Courtland left there at 2 this morning. General Roddey was at Moulton sick; he has 100 of his body guard there. His command moves from Tuscumbia to Courtland to-day. There are 400 men at Spring Creek and 300 at Fox Creek. They have two boats at Lamb's Ferry and picket there. A Union woman, in whom Colonel Doolittle puts entire confidence, sends in the following, just received:

I heard last evening the rebels were ordered to prepare five days' rations. It was thought they would cross the river last night. The Southern papers state that Forrest has command of Tennessee and Kentucky.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

TEN MILES EAST OF FLORENCE, *October 17, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Have found no rebels except a scouting party of forty. No force above Florence yesterday. Will send beyond there to-day. I desire the Ninth and Tenth Indiana to take post on the Athens and Florence road, at the crossing of Elk River, and guard the river from Lamb's Ferry to Decatur, establishing a courier-line from Athens to Rogersville. Colonel Spalding desires to come with the Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry from Pulaski, and I request that you permit him. The river is not fordable, but is falling rapidly. I think an order from you to the Ninth and Tenth Indiana would expedite matters very much.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, *October 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Ten Miles East of Florence, via Pulaski:

The Ninth and Tenth Regiments Indiana Cavalry and the Tenth and Twelfth Regiments Tennessee Cavalry have been ordered to report to you, to assist in guarding the north bank of the Tennessee River and prevent the enemy crossing.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MOUND CITY, ILL., *October 17, 1864.*

General THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. Will endeavor to comply with your request to patrol the river as far as Eastport.

J. A. GREER,
Lieutenant-Commander.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, Ky., October 17, 1864. (Received 12.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Meredith telegraphs as follows from Paducah:

I have been informed, by what I consider reliable authority, that I am to be attacked here soon; that General Lyon is on the north side of the Cumberland; has batteries upon said river to prevent any boats passing; has taken Eddyville. Colonel Chenoweth, as soon as re-enforced by Forrest, will move upon Mayfield and this place, which is expected very soon. I have evacuated Mayfield. Forrest has a large number of 10-pounder Parrott guns. I must have re-enforcements, for I intend holding this district to the last.

I cannot re-enforce General Meredith. General Hooker says he has no troops to spare. Four regiments have been sent from this command to Nashville and 6,000 colored troops to other points. I need more troops. Can any be had? The term of service of four of my Kentucky regiments expires this month.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 17, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

There are no available troops to re-enforce Paducah, unless sent from your district or from General Washburn's, from Memphis. If those sent by General Washburn up the Tennessee River can be reached they may be used temporarily for that purpose. The assignment of General Meredith was not deemed judicious by the War Department. The place seems to require a man of more military experience.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 17, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: A cavalry force of between 200 and 300 appeared this evening in Ballard County; reported to be the advance of a large force. Will send out what few cavalry I have and ascertain their strength. Is it possible for you to give me some assistance? Send cavalry if you have them. Will keep you posted.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 17, 1864.*

Col. J. N. MCARTHUR, *Commanding, Columbus, Ky.:*

COLONEL: A force of 200 cavalry is reported between Mound City and Cairo. Send Captain Smith and Lieutenant Neely with their cavalry early to-morrow morning. I will send cavalry from this place to meet them. Keep your command prepared, ready for an attack, and have all Government property ready. It may be Forrest's advanced guard, and you may be attacked early in the morning.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, *October 17, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m. 18th.)

Colonel SPRAGUE, *Commanding:*

COLONEL: A force of cavalry 200 in number was seen on the Kentucky shore at the houses of Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Hawes. Ascertain about them, and keep me posted. Seen between Mound City and Cairo.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *October 17, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington, Ky.:

Owen County is literally overrun by guerrillas; the provost-marshal can do nothing. Doctor Snell is here. If you can send 200 men to Owenton at once, please advise me when they will be there.

THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-sixth Kentucky, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *October 17, 1864.*

Colonel KEIGWIN,
Comdg. Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Nashville, Tenn.:

General Burbridge directs that you return to this place at once with your command.

T. B. FAIRLEIGH,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry, Commanding.

[OCTOBER 17, 1864.—For Canby to Halleck, in relation to movement of a part of Kirby Smith's command to Mississippi, see Vol. XLI.]

WASHINGTON, *October 17, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn., via Cairo, Ill.:

Should Forrest move on Paducah or Columbus please assist those places. General Meredith thinks he is about to attack Paducah. Cannot the force you sent up the Tennessee be used temporarily to re-enforce that place?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD:

GENERAL: A reliable scout, just arrived, states as follows: Left Oxford Thursday night; part of Hardee's and Lee's troops were there. The cars are running to Oxford; troops been coming on the cars from Grenada and below. Cavalry were marching from Oxford to Holly Springs; there was quite a number of troops; Fifth and Eighteenth Mississippi Cavalry and Person's Kentucky Mounted Infantry [Fifth Confederate Infantry] were there. The troops passed out of Holly Springs, part on Hudsonville and part on the Byhalia road. Saw and counted twenty-one pieces of artillery pass from Holly Springs to Mount Pleasant. Chalmers was at Mount Pleasant. Saw him deliver dispatches to an orderly and order him to take them to General Looney [Colonel Looney] at Somerville without delay. Chalmers left Mount Pleasant about 10 o'clock on Friday. He and his command went on to Macon [Moscow]. Mabry will be at Hernando about Monday night. Re-enforcements are expected from Grenada. Thursday morning Forrest was at Jacinto. Colonel Morton[?], of General Mabry's command, said they were to attack White's Station Sunday night or Monday night. The above information is reliable, and is confirmed from other sources. All is prepared here to give them a warm reception. The troops were withdrawn from White's Station last night. I have heavy cavalry patrols out on all the roads. The enrolled militia are under arms, and show considerable patriotism and willingness to move. I must not omit to mention the hearty co-operation of Commander Townsend, of the U. S. Navy. Every preparation is being made here to meet the enemy and give him a warm reception. The houses along the Gayoso Bayou are loop-holed for sharpshooters, and our inner line of defenses constructed of cotton and hay. All is quiet; our patrols see no signs of the enemy. A man in from Corinth late last night says Forrest has plenty of troops there. They were to rest two days, and then march, some said for Memphis, others Kentucky. The prevailing impression is that they are concentrating a heavy force to invade Kentucky. Forrest was himself at Grenada on Friday night and consulted with Dick Taylor. General Marcy, inspector U. S. Army, left here yesterday for north of White River, to see if he can bring me 2,000 troops from there. If I get these I shall feel perfectly safe. The man named as coming from Corinth left there on Thursday. There is no doubt but at least a part of Dick Taylor's forces are here.

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

[OCTOBER 17, 1864.—For M. L. Smith to Rosecrans, in relation to recall of A. J. Smith's command from Missouri, see Vol. XLI.]

FORT PICKERING, *October 17, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SMITH:

The two scouts who went out last have just come in. They ran upon a rebel camp on the Grenada railroad, ten miles out at Horn Lake depot, on both sides of the railroad; said to be one brigade; about 5,000 mounted men and three field pieces, small; Roddey commanding. Found nothing on either Horn Lake road or Hernando road up to 11 p. m., as far as nine miles on each. Left rebel camp at daylight. No movement at that time.

J. P. HARPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

U. S. IRON-CLAD ESSEX,
Monday, October 17, 1864—12.30 a. m.

Major MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

MY DEAR MAJOR: Thank you for the information you are giving me. In case of an attack the Carondelet (with a heavy battery) will be taken in tow by the Red Rover and will proceed down to the fort to operate thereabouts, as circumstances may require. Captain Pattison volunteered to take command should the attack be made; I gladly accepted his offer. He is probably better acquainted with the localities ashore than any of the rest of us. The Fawn (No. 30), a tin-clad, will look out for the immediate neighborhood of the navy-yard. Her engines are repairing, but she can do pretty good service where she is. With the Essex I am all ready to shove off, and attend to the enemy at any point where we can do the most service. When they do attack please inform me of their situation, direction, and distance from the river. Any where within three or three and a half miles I can drop a few 100-pounder shells among them, if I only know their direction and distance. The elevation given to the guns for such ranges, or even less, would carry the shells well over the houses of the city. I will be happy to do anything in my power to aid and support you. Captain Pattison's family will come aboard the Essex in case of an attack. Should the attack be made let me suggest that you send a signal officer aboard the Essex. Through him you could communicate information as to the position, &c., of the enemy after we have shoved off into the stream.

Yours, very truly,

ROBERT TOWNSEND,
Commander, U. S. Navy.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 96. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Chattooga Creek, October 18, 1864.*

The movements of the armies to-morrow will be as follows:

I. The Army of the Tennessee will pass to the right of Summerville and move toward Alpine in support of Colonel Watkins' cavalry, which is ordered to ascertain what part, if any, of the enemy has passed up Henderson's Gap.

II. The Army of the Ohio will move on the main Gaylesville road toward Melville Post-Office in support of General Garrard's cavalry, which is ordered to reconnoiter toward Gaylesville.

III. The Army of the Cumberland will mass near Summerville ready to move in any direction.

IV. Trains will be brought up to points convenient to the rear of each army near to the fords of the Chattooga and near corn-fields.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, near Trion Factory, October 18, 1864.

General DAVIS,
Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you have foraging parties organized in each brigade of your corps, under charge of the brigade commissary of subsistence, to procure supplies from the country. Cattle (except milch cows) will be taken, also hogs, sheep, bacon in smoke-houses, potatoes, and corn. The acting commissary of subsistence and quartermaster must give receipts for property taken. Three days' rations must last the men four days. Please notify your command so they may make calculations accordingly.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Five miles north of Summerville, Ga., October 18, 1864—11.55 p. m.

Orders of the day for the Army of the Cumberland for to-morrow, October 19:

This army will march for Summerville, starting at daylight. Major-General Davis' corps will lead and Brigadier-General Wood's corps will follow. The route of march will be via Penn's Ford, and General Davis will send his pioneers in advance of his column to said ford, on Chattooga Creek, for the purpose of making a bridge for the passage of infantry. Such trains as are with the troops now will accompany them to-morrow, and they will move in the order in which the corps march.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Penn's Ford is on the road that leads by these headquarters. A staff officer from here will point it out.

ATLANTA, *October 18, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have just received Montgomery papers of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, and paper of 13th says that Hood will evidently make Blue Mountain his base, as everything is now going in that direction. That of the 14th says:

We suspect Hood will make Blue Mountain his base for the fall and winter and hold himself in a position to harass Sherman's rear and keep his railroad communications disabled.

The paper of the 13th contains the following dispatch from Forrest:

CHEROKEE, ALA., *October 10, 1864.*

Generals Rousseau and Thomas are following me with about 12,000 men, and organizing to cross here. I have still 500 men on the north side of the river who have gone to the hills. I think them safe. Three gun-boats and four transports came up river to-day as far as Eastport and landed 2,000 men and three pieces of artillery. Kelley drove them back and captured their artillery.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

If Hood goes to Blue Mountain I would like to take two divisions and strike out for Macon and Milledgeville. One division in our new works, with all our surplus artillery, can hold Atlanta, and I believe I can go through the State with two good divisions. I can get a new outfit of horses and mules and damage the enemy seriously by destroying the railroad, &c., even if I fail in capturing either Macon or Milledgeville. I am positive they have no force in this section of the State except Iverson's cavalry. Let me try it. I will return if I become satisfied I am hazarding too much.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding First Division:

Dispatches from General Sherman state the enemy have left the railroad and have gone south; are now as far south as Alpine. Our army left Ship's Gap this morning to follow them. Heavy details are at work repairing the road. Telegraphic communication will be opened in a few days, and the road will be opened in the course of ten days.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to division commanders.)

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. GEARY,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you hold one brigade of your troops in readiness to accompany a train on the East Point railroad to guard it while taking up the railroad iron. In view of this you will not be required to furnish any details for fatigue duty on the fortifications until this work is finished or until the forage train returns. The detail of this brigade will be continued from day to day until the work of removing the iron is completed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trion Factory, Ga., October 18, 1864.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Comdg. Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division:

You will, with your command, make a bold reconnaissance in the direction of Alpine and Henderson's Gap, to develop any movement of the enemy in that direction. Give information as early as possible. The Army of the Tennessee marches to support you. Headquarters will be at or near Summerville.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION.
Summerville, Ga., October 18, 1864—1 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: General Hood left here yesterday morning on the Alpine road with his army, leaving only a few regiments of cavalry as a rear-guard. Part of his force took the Gaylesville road, and followed it for a mile, then crossed over to the Alpine road. I charged two regiments of rebel cavalry at Trion Factory, capturing 27 prisoners. I also had some work driving them out of Summerville. Cheatham's corps passed down the Broomtown Valley road the day before yesterday. A reliable citizen says that the rebels will cross Tennessee River at Guntersville.

Respectfully,
LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Trion Factory, Ga., October 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

You will, with your command, make a bold reconnaissance in the direction of Gaylesville, and develop any movement made by the enemy in that direction. The Army of the Ohio marches for Melville, that of the Tennessee for Alpine. Give information as early as possible. Headquarters will be at or near Summerville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
October 18, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:]

GENERAL: Union citizens report that Cheatham's corps took the right fork at Hall's house, six miles from La Fayette, going into Broomtown Valley. Soldiers report that they aim to cross the Tennessee at Guntersville. My column is just passing this point. Colonel

Watkins is engaged with the enemy's cavalry, between five and six miles ahead. Says he is holding on, and wants the infantry to come on. Has sent back about a dozen prisoners.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE CAVALRY,
Trion Factory, October 18, 1864.

[General HOWARD:]

GENERAL: I have had a sharp fight with a superior force, but still hold my ground. Please send me some infantry as quick as possible.

L. D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 140. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Near Summerville, Ga., October 18, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. This army will move forward to-morrow, as follows:

1. The Seventeenth Corps, Brigadier-General Ransom commanding, will have the advance, and will move at 6 a. m. to Summerville, and, taking the Alpine road, proceed toward Alpine, supporting the cavalry advance.

2. The Fifteenth Corps, Major-General Osterhaus commanding, will follow the Seventeenth Corps, moving at 8.30 a. m.

The supply train will proceed to Summerville, and there await further orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROME, *October 18, 1864.*
(Received 9 a. m.)

General J. E. SMITH:

General Sherman says the enemy are going south, at Summerville and Alpine, and he thinks will go to Gaylesville and so on down the Coosa. They may turn into Tennessee, but he thinks not. He wants Kilpatrick, near Stilesborough, advised of this fact; and that he has ordered 500,000 rations from Allatoona here for the use of his army. Please send Kilpatrick this word.

J. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 256. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Summerville, Ga., October 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General Leggett, commanding Third Division, will have the advance to-morrow, and will move his command promptly at 6 a. m. on the direct road to Summerville.

The Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. W. W. Belknap commanding, will follow the Third.

The First Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller commanding, will follow the Fourth.

Ordnance and headquarters trains will move in rear of the divisions to which they are attached, as previously ordered.

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By command of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom:

ROWLAND COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Gover's Gap, October 18, 1864—6 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

SIR: My column reached the east side of the gap at 4.30 p. m. I have now one division on the west side covering the Summerville and La Fayette roads, and one on the east side covering the Rome and Dirt Town roads. The advance of Garrard's cavalry reached the gap shortly after we did. We met no resistance but some cavalry vedettes, which fled at our approach. My advanced division has marched twenty-two miles to-day. I sent Major Wells, of my staff, with a regiment, over the mountain near Subligna to communicate with General Stanley's column there. The rebels dug away part of the road in the gap where it runs on a shelf scarped in the steep mountain side. I hope to have it repaired before morning; the cavalry of the rebels retreated on the Rome road.

Awaiting your further orders, I have the honor to be, &c.,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 18, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

By telegraph, just received from Sherman, at Ship's Gap, dated yesterday, 2 p. m., I learn that Hood is falling back south, and that he intended to pursue him this morning. Morgan's and Wagner's divisions, of my army, started from Chattanooga this a. m. to join Sherman en route. Croxton and Granger report the enemy in the same position on the south side of the Tennessee, from Decatur to Eastport. Colonel Wright, chief engineer military railroads, reports from Chattanooga that he has a force of 1,500 men at work repairing railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta, and will have the road in running order in a few days. Sherman has also ordered Washburn, through me, to again attempt the capture of Eastport. I have requested Admiral Porter to co-operate with Washburn with his gun-boats and an iron-clad.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to Major-General Halleck.)

NASHVILLE, *October 18, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have received your dispatch from Ship's Gap of yesterday noon. Am ready to carry out your orders should Hood attempt to come into Tennessee. General Wilson will take a duplicate of this to you, and will explain my views on your plan of operations, telegraphed to General Grant, and his replies and suggestions to you. There is one thing, however, I don't wish to be left in command of the defenses of Tennessee unless you and the authorities in Washington deem it absolutely necessary. Major-General Mower has arrived here, and has reported to you some days since for orders. I have advised him to remain here until he hears from you, not knowing but that you may still wish to place him at Eastport. I heard from Generals Granger and Croxton last night, who report nothing new of the movements of the enemy. Morgan's and Wagner's divisions leave Chattanooga to-day to report to you, escorting about 8,000 beef-cattle for the army. The necessary orders have been given for the repair of the railroad, and it will be completed as rapidly as possible. I have arranged with Lieutenant Greer, commanding gun-boat fleet on lower Tennessee, to patrol the river as far up as Eastport. Lieutenant Glassford, commanding between Bridgeport and Decatur, patrols that portion of the river daily, and co-operates with me very cordially. I believe affairs north of the Tennessee River are getting into much better shape, and I hope to join you very soon.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 18, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Ship's Gap:
(To be forwarded.)

Your dispatch of yesterday, 2 p. m., is just received. I have given the necessary directions for carrying out your orders for again attempting to drive the enemy from Eastport. Troops will be forwarded to the front as rapidly as possible, after making the necessary dispositions, as directed by you, for the defense of the railroad.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 18, 1864.*

Col. WILLARD WARNER,
Staff of Major-General Sherman, Chattanooga:
(To be forwarded.)

The One hundred and eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteers has not yet arrived here, but when it does come it will be put into camp here and held until you arrive, so you can join here. All the information I have been able to obtain of Hood indicates that he is falling back with his force in the direction of Blue Mountain. Morgan's and Wagner's divisions have been ordered to join the army. You can say to General Sherman that if Hood should invade by way of south of Florence that I will send him word immediately, and so impede Hood's progress as to enable General Sherman to get up troops in his rear.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *October 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

We are in immediate want of railroad iron to repair the line between Chattanooga and Atlanta. Three thousand tons are now on the way to Nashville, but, in order to expedite matters, I would suggest, with your permission, that the rails be taken up on the Trenton branch. If you should decide to permit this to be done please communicate with Mr. Wright, at Chattanooga, and be good enough to answer me here.

D. C. McCALLUM,
Brevet Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 18, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. D. C. McCALLUM,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch has been received. I forward you the following telegram from Colonel Wright, giving his views of the way in which the road can be put in running order in the shortest time, with which I agree:

CHATTANOOGA, *October 18, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Altogether twenty-four miles of railroad are destroyed. I have 1,500 men at work repairing, more than enough to do the work, if the supply of material holds out. I depend upon Mr. Anderson sending forward as rapidly as possible all the rails at Nashville, with chairs and spikes, and also to pick up and send me some miles of new iron distributed along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to relay that track. This can be replaced after the break on the Atlanta road is repaired. The Trenton branch cannot be made available in time, because it must be repaired before it can be taken up, and this will take too long. Everything is working well.

W. W. WRIGHT,
Chief Engineer.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 18, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.45 a. m. 19th.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Washington:

From the operator at Tunnel Hill I hear that the enemy has succeeded in slipping by Sherman without a fight, and is retreating south as rapidly as possible, Sherman pursuing. Telegraph will be open to Atlanta by noon to-morrow unless again cut by the rebels.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 18, 1864.*
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Colonel Wright does not need the guard at Wauhatchie at present. There are 3,000 men in six battalions arrived from camp detachments, officered with officers from the front, which I have posted at Forts

Creighton, Phelps, Lytle, Mihalotzy, Rocky, and Crutchfield. I deem it prudent to retain them for the present, as I have sent Fifteenth Kentucky and Fifty-first Indiana to Bridgeport and the Fifteenth Wisconsin to Whiteside's. If you wish these troops to go to the front at once I will order them to join Schofield on the La Fayette road to-morrow. Am much pleased to have Colonel Carlton; he is just the man for the place.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

WHITESIDE'S, *October 18, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I have just received the following report from Valley Head from Captain O'Reily, commanding scout:

We entered Valley Head via Stevens' Gap this a. m., and found the enemy's pickets, about twenty strong. We drove them three miles, they contesting the ground. I learned that 200 were at Valley Head last night and again this a. m.; they were Wetherspoon's and Davenport's men, and one company claiming to belong to Bragg. Not thinking it advisable to enter the mountain passes leading to Broomtown Valley with this force in my rear I am falling back. The rebel soldiers report that 35,000 are about to enter this valley.

Captain O'Reily is a first-rate soldier and reliable man.

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Colonel Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 18, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

I have information from gun-boats that scouts sent out by General Granger from Decatur report a force of the enemy moving this way from the west; also that the enemy is picketing the south bank of the river between Caperton's Ferry and Guntersville.

L. P. BRADLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 18, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

Cavalry just in from Caperton's Ferry; scouted the south side of river to Raccoon Creek; bring a report that a force of the enemy, with 800 wagons, is moving toward Guntersville from the south.

L. P. BRADLEY,
Brigadier-General.

ONE MILE EAST OF FLORENCE,
October 18, 1864—5 p. m. (Via Pulaski.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Scouting party, five miles beyond Florence yesterday, report no enemy. About seventy-five between this place and Pulaski. Will hunt them down. I am depending on the Tenth Indiana and Ninth, from Decatur to the north of Elk River; have heard nothing from them.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 18, 1864.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

When General Paine was relieved General Meredith assumed command by virtue of his rank. I had not at that time, nor have I now, any general officer to assign to his place. If a change is deemed necessary I would like to have General John McArthur.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *October 18, 1864.*

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington:

I am informed that Confederate forces, 1,000 strong, under Colonel Hines, are at Brandenburg, Ky., and have captured a steamer; also, that 500 are at Rock Spring, eight miles back of Henderson, Ky. Scattered forces are daily concentrating at these points. The gunboats are on that portion of the river.

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brevet Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 18, 1864.*

COMMANDER U. S. FORCES,
Cynthiana, Ky.:

Jessee is reported moving on Paris or Cynthiana. If attacked defend yourself; you will be abundantly re-enforced.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

CYNTHIANA, KY., *October 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

After Jessee fired on passenger train at Lair's Station he took an eastward course. I am going to hold the town. Send your re-enforcements on.

H. HAGERTY,
Captain Company C, Fifty-third Kentucky, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *October 18, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel SPALDING,
Commanding troops to arrive to-night, Paris, Ky.:

Jessee fired upon the train at Lair's Station, nine miles from Paris, at 6 o'clock. Push after him night and day. Press horses wherever needed, and catch him if possible. The Twentieth Kentucky has the same orders and will press on from Georgetown. Join forces if you can, but do not delay on that account.

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 18, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MEREDITH:

I am trying to get re-enforcements for you. Keep your cavalry all out and get accurate information. If attacked you can hold Paducah and Columbus until assistance reaches you.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

My cavalry has been left at Clifton. General Forrest, from the best information I can obtain, is at Corinth and Eastport, with complete railroad communication from Mobile to Cherokee. Shall I send my cavalry back to Memphis? I think there may be some hazard in crossing the country. The Tennessee is rapidly falling, and Forrest can return to Middle Tennessee whenever he likes, unless there is an adequate force to oppose him. My infantry here, under Colonel Hoge, I will send back to Memphis to insure the safety of that point, but my cavalry can be used to pursue Forrest if desired. It seems to me that he should not be allowed to remain where he is, and that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad should be destroyed. Forrest had two regiments watching us opposite Savannah. He may have swung off toward Georgia before now, but he makes great use of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and as long as that remains he will greatly annoy both Middle and West Tennessee.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

Your dispatch of this day received, and I send you the following from Major-General Sherman for your information and guidance:

SHIP'S GAP, *October 17, 1864—2 p. m.*

Order in my name the renewal of the attempt to get Eastport, and ask Admiral Porter, if necessary, to send up an iron-clad. We should command the Tennessee River up to Muscle Shoals perfectly.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

I have applied by telegraph to Admiral Porter for the iron-clad, and I desire to know whether you can collect a sufficient force of infantry, to act in conjunction with your cavalry and the iron-clad and gun-boats, to lead you to hope for a successful attack upon and capture of Eastport. Answer by telegraph, letting me know what force you can collect, and how soon you can start upon the expedition. It should be done as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

I have 2,700 cavalry and 1,200 infantry and two pieces of artillery. We should have double that force. I will see you this evening.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 18, 1864.—2 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

General Meredith telegraphs for re-enforcements in Western Kentucky. I have none to send him. General Halleck telegraphs if the force sent by you up the Tennessee River can be recalled I may use it temporarily. If possible, send assistance to General Meredith.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *October 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD:

Indications are this morning that Forrest and Dick Taylor are organizing a large force to operate in Kentucky, although Memphis still may be the point. Forces are certainly being hurried up from the south by both. It is supposed that they intend to go for General C. C. Washburn and Hatch first, if opportunity offer.

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Washburn.)

SUMMERVILLE, GA., *October 19, 1864—12 noon.*
(Received 2 p. m. 21st.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Hood has retreated rapidly by all roads leading south. Our advance columns are now at Alpine and Melville Post-Office. I shall pursue him as far as Gaylesville. The enemy will not venture toward Tennessee, except around by Decatur. I propose to send the Fourth Corps back to General Thomas, and leave him with that corps, the garrisons and new troops, to defend the line of the Tennessee, and, with the rest, push into the heart of Georgia, and come out at Savannah, destroying all the railroads of the State. The break at Big Shanty is repaired, and that about Dalton should be in ten days. We find abundance of forage in the country.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Summerville, Ga., October 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: At some more leisure time I will record the facts relating to Hood's attack on my communications. He has partially succeeded from the superior mobility of his columns, moving without food or wagons. I now have him turned back and am pursuing him till he will not dare turn up Will's Valley without having me at his rear and the Tennessee at his front. My opinion is he will go to Blue Mountain, the terminus of the Selma and Talladega road, where he and Beauregard will concoct more mischief. We must not be on the defensive, and I now consider myself authorized to execute my plan to destroy the rail-

road from Chattanooga to Atlanta, including the latter city (modified by General Grant from Dalton, &c.), strike out into the heart of Georgia, and make for Charleston, Savannah, or the mouth of the Appalachicola. General Grant prefers the middle one, Savannah, and I understand you to prefer Selma and the Alabama. I must have alternates, else, being confined to one route, the enemy might so oppose that delay and want would trouble me, but, having alternates, I can take so eccentric a course that no general can guess at my objective. Therefore, when you hear I am off have lookouts at Morris Island, S. C., Ossabaw Sound, Ga., Pensacola and Mobile Bays. I will turn up somewhere, and believe I can take Macon and Milledgeville, Augusta and Savannah, Ga., and wind up with closing the neck back of Charleston so that they will starve out. This movement is not purely military or strategic, but it will illustrate the vulnerability of the South. They don't know what war means, but when the rich planters of the Oconee and Savannah see their fences and corn and hogs and sheep vanish before their eyes they will have something more than a mean opinion of the "Yanks." Even now our poor mules laugh at the fine corn-fields, and our soldiers riot on chestnuts, sweet potatoes, pigs, chickens, &c. The poor people come to me and beg as for their lives, but my answer is, "Your friends have broken our railroads, which supplied us bountifully, and you cannot suppose our soldiers will suffer when there is abundance within reach." It will take ten days to finish up our road, during which I will eat out this flank and along down the Coosa, and then will rapidly put into execution the plan. In the mean time I ask that you give to General Thomas all the troops you can spare of the new levies, that he may hold the line of the Tennessee during my absence of, say, ninety days.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Summerville, Ga., October 19, 1864.

General WILSON,
Nashville:

General Garrard has about 2,500 cavalry, General Kilpatrick 1,500, General McCook 600. There may be about 1,000 other cavalry with my army. These embrace all the cavalry ready for battle. I wish you would see Generals Johnson and Thomas, bring to me about 2,500 new cavalry, and then go to work to make up three divisions, each of 2,500, for the hardest fighting of the war. I am going into the very bowels of the Confederacy, and propose to leave a trail that will be recognized fifty years hence.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Summerville, Ga., October 19, 1864.

Col. A. BECKWITH,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Hood will escape me. I want to prepare for my big raid. On the 1st of November I want nothing but what is necessary to war. Send all trash to the rear at once and have on hand thirty days' food and

but little forage. I propose to abandon Atlanta and the railroad back to Chattanooga, and sally forth to ruin Georgia and bring up on the seashore. Make all dispositions accordingly. I will go down the Coosa until sure that Hood has gone to Blue Mountain.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Summerville, Ga., October 19, 1864.

Col. L. C. EASTON,
Chief Quartermaster, Chattanooga:

Go in person to superintend the repairs of the railroad, and make all orders in my name that will expedite its completion. I want it finished to bring back to Chattanooga the sick, wounded, and surplus trash. On the 1st of November I want nothing in front of Chattanooga save what we can use as food and clothing and haul in our wagons. There is plenty of corn in the country, and we only want forage for the posts. I allow ten days to do all this, by which time I expect to be near Atlanta.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 97. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Summerville, Ga., October 19, 1864.*

The armies will move to-morrow on Gaylesville, as follows:

I. The Army of the Tennessee and General Schofield via Alpine, and the Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland by the direct road. All the columns will be well closed up and in good order, halting as the head of the leading column reaches Gaylesville, and selecting good ground for camps.

II. The cavalry will push on to Little River and beyond, securing the bridge, if any.

III. Headquarters will be near Gaylesville, and army commanders will make prompt reports of appearances of the enemy.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 98. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Summerville, Ga., October 19, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. Willard Warner, acting inspector-general on the staff of this military division, having been appointed colonel of the One hundred and eightieth Ohio, is hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters, and will proceed to Nashville and assume the command of his new regiment.

II. The general commanding thanks Colonel Warner for his most zealous and intelligent service during the past campaign; compliments him on his good sense in preferring service with troops to staff duty, and predicts for him the highest success in his professional career.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, Summerville, Ga., October 19, 1864—9 p. m.

Order of the day for the Army of the Cumberland for to-morrow, October 20, 1864:

This army will move to-morrow on Gaylesville; the Fourth Army Corps will lead, and the Fourteenth will follow. If practicable both corps will move in column and abreast. All of the trains that accompanied the troops on the march to-day will move with them to-morrow. The troops will be drawn out and start on the march at 6.30 a. m.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Summerville, Ga., October 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Cumberland, in the Field:

Report of operations of the Fourth Army Corps, this day, Wednesday, October 19, 1864:

The corps moved from camp near Chattooga River at 12 m. in rear of the Fourteenth Army Corps, which occupied the road up to that time, crossed Chattooga River at Penn's Ford, and marched to Summerville, moving by parallel roads, through fields, with the Fourteenth Corps. Arrived in camp at sundown, having marched six miles. Met no enemy and no casualties to report.

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Alpine, Ga., October 19, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: I am here all safe. Found no rebels except a few stragglers, whom I picked up. General Hood took the Broomtown Valley road and Cheatham and Cleburne the Gaylesville road, all moving toward Gaylesville. They were moving from before daylight till midday yesterday. None of them went up Henderson's Gap. As soon as I feed I will move on and try to communicate with General Garrard.

Respectfully,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Alpine, October 19, 1864—3.15 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: The head of column Seventeenth Corps has reached this point. The Seventeenth Corps will encamp one mile beyond Alpine, the Fifteenth Corps about half a mile to the rear. Colonel Watkins, who moved on, on my arrival here, reports indications of the enemy's moving to the right, taking a road about one mile beyond this place. I think the enemy went down Shinbone Valley. Colonel Watkins will reconnoiter and report as soon as possible. The inclosed sketch* will indicate my position and this locality.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Summerville, October 19, 1864.

General HOWARD:

I have received your note of 3.30 by your brother. My orders are for all the armies to move on Gaylesville, on the supposition that the enemy has gone to Blue Pond. If the Blue Pond road does not carry you more than three miles west of Gaylesville, and if the enemy has not turned up the pass you lay down as Stanifer's Pass you may follow it. Gaylesville will be the point of confluence for the different columns. Cox will be there early, and I hope Garrard is there now. It seems to me that it would be absurd for Hood to turn toward the Tennessee with us on his trail before he gets to Gadsden, which is twenty miles below Little River. That is the point where we will first find his infantry. Still, if I am mistaken, send me word across to Melville Post-Office, where I can turn my troops. Schofield has 10,000 men and is ordered to follow you, but I am not certain I can get my orders to him. The Coast Survey map makes the roads from Summerville and Alpine come together this side of Gaylesville. If you find this the case and reach the point common before Cox gets there you had better await his coming, and, if possible, work a way on his right to some good point near Gaylesville. If Watkins develops anything positive that I should know don't fail to send it to me. I will ride to-morrow down the main road past Melville Post-Office to Gaylesville.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Alpine, October 19, 1864—5.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Every trail indicates that the enemy have gone toward Blue Pond. I had sent Colonel Watkins to follow the trail of Cheatham's corps in the direction of Gaylesville before I received your order. I inclose his report.*

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

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* Not found.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 141. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Alpine, Ga., October 19, 1864.*

I. This army will move forward to Gaylesville to-morrow in the following order:

1. Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will move out his command at 6 a. m., taking the road to the right of Alpine, and, striking the Shinbone road, will proceed, via Davis' Cross-Roads, to Gaylesville.

2. Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will take the direct road in his front, moving his command at 7.30 a. m.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 19, 1864—11 a. m.

Colonel TOURTELLOTTE,
Allatoona:

It is reported that there is at Canton one brigade of rebel infantry, consisting of four regiments. I will try to ascertain the truth of it; in the [mean time] if you have any one you can send out do so. It may be that they intend to capture forage parties.

JNO. E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 19, 1864.

[General W. T. SHERMAN:]

GENERAL: A cavalry force attacked Vining's Station, cut the wires, and, it is presumed, destroyed a part of the road, as we have no communication south of Marietta. A small force cut the wires near Big Shanty, but they have since been repaired. Another cavalry force fired into the construction train between Adairsville and Calhoun, killing and wounding a few. And still another force attacked train of Twenty-third Army Corps near Cartersville, with what result I have not heard. Kilpatrick reports Armstrong, Ferguson, Gholson, and Ross, at Cedartown yesterday. Hood's whereabouts we know nothing of here. Supplies are being received for your command. Trains have discontinued running south of Allatoona. I have everything busy here, and am getting on well. Please send by bearer any news or orders you may wish executed.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 19, 1864.

Maj. SAMUEL MAHON,
Commanding Seventh Iowa Infantry:

MAJOR: You will report at the upper Etowah River bridge with your command and the Second Iowa Infantry, which will be ordered to report to you, at 7 a. m. to-morrow, the men to be armed and equipped with one day's rations in haversacks. You will act as guards to forage train.

By order of Lieut. Col. Roger Martin:

E. B. SPALDING,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 19, 1864.

Capt. JOHN A. DUCKWORTH,
Commanding Second Iowa Infantry:

CAPTAIN: You will report with your command to Maj. Samuel Mahon, Seventh Iowa Infantry, at 6 a. m. to-morrow; men to be supplied with one day's rations and to be armed and equipped.

By order of Lieut. Col. Roger Martin:

E. B. SPALDING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 257. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Alpine, Ga., October 19, 1864.

It having been reported at these headquarters that much of the plundering and straggling which occurs along the column is perpetrated by enlisted men attached to the different trains and the cannoneers of batteries, it is hereby ordered that all guards, teamsters, attachés, &c., connected with the trains of the corps, and all batterymen shall remain in the immediate vicinity of their train or battery under penalty of arrest and punishment if found off the road. Train guards will be required to carry their arms and equipments, and under no consideration will the men's guns be hauled in the wagons. Officers in charge of trains and batteries will be held to the strictest accountability that the above is carried out in their respective commands. Its violation will entail disgrace not only on the party apprehended, but upon his commanding officer in an equal degree. No firing under any circumstances will be tolerated. Men will be punished with the utmost severity when found guilty of it without proper orders.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. W. W. Belknap, commanding Fourth Division, will have the advance to-morrow morning, and will move his command promptly at 7.30 o'clock on the direct road in front.

The First Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller commanding, will follow the Fourth Division.

The Artillery Brigade, Major Powell commanding, will follow the First Division, but Major Powell will detach a battery of rifled pieces to move in rear of the advance brigade of the Fourth Division, the bat-

tery selected to be prepared to fall into its position in the column as the division takes the road.

The Third Division, Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett commanding, will follow the Artillery Brigade.

By command of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom:

[ROWLAND COX,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Melville Post-Office, October 19, 1864—12.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I have reached this point with no opposition, only a few men on the road. The rebels had cavalry pickets last night about four miles this side of Summerville, but they moved off this morning. A long column of infantry came this way day before yesterday and Wheeler yesterday. At Melville Post-Office there are three roads—one to the Alabama road, one to Gaylesville, and one to Alpine. The infantry moved on both roads, the Gaylesville and Alpine (so reported), and the cavalry on all. On the Gaylesville road a road goes off toward the south to Blue Pond. Some took that road. I will move out on the Gaylesville road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi.

My column is close up on the cavalry and will camp at Melville agreeably to directions received this morning.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. 2D CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
On the Gaylesville Road, October 19, 1864—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: After leaving Melville Post-Office a mile I struck Wheeler's rear guard and have been skirmishing ever since. Melville Post-Office is thirteen miles from Gaylesville and I got to within five miles by dark. The roads were obstructed and I had to fight dismounted for seven miles. Wheeler's cavalry has been pressing on this road all day and some little infantry. Rumor says that the rebel infantry left Gaylesville this a. m., but I could not learn their route. If you will send a brigade up to my camp to-morrow I will leave all pack animals, &c., and move on early in the morning. The road to Rome crosses the river where I am in camp. I send you some couriers to communicate with me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 19, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi.

My command is encamped—one division a mile beyond Melville on the Gaylesville road, the other at Melville. I have informed General Garrard that I will press a brigade to the front in the morning unless orders from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi direct otherwise.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Army of the Ohio.

NASHVILLE, *October 19, 1864—10 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Have not heard from General Sherman to-day, but presume he is pursuing Hood in his retreat, as he informed me he intended to do yesterday. The railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta will be repaired and in running order by the close of next week. Telegraph will be through by to-morrow noon. I have seen officers to-day just from Atlanta who report a sufficient supply of subsistence stores and forage. On the whole, everything is very favorable.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to General Halleck.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Summerville, Ga., October 19, 1864.

General G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Make a report to me as soon as possible of what troops you now have in Tennessee, what are expected and how disposed. I propose with the Army of the Tennessee, the Ohio, and two corps of yours, to sally forth and make a hole in Georgia and Alabama that will be hard to mend. Hood has little or no baggage, and will escape me. He cannot invade Tennessee except to the west of Huntsville. I want the gun-boats and what troops are on the Tennessee to be most active up at the head of navigation. I want General Wilson and General Mower with me, and would like General McCook's division made up to 2,500 men mounted. I will send back into Tennessee the Fourth Corps, all dismounted cavalry, all sick and wounded, and all incumbrances whatever, except what I haul in our wagons, and will probably, about November 1, break up the railroad and bridges, destroy Atlanta, and make a break for Mobile, Savannah, or Charleston. I want you to remain in Tennessee and take command of all my division not actually present with me. Hood's army may be set down at 40,000 of all arms fit for duty. He may follow me or turn against you. If you can defend the line of the Tennessee in my absence of three months, it is all I ask.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 19, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

General Washburn is here. He reports his force not large enough to undertake the capture of Eastport, as he represents Forrest has a larger force there, with considerable artillery. Have just heard from commanding officer gun-boat fleet, at Mound City, who says he will not be able to furnish an iron-clad for the expedition. Morgan's and Wagner's divisions having been sent to you, I have no force to aid Washburn, but if you will send me one of my divisions, one of General Howard's, I will organize a force to operate against Eastport and destroy railroad. If my information of Forrest's strength is correct, there should be from 5,000 to 6,000 reliable infantry added to the cavalry force that can be raised, to insure success. Major-General Mower is here, and if General Howard can send a division of infantry the expedition might be placed under command of General Mower.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

MOUND CITY, ILL., *October 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Your dispatch is received. It is impossible to furnish an iron-clad; besides, there is not water enough for them. I have sent three light-draughts to operate against Eastport.

JAS. A. GREER,
Lieutenant-Commander.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 19, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Nothing from Sherman to-day. Line working only to Tunnel Hill, but will be open to Atlanta by 10 to-morrow. No road, either rail or wagon. Men have to carry material and tools; makes work slow.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Summerville, Ga., October 19, 1864.

General MOWER,
Nashville:

Join me by way of Rome. I can at this time only give you a division, but I want you to give energy to the head of a column. I sent for you for another purpose, but will explain all when I see you.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Summerville, October 19, 1864—noon.

General SCHOFIELD:

Move by the most direct route to Alpine, and overtake me en route for Gaylesville. If you have not passed La Fayette take the road along the west of the valley, known as the Broomtown road. On reaching Alpine keep your command as it is till I see you, but, of course, as

soon as possible I will send the two divisions of the Army of the Cumberland to their proper corps, and the unassigned troops may go to your army. The Army of the Ohio to-night will be near Melville Post-Office.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR LEE AND GORDON'S MILLS,
October 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Commanding Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Schofield directs me to say that he desires you to move, as soon as you get your command ready to march, to La Fayette. General Wagner will follow you. The general desires you to send orderlies to the cavalry camp to scout in your front and on your flanks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

LA FAYETTE, GA., *October 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Commanding Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Schofield directs me to inform you that he desires you to move at 6 a. m. to-morrow, keeping the direct road toward Rome, and halting for the night at Island Town or where the road crosses the Chattooga River. General Wagner's infantry and artillery will move by the Broomtown Valley road, and his wagons and cattle will follow your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, *October 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Huntsville:

You will patrol the Tennessee River from Decatur down to Lamb's Ferry with any cavalry you may have—the Ninth and Tenth Indiana for instance.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *October 19, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Pace, commanding at Pulaski, informs me that the Ninth Indiana Cavalry had been ordered to Louisville, and the Tenth Indiana horses are in poor condition, and have never been drilled. I will patrol

the river with the Second Tennessee Cavalry. I am to start up the river at 11 o'clock to-day with 100 men on the gun-boat Stone River to see if I can obtain any information.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 19, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

I leave in an hour on a reconnaissance up the river on gun-boat Stone River. Will be at Bridgeport some time to-morrow; will telegraph you from there any news of importance.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
One mile east of Florence, via Pulaski:

I have ordered General Granger to patrol the river from Decatur down to Lamb's Ferry with what cavalry he has.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TEN MILES EAST OF FLORENCE,
October 19, 1864—9 a. m. (Via Pulaski.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Forrest forded the river in his late raid at Colbert Shoals, one mile above Waterloo. A gun-boat at Waterloo would cover that and shorten my line fifteen miles, as there is neither ford nor ferry within that distance above.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, *October 19, 1864—9 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Ten miles east of Florence, via Pulaski:

General Granger will have the Tennessee patrolled by the Second Regiment Tennessee Cavalry until the Ninth and Tenth Regiments Indiana Cavalry can be furnished with horses. If I can get a gun-boat to watch the ford at Colbert Shoals I will do so, but would advise you not to rely on such assistance.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 19, 1864.

Capt. F. M. PAGE,
Commanding Twenty-sixth Kentucky, Cynthiana:

Push on through Carlisle toward Owensville so as to co-operate with Colonel Spalding. Use your best judgment as to your line of march,

but do all things possible to catch and cut off the rebels. If you get information which makes another course better take it. I leave all to your judgment; only catch the rebels.

N. C. McLEAN,
Brigadier-General.

COVINGTON, *October 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General McLEAN:

On arriving at Lair's Station last evening I found track obstructed by big timbers and ties. Several shots were fired into the train before it had stopped. The soldiers in train returned the fire, which was then kept up briskly for several minutes on both sides. The soldiers getting out of ammunition, the track being obstructed ahead, and fearing we would be cut off in the rear, I gave orders for train to back up to Boyd's Station. Several passengers who got off the train were left, among them was Provost-Marshal-General Blair. One soldier slightly wounded in face. The rebels were crossing the river when we arrived at Lair's, and fired on us from both sides. The cars would have been burned had the rebels got possession of them. The rebels numbered from 60 to 100.

H. H. WILLIAMS.

SUMMERVILLE, GA., *October 20, 1864—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 3 p. m. 21st.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I ruled out the sanitary agent of Indiana from Atlanta for the reason that I have excluded all citizens. Recent events demonstrate the wisdom of my action. I allow them two agents of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, who, with the assistance of our surgeons, can distribute fairly all the fruits of charity that reach Atlanta. Assure Governor Morton that my action has been fair and uniform, and applies to all State agencies. Convey to Jeff. Davis my personal and official thanks for abolishing cotton and substituting corn and sweet potatoes in the South. These facilitate our military plans much, for food and forage are abundant.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 99. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 20, 1864.*

The orders for to-morrow are as follows:

I. Brigadier-General Cox will move and take position near the point on the Chattooga where the road to Cedar Bluff crosses it, with a strong advance guard at Cedar Bluff.

II. Major-General Howard will advance and take position on the main Alabama road, some four or five miles toward Blue Pond, with a strong advance guard at the crossing of Little River.

III. Major-General Stanley will advance his rear corps to near the position now occupied by the Seventeenth Corps, and the other will remain as at present.

IV. Brigadier-General Elliott will establish a good courier-line from Gaylesville back to Rome, and will reconnoiter in force through Blue Pond, well toward Gadsden.

V. All the armies will get up their trains, and forage on the country liberally. General Cox will make a bridge across Chattooga near his camp, and General Stanley will strengthen and improve the covered bridge on the upper Rome road.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Summerville, Ga., October 20, 1864.*

The troops of the corps will move to-day in the following order:

General Baird will complete the issue of three days' rations with the least possible delay and will move immediately on the road taken by the Fourth Army Corps.

General Carlin will move his division in the rear of General Baird.

The trains which accompany the troops will move in the rear of the column, in the order in which the divisions march.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis:

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 20, 1864.

General SLOCUM,
Atlanta, Ga.:

I have your dispatch of the 18th. Use all your energies to send to the rear everything not needed for the grand march. I will take your corps along. We will need 1,500,000 rations of bread, coffee, sugar, and salt, 500,000 rations of salt meat, and all else should be shipped away. All sick and wounded should be sent to Resaca and Chattanooga as soon as the road is open. General Thomas and staff will remain in Tennessee. I will take two of the corps of the Army of the Cumberland and send General Stanley's back. I want to be near Atlanta, and ready by November 1. Keep out strong foraging parties and keep the bridges well secured. Have the lightest pontoon bridges and trains ready. All else will be sent to the rear or destroyed. The enemy has retreated rapidly before us down the Coosa toward Gadsden.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 20, 1864.

A foraging expedition under the command of Colonel Dustin, to consist of 500 wagons, will start from this city at 6 a. m. to-morrow morning. Captain Whittelsey, acting chief quartermaster, will see that the

train is made up at the required time on the Decatur road. He will use all the available wagons belonging to the Twentieth Corps, making up the balance of the number from the detachments about the city. He will assign such officers of the quartermaster's department to accompany the trains as he may deem necessary. Each division commander will detail one brigade of infantry, and Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, will detail two batteries of artillery, to accompany the train as guard. The commanding officer of each brigade and artillery will report to-day to Colonel Dustin for orders. The cavalry force of Colonel Garrard will also accompany the expedition. The troops will carry five days' rations.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In compliance with request of commanding general, I have the honor to submit the following suggestions for the consideration of commanding officers of foraging expeditions:

Upon arriving at a section of country from which sufficient forage can be obtained a defensible position should be selected to park the main portion of the train, with at least one brigade of infantry and one battery of artillery in charge for its protection and for picketing the different roads. One hundred and fifty wagons, in charge of a brigade of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, can be loaded and brought back to park in a day, provided that they meet with no serious opposition from the enemy. The cavalry should be used to patrol the country and report the location of the different corn-fields. Too many wagons should not be taken into the corn-fields, as they only embarrass operations, but they should be parked near at hand so that they can be moved promptly to the point required. As the corn is usually very light, not yielding in many instances over from ten to fifteen bushels to the acre, the officer in charge should be careful in estimates as to the number of wagons required for the several fields. The troops detailed for stripping the corn should be deployed, assigning one man to carry ten rows of corn. As the corn is stripped it should be thrown into piles and the wagons should follow and load it up. Two or even one man for this purpose is sufficient. The men should keep on their equipments and sling their guns over their shoulders, so as to be ready to repel a sudden attack from the enemy. Company officers should be required to remain with their commands, and the men should under no circumstances be permitted to leave their commands to forage until their work is done. Men not connected with their commands should not be permitted to accompany the expedition. They are usually men of the most depraved and worthless character, who accompany the expedition for the purpose of plundering private houses and committing outrages upon defenseless females. This class of men by their bad conduct bring disgrace upon the army. The commanding officer of the expedition should be authorized to shoot all men found committing these outrages. Parties sent with expeditions to forage for the different

headquarters of the army should be furnished with proper passes, to be approved by the commanding officer of the expedition. The commanding officer of the expedition should have at least one company of cavalry to be used as orderlies by himself and the quartermaster in charge. An officer of the quartermaster's department should accompany every thirty wagons, well instructed as to manner of loading his train and doubling up the same both in the road and in the field. A guard should be stationed at the crossing of all streams to prevent teamsters from watering their mules while trains are moving. Detachments from each train should be taken every day while foraging in order to secure services of officers and wagon-masters in loading trains. The pioneer corps of the different brigades should accompany the expedition in order to repair roads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. ROBINSON,
Colonel, Commanding late Expedition.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Gaylesville, Ala., October 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

The general commanding directs that you move out with your command at 8 a. m. to-morrow upon the Gadsden road. You will also detail two companies to report at once to Capt. L. M. Dayton, aide-de-camp, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, for courier duty.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
On Little River, October 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry, &c.:

GENERAL: I forced a crossing of Little River about 5 p. m. by crossing a mile and a half above and flanking the force at the ford. I have advanced to the cross-roads, and can positively state that the infantry on this road turned toward the Coosa River on the iron-works road. The cavalry this evening fell back toward Blue Pond. Last night Hood's headquarters were at Simms', on the Gadsden road at the falls of Yellow Creek. Citizens say that the train crossed at Edwards' Ferry, but the troops moved on down the Gadsden road. The Blue Mountain road crosses at Edwards' Ferry. The infantry passed here yesterday, and as there is no bridge here they threw a pontoon. Citizens say that some of the pontoons at Edwards' Ferry were brought up here for this purpose. Little River is fordable, but quite wide. Citizens say that Simms' is beyond the road passing through Blue Pond Gap to Guntersville. I was skirmishing and driving the enemy till dark.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

GRAY'S MILLS, *October 20, 1864—4 p. m.*

General ELLIOTT,

Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Cumberland:
(Care of General Sherman.)

GENERAL: I have headed the rebel cavalry at this point on the Sweet Water. The entire force, so far as I can learn, is moving off toward Villa Rica. My scouting parties are well in on all the roads to Van Wert, Villa Rica, and Carrollton. I can hear nothing of the rebel army. A staff officer will await further instructions at Marietta.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Gaylesville, October 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CLARK, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have the honor to report that, in charge of scouts, I found the enemy's pickets on the west bank of Little River about noon. I crossed the river, and with Garrard's advance pursued the enemy about one mile, a short distance beyond the road leading to the iron-works. I learned from a citizen that Hood's wagon train crossed the Coosa at Edwards' Ferry, and that his army was moving in the direction of Gadsden, on the north side of the Coosa.

WM. DUNCAN,
Captain, Commanding Escort.

[Indorsement.]

Major-General SHERMAN, *Commanding Military Division:*

GENERAL: Citizens report that the bridge on which the wagon train crossed at Edwards' Ferry was taken up and put down across Little River for the infantry to pass.

Respectfully forwarded.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Gaylesville, Ala., October 20, 1864—10.50 a. m.

Major-General HOWARD:

GENERAL: I have reached Gaylesville without seeing any enemy. Found General Garrard passing through. Citizens all along the road say the rebel army is all moving to Blue Pond.

Respectfully,

LOUIS D. WATKINS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 142. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Gaylesville, Ala., October 20, 1864.*

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V. In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 99,* Military Division of the Mississippi, copy herewith inclosed, this army will advance to-morrow and take up position on the main Alabama road, some four or five miles in the direction of Blue Pond.

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* See p. 369.

Major-General Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will have the advance, moving out his command at 7 a. m., and will throw out a strong advance guard at the crossing of Little River.

The Seventeenth Corps, Brigadier-General Leggett commanding, will follow the Fifteenth Corps, moving out at 9 a. m.

The supply trains will follow up and park compactly in the rear of their respective corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 20, 1864.

General J. E. SMITH,
Cartersville:

The enemy has retreated before us toward Gadsden. I want all things put in readiness for our move south. Have all sick sent to the rear and clear your posts so we can make quick work. Instruct the commanding officer at Resaca to send back in wagons any sick or incumbrances that may be sent from the front. I will want your division all ready with ten days' rations and stripped for a long march by the 1st of November.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 20, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

The enemy has retreated down the Coosa toward Gadsden. I will not pursue any farther, but want you to begin for our move. Send all your wounded and sick back to Chattanooga as far as Resaca till the road is done. Keep as much rations as you can haul in your wagons, and will need about 500,000 rations to replenish in the course of a week. Send me all the intelligence of the condition of the road. I think General Kilpatrick can take care of the cavalry you mention as being below the Etowah.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 20, 1864.

[General SHERMAN:]

GENERAL: Your note received. I have an extra pontoon bridge that can be floated down the Coosa but cannot be hauled. It is at your service. I have constant inquiries for the whereabouts of the different corps by officers and men wishing to join them. Hitherto I have told

them to come here. Rations enough for your command I have now accumulated here. A spy from Round Mountain last night said Hardee's corps crossed near Hampton's Ferry this morning. The force that captured Vining's Station was composed of about 500 cavalry. Our telegraph communication is again all right with Atlanta and will be through to Chattanooga to-night. The railroad will be done to Chattanooga by Sunday. Morton elected Governor by 20,000 majority. Congressmen from Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania almost all Union; very few Democrats elected. Kilpatrick reports three brigades of rebel cavalry moved south of Dallas and east yesterday. I am busy on fortifications and hauling in forage. Had the mails for the different armies better come to this point? Will your trains move this way soon? No disturbance on railroad reported to-day. Scouts from the south and west say that Hood is going to Blue Mountain for rest. Awaiting further instructions,

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 258. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Gaylesville, Ala., October 20, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller, commanding First Division, will have the advance to-morrow, and will move his command at 9 a. m. to the point indicated in Special Field Orders, No. 142, extract V, Department and Army of the Tennessee.

The Third Division will follow the First.

The Artillery Brigade, Maj. J. W. Powell commanding, will follow the Third Division.

The Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Belknap commanding, will follow the Artillery Brigade.

The supply train will follow up and park in rear of the corps. Regimental wagons may move with their respective divisions.

By command of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom:

[ROWLAND COX,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Five miles from Gaylesville, October 20, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

SIR: The head of the cavalry must be close upon Gaylesville. I hear of no skirmishing at the front. A deserter, apparently candid, says he knows the pontoon was ordered to Guntersville, on the Tennessee. The columns of the enemy are represented as passing by Blue Pond in that direction. This is corroborated by an escaped prisoner. A man who was engaged in our quartermaster department came in last night. He says it seemed generally understood among the rebel troops that they were making for Guntersville and he had no doubt they were. I am just in rear of the cavalry column, the advance being considerably in front.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Gaylesville, October 20, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General COX,
Commanding Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I have reached this place with but little skirmishing. I learn that only one corps of infantry—Stewart's—passed through here; it went on toward Blue Pond. The other two corps are reported to have passed down Shinbone Valley, and in the same direction; no one knows where they have gone from that point, where there are roads leading everywhere. A pontoon had been down at Edwards' Ferry until last Thursday, when it was taken up on the other side. I will take the Blue Pond road from town and send back any information. I will meet opposition, I suppose, in a short time.

Very respectfully, &c.,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, &c.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
October 20, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi.

My column is close up behind Garrard's. I will put them in camp in good ground beyond the town, and have notified General G. that I will hold them in readiness to give him the promptest support if he needs it in his reconnaissance in direction of Blue Pond.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Two miles from Gaylesville, October 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD:

GENERAL: Your note from Gaylesville is received. My orders are to camp my command at that place, but whilst you are in front of it I will hold the force in readiness to give any required support promptly. My column is close behind yours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Little River, October 20, 1864—1 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: I have reached this point with the usual obstructions and skirmishing. I learn from different citizens the same story, viz, that the rebel infantry passed by Blue Pond yesterday and took the left-hand road to the Coosa and camped nine miles from Blue Pond. The rebel cavalry hold Little River and I am not yet over. As it is a considerable stream I do not yet know if I can force a crossing.

Very respectfully, &c.,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

WASHINGTON, *October 20, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

It is reported here that Forrest is threatening both Paducah and Memphis. If, by the assistance of Burbridge and Washburn, you could drive him south it would relieve that part of the country from all danger.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 20, 1864—4.30 p. m.*
(Received 1 a. m. 21st.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Washburn has sent a brigade of about 1,200 infantry to Memphis to-day. Burbridge has telegraphed me that he cannot spare more than three regiments of infantry, and these, with the force of infantry I can raise here now, will not be sufficient to drive Forrest south. I telegraphed yesterday to Sherman for one of my divisions, to move against Eastport and the Mobile and Alabama Railroad. If Sherman sends me the division asked for, I can, by moving against Eastport and the railroad, bring Forrest south immediately, and thus relieve Memphis and Paducah from any apprehension of attack. I have just seen Washburn, who informs me that information he has received to-day from Memphis convinces him that the enemy are certainly concentrating a heavy force at Corinth, and, if his information is true, it will require a larger force than I have to drive him south.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 20, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 2.20 a. m. 21st.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

On further reflection since telegraphing you this afternoon I am convinced that the best way to get rid of Forrest would be for Sherman to let me have one of my corps, with which (and the cavalry now in Tennessee) I could soon drive Forrest south, after which I can return to the main army with the corps and the greater part of the cavalry.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Summerville, Ga., October 20, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I think I have thought over the whole field of the future, and being now authorized to act, I want all things bent to the following general plan of action for the next three months: Out of the forces now here and at Atlanta I propose to organize an efficient army of from 60,000 to 65,000 men, with which I propose to destroy Macon, Augusta, and, it may be, Savannah and Charleston, but I will always keep open the alternatives of the mouth of Appalachicola and Mobile. By

this I propose to demonstrate the vulnerability of the South, and make its inhabitants feel that war and individual ruin are synonymous terms. To pursue Hood is folly, for he can twist and turn like a fox and wear out any army in pursuit. To continue to occupy long lines of railroads simply exposes our small detachments to be picked up in detail and forces me to make countermarches to protect lines of communication. I know I am right in this and shall proceed to its maturity. As to details, I propose to take General Howard and his army, General Schofield and his, and two of your corps, viz, Generals Davis and Slocum. I propose to remain along the Coosa watching Hood until all my preparations are made, viz, until I have repaired the railroad, sent back all surplus men and material, and stripped for the work. Then I will send General Stanley, with the Fourth Corps, across by Will's Valley and Caperton's to Stevenson to report to you. If you send me 5,000 or 6,000 new conscripts I may also send back one of General Slocum's or Davis' divisions, but I prefer to maintain organizations. I want you to retain command in Tennessee, and before starting I will give you delegated authority over Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama, &c., whereby there will be unity of action behind me. I will want you to hold Chattanooga and Decatur in force, and on the occasion of my departure, of which you shall have ample notice, to watch Hood close. I think he will follow me, at least with his cavalry, in which event I want you to push south from Decatur and the head of the Tennessee for Columbus, Miss., and Selma, not absolutely to reach these points, but to divert or pursue according to the state of facts. If, however, Hood turns on you, you must act defensively on the line of the Tennessee. I will ask, and you may also urge, that at the same time Canby act vigorously up the Alabama River. I do not fear that the Southern army will again make a lodgment on the Mississippi, for past events demonstrate how rapidly armies can be raised in the Northwest on that question and how easily handled and supplied. The only hope of a Southern success is in the remote regions difficult of access. We have now a good entering wedge and should drive it home. It will take some time to complete these details, and I hope to hear from you in the mean time. We must preserve a large amount of secrecy, and I may actually change the ultimate point of arrival, but not the main object.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 20, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

(To be forwarded via Chattanooga.)

The following telegrams just received from Major-General Washburn are forwarded for your information:

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

My cavalry has been left at Clifton. General Forrest, from the best information I can obtain, is at Corinth and Eastport, with complete railroad communication from Mobile to Cherokee. Shall I send my cavalry back to Memphis? I think there may be some hazard in crossing the country. The Tennessee is rapidly falling, and Forrest can return to Middle Tennessee whenever he likes, unless there is an adequate force to oppose him. My infantry here, under Colonel Hoge, I will send back to Memphis to insure the safety of that point, but my cavalry can be used to pursue

Forrest if desired. It seems to me that he should not be allowed to remain where he is, and that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad should be destroyed. Forrest had two regiments watching us opposite Savannah. He may have swung off toward Georgia before now, but he will make great use of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and as long as that remains he will greatly annoy both Middle and West Tennessee.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 18, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I have 2,700 cavalry and 1,200 infantry and two pieces of artillery. We should have double that force. I will see you this evening.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 20, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

It is reported here that Forrest is threatening both Paducah and Memphis. If by the assistance of Burbridge and Washburn you could drive him south it would relieve that part of the country from all danger.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

If you can spare me one of my corps I can with that and the cavalry now in Tennessee effectually drive Forrest south, destroy the railroad, and then return with the corps to the main army.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the following engineer reports for the month of September, 1864, viz:

First. Report of operations of Engineer Department.

Second. Report of operations of topographical branch of Engineer Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. MERRILL,
Capt. Engineers and Colonel First U. S. Vet. Vol. Engineers.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Report of operations of the Engineer Department in the Department of the Cumberland for the month of September, 1864:

NASHVILLE.

A force has been employed here on Forts Morton and Negley, placing earth on magazines, building parapets, excavating earth, and quarrying stone. At Fort Houston completed raising of block-house; 1,125 yards

of stone have been quarried, 920 yards of stone have been placed on parapets, and 131 yards of stone wall have been built. Details have been engaged cutting and hauling logs, running saw-mill, and constructing water-tanks.

FIRST REGIMENT MICHIGAN ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.

This command has been engaged constructing block-houses on the railroad between Chattanooga and Marietta. Completed during the month nine block-houses. Eight others are nine-tenths finished. Detachments of this regiment are at work on the defenses of Stevenson and Bridgeport.

STEVENSON.

The force here has been engaged on the four block-houses remaining to be completed as per last report. Of these, three have been nearly completed and the fourth progresses rapidly. A portion of the detachment has been on picket duty.

BRIDGEPORT.

Block-houses here have been virtually completed.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.

One regiment of this brigade was absent under Major-General Steedman. Until relieved from duty two regiments were at work on Lookout Mountain. Eight permanent hospital buildings have been completed, and two large reservoirs have been finished. Details have been running saw-mills and manufacturing lumber.

CHATTANOOGA.

Detachments of the First U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers have been engaged on earth-works and revetments of Forts Creighton, Phelps, Putnam, and Redoubt Jones, and on reserve magazine and water-works, also hauling and rafting lumber. One regiment of colored troops has been employed on the earth-works of Redoubt Carpenter and on the tunnel for water-works. Forty-five feet of tunnel remain yet to be run.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. E. MERRILL,
Colonel and Chief Engineer Department of the Cumberland.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Report of operations of the topographical branch of the engineer office at the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, Tenn., during the month of September, 1864:

Tracings made.—Town plot of Chattanooga. Parts of Fayette and Henry Counties, Ga.

Photographic views taken.—Chattahoochee River railroad bridge, two negatives; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Rome, Ga.; Marietta, Ga.; Lulah

Lake, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Lulah Falls, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; views near Lulah Lake, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; group: General Vandever and staff.

Photographic views printed.

	No.
Chattahoochee River railroad bridge (large)	12
Chattahoochee River railroad bridge (small)	12
Etowah River railroad bridge	12
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	12
Rome, Ga	12
Marietta, Ga	12
Lulah Lake, Lookout Mountain, Tenn	12
Lulah Falls, Lookout Mountain, Tenn	12
Views near Lulah Lake, Lookout Mountain, Tenn	12
Group: General Vandever and staff	12
Total	120

ISSUES.

Maps.

	No.
Northern Alabama and Georgia	41
Chattanooga and its approaches	2
Northern Georgia	4
Total	47

Photographic views.

	No.
Chattahoochee River railroad bridge (large)	7
Chattahoochee River railroad bridge (small)	2
Etowah River railroad bridge	7
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	1
Rome, Ga	1
Marietta, Ga	1
Lulah Lake, Lookout Mountain, Tenn	1
Lulah Falls, Lookout Mountain, Tenn	1
Views near Lulah Lake, Lookout Mountain, Tenn	1
Group: General Vandever and staff	1
Pontoon-boat	6
Total	29

The greater portion of men and material connected with this office are in the front in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Wharton, who will make a report of his operations.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. E. MERRILL,
Col. and Chief Engineer Dept. of the Cumberland, Capt. Engineers.

IN CAMP, NEAR VALLEY STORE, GA.,
October 20, 1864.

[General J. D. MORGAN:]

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Schofield to inform you that the command will march at 6 a. m. to-morrow on the road to Alpine, General Wagner's division in the advance, and your troops next; then the trains and cattle of both divisions. The general requests that you detail a regiment to move in rear of all as rear guard.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

DALTON, *October 20, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

There is a man by the name of Edmonson about this country, hanging and killing men and women. He has about seventy-five men with him. As I have no mounted men, will you send me the twenty-five men that Mr. Brown had at this place, as they are well acquainted with the country. They are within six miles of this place.

B. D. FOX,
Major, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 20, 1864—7.20 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Just arrived from Decatur. Nothing but the ordinary rebel force on the south side of the river. Landed a force at Fearns' Ferry last night, which went to Warrenton and thence to Guntersville, returning this morning. They learned 100 rebel cavalry were at Warrenton last evening, but had left. Mr. White, living on south side of river, an ex-member of Congress, reported a Union man, in whom Colonel Given has confidence, reports that Beauregard was with Hood's army; also, that Bragg was there; reports also that the enemy are moving south. Start back at 12 o'clock to-night.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *October 20, 1864—12.40 p. m.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Croxton's headquarters are ten miles east of Florence. Major Williamson, with seventy-five men, started at 6 o'clock to-night in the direction of the Tennessee River to the left of Florence. I have four discreet scouts operating north of Tennessee River, to the right of Florence, from this place. I will keep well guarded and not suffer a surprise. General Croxton is patrolling the river, and any crossing of the enemy will be reported to him by his scouts.

THOS. N. PACE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIFTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Chattahoochee River Bridge, Ga., October 20, 1864.

Col. F. C. SMITH,
Commanding Post, Chattahoochee River, Ga.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to orders, I marched from this post to the scene of the accident on the railroad yesterday. Left camp about 5 p. m. on the 19th instant and advanced along the railroad northward to Vining's Station, keeping a small advance guard out, and at Vining's increased the advance to fifty men, which were deployed whenever the country would admit. Arrived in sight of the wreck about 9 p. m., when, having met with no opposition, I ordered the skirmishers halted and prepared to advance a stout picket-line as soon as my skirmishers had fully uncovered the destroyed engine, when the pickets of the Forty-first Illinois opened fire upon me, and before I

could avoid it my men replied. The pickets of the Forty-first Illinois retiring to the rifle-pits near Ruff's Station, I advanced my force to the timber beyond the point of attack, halted, and sent out a small scouting party, which entered their lines. After finding the force to be Federal troops in the usual manner, and reporting my position and purpose to the commanding officer, Captain Kanan, commanding detachment Forty-first Illinois, at Ruff's Station, he came down to me and reported verbally as follows: A short time after 1 p. m. yesterday heard firing in direction of Vining's, or down the railroad. Had sent out a patrol at 1 o'clock down the road, and at once formed and advanced to learn the nature of the force. About half a mile or more from the station found rebel skirmishers, which fell back a short distance into the old rebel breast-works or pits. Here engaged them sharply and continued to extend his line of skirmishers west of the railroad across the Marietta road until he struck their left flank, when they fell back and retired and left him in possession of the injured train, which was already much injured by fire. By vigorous efforts the engine and tender and four platform-cars were saved, the remainder being badly consumed before he could do anything to prevent it. He states that he buried two men, who were killed in the attack; name and regiment not known. About 11 o'clock a train came up with laborers to repair the injuries, and the telegraph line, which had been torn down, was temporarily united and posted. At 5 a. m. I, with my detachment, took this train, returning south, and arrived here about 7 a. m.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

WM. A. DOWNEY,
Major Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, *October 20, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

General McArthur cannot be spared from his command. Consult with General Thomas, at Nashville, on some joint action to prevent any northern movement by Forrest.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Brigadier-General Meredith telegraphs from Paducah that he has reliable information that Forrest is about sending a large force into Western Kentucky. My force has recently been greatly diminished by the withdrawal of troops to other points. Major-General Halleck directs me to consult with you on some joint action to prevent any northern movement by Forrest. What do you suggest?

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 20, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Do you think by assembling the force which you have ordered to report to me on the Cumberland River, between Fort Donelson and its

mouth, that you could prevent Forrest from getting into Western Kentucky? If so, answer, and you are authorized to send the force there instead of to this place.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 20, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Lexington, Ky.:

Maxwell telegraphs the following:

Lyon and several hundred men reported near Elkton this morning. I have not sufficient force to prevent them going where they wish. This place is in danger.

Burge has been ordered to concentrate at Princeton and take the offensive.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 20, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 22d.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have no doubt that Forrest, with from 8,000 to 10,000 men, is in the vicinity of Corinth and Eastport. The railroad is intact from Mobile to Cherokee. If we expect any quiet either in West or Middle Tennessee he must be whipped out and the railroad destroyed as low down as Macon, Miss. It will require 15,000 men to make a sure job of it. I leave General Hatch with 2,700 cavalry at Clifton to co-operate in any move that may be made. I return to Memphis in the morning. My force there is weak, and I have sent Colonel Hoge back there with the force that was to occupy Eastport, as it was inadequate for that purpose and is much needed at Memphis.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *October 20, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Nashville:

(For General Sherman.)

Indications are that Forrest and Dick Taylor have gone, by the way of Tuscumbia, to Sherman's rear. Nothing from Generals Washburn or Hatch since the 13th. I propose to make a reconnaissance to-morrow to find out where this force has gone. Only 800 cavalry effective here.

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL [THOMAS]: I forward this cipher to General Sherman at front.

GLASS,
Chief Operator.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MORGAN L. SMITH,
Commanding at Memphis:

Your cipher dispatch of the 15th was only received at noon to-day. Please ascertain cause of delay. Major-General Reynolds is at White River and will, if you are in need, supply more force for the defense of Memphis, if it is seriously threatened, which I hope will not be the case. Please keep me fully advised. When an order was sent a few days ago for you to report here at once it was supposed that Major-General Washburn had returned. You will, of course, be compelled to await his arrival.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 20, 1864.

COLONEL COMMANDING BRIGADE:

You will embark on steamers Belle Memphis and Clifton at 3 o'clock with your brigade and proceed to Columbus, Ky. After a consultation with the commanding officer at Columbus, Ky., you will proceed to Paducah, Ky., with your whole command unless an attack is expected at Columbus. If in your judgment an attack is probable at Columbus, you will leave one regiment there. You will report to General Meredith at Paducah, and, if the danger has passed at that point, which I suppose will be the case, you will immediately return to Columbus, and if the danger is passed there, you will immediately return to Memphis. You will communicate with all the boats you meet on your way up, and if General Washburn is on board any of them, you will show him this order and receive orders from him. If, in your best judgment after consultation with General Meredith, danger is imminent at Paducah, you will remain there until you receive orders from headquarters District of West Tennessee, or other competent authority. Keep at least one company on each side of the boat as picket to return any fire you may receive.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 20, 1864.*
(Received 1.40 p. m. 22d.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Information was received here on the 16th instant by General M. L. Smith, commanding, which he deemed reliable, that on the 13th part of the troops of the rebel Generals Lee and Hardee were at Oxford, Miss., where re-enforcements were constantly arriving by rail from Grenada. Troops were moving out of Oxford toward Holly Springs, where the informants saw three regiments of rebel cavalry. Troops were also leaving Holly Springs on two roads leading toward this place. Twenty-one pieces of artillery were at Holly Springs with the

rebel troops. A part of Forrest's force had moved from Corinth to Moscow. On the 13th Forrest was at Jacinto, and was said to have had an interview with Dick Taylor at Grenada on the 14th. Information goes to show that the rebel Generals Arch [Colonel Mabry], Dick Taylor, Chalmers, and [Colonel Looney] Looney, were absent [present] with the troops mentioned. General Smith had probably received a dispatch from General Washburn, dated on the 13th, twenty miles below Eastport, on the Tennessee River, directing him to look for an attack in force from Forrest, and at one time, on the 14th and 15th, everything indicated a large concentration of rebel forces at this point. General Smith had made the best disposition of his forces to meet the attack, and with the re-enforcements he received from the mouth of the White River he had no fears of the result. With the exception of an attack upon one of the scouting parties this morning, no demonstrations have as yet been made upon this place, and from all the information that General Smith can get he is of the opinion that the rebel forces alluded to are moving, by way of Tuscumbia, toward General Sherman's communications, and that they number, when united with Forrest's troops, about 20,000. As the forces garrisoning Columbus and Paducah are very small, General Smith sends to-day 1,300 men to these points. They will arrive to-morrow night.

R. B. MARCY,
Inspector-General U. S. Army.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 20, 1864.*

Col. JOSEPH KARGÉ:

You will please organize a force of from 300 to 400 men, under good officers, and scour the country between here and the Coldwater. Destroy any bands of guerrillas which may be found. Give the citizens to understand that they will be held responsible, both in person and property, for the entrance of any bands of rebels this side of the Coldwater without our knowledge. We must be informed of their presence the hour they cross the Coldwater.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

[OCTOBER 20, 1864.—For Dana to Canby, in relation to operations on Mississippi River, see Vol. XLI.]

[OCTOBER 20, 1864.—For M. L. Smith to Rosecrans, in relation to operations about Memphis, &c., see Vol. XLI.]

CITY POINT, VA., *October 21, 1864—6.30 p. m.*
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The stores intended for Sherman might now be started for Hilton Head. There will be no necessity for them going all at once, but let them accumulate there gradually.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 21, 1864.*
(Received 5.35 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I left General Sherman at Summerville yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. Advance of army at Alpine, heading for Blue Pond, in pursuit of Hood, who must there, owing to diversion of roads, indicate by the road he takes whether he is going to Tennessee River, at Guntersville, or down Coosa. All well, and everything in good condition. Food and forage plenty, and weather and roads good. Hood retreating at the rate of twenty-five miles a day. Railroad and telegraph being rapidly repaired.

WILLARD WARNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Little River, Ala., October 21, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON:

CAPTAIN: I met pickets from Wheeler's command after crossing this river. At Yellow River his advance guard occupied a strong position; the crossing on both sides of the road obstructed by barricades and abatis, from which it was driven. Every position susceptible of defense was held until he was flanked from them. He was driven to his chosen position, covering the several roads at Leesburg, where he had erected barricades of uncommon strength, from which he was driven, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. Prisoners taken represent several brigades; from them and citizens I have no doubt Wheeler's entire force is covering the march of Hood to Gadsden. Hood left Rudd's [?] at Leesburg yesterday morning. Stewart's corps marched via the iron-works; Lee's and Cheatham's united at Yellow River; the whole army marching for, or in the direction of, Gadsden. That road is obstructed by felled trees. It was too late to continue pursuit beyond King's Hill. The enemy threw away forty to fifty guns during his flight. My casualties, as far as reported, 1 killed and 8 wounded; that of the enemy, 2 officers and 15 to 20 killed and wounded; 5 prisoners brought in. The country over which we passed to-day has not been as much cultivated as that for the past two or three days. A detachment sent three miles beyond Yellow River, via the iron-works, reports only small parties on that road. The pontoon of the enemy was taken up and sent to the east side of the Coosa. If the armies remain a day or two Garrard's division needs provisions and horseshoes from its train.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, October 21, 1864—11 p. m.

General ELLIOTT:

I have just received your note, which is perfectly satisfactory. The infantry advance is at Little River. Tell Garrard to send back for what he wants. I want the cavalry to hang on the rear of Wheeler to molest him all they can, and to follow till sure the enemy crosses the

Coosa. I expect a pontoon bridge down from Rome to-morrow night, when I will throw a force across to Canton. You will find more open country as you approach Will's Valley. Keep me advised.

Yours, truly,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 21, 1864.

Captain JACOBS, *Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:*

CAPTAIN: The First Ohio is back, and should be near Gaylesville. It was left on picket at Gover's Gap. It is a small regiment and has no ammunition, and I can get none for its carbines. I have detailed this regiment for couriers to General Sherman, and it should be on hand early to-day. I have not heard from it, but think it must be near Gaylesville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

OCTOBER 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Comdg. Department and Army of the Tennessee:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the enemy are on the Gadsden road, about one mile beyond Blue Pond, holding Garrard's advance in check near Yellow Creek Gap, on the Gadsden road.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. DUNCAN,
Captain in Charge of Scouts.

[Indorsement.]

3 P. M.

The enemy was cavalry under Wheeler in person, about 600 strong. Garrard drove them back through the gap before the orderly left.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Gaylesville, Ala., October 21, 1864.*

1. The command will move promptly at 7 a. m. toward Blue Pond in the following order: First, the First Division, with its artillery; second, the Second Division, with its artillery.

Ambulances, ammunition wagons, and headquarters trains will follow their respective divisions.

Headquarters trains Fifteenth Army Corps will follow train of First Division. Brigadier-General Woods will throw out a strong advance guard.

Brigadier-General Hazen will detail a rear guard of not less than two regiments of infantry.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 21, 1864.

General CORSE:

I have received your note and am glad of the fair prospect of things both at home and with us. Hood retreated with more precipitancy than I had first supposed, and I learn that the day you and General Cox moved out of Rome we stampeded the train back to Blue Mountain. I now have my infantry up to Little River and at Cedartown, and the mass about here. I will push cavalry well down toward Gadsden, and want a pontoon bridge at Cedartown. Send your spare one down with the knowledge that it will be destroyed when we are done with it. Inasmuch as the boats may be fired on, I want you to send your cavalry and one or two brigades of infantry down by Vann's Valley, Cave Spring, and the Centre road, to cover the movement. As soon as I get the bridge I will occupy Centre, after eating out this Chattooga Valley, which we find rich in forage, and some potatoes, hogs, chickens, &c. I explain to the people that we have abundance of provisions at the North; that we have good roads to our rear, and that we design to supply our own wants; but Hood has broken our road, and we must make it off the country. I think we can save enough forage to pay for the repairs. I don't want too much accumulation at Rome or anywhere, for I design something else; but we will send our trains into and through Rome to meet us elsewhere in a few days. Telegraph to Chattanooga to send all mails and express matter to this army via Rome. I have ordered a courier-line back. I want you to establish one forward, say to Coosaville. Order the boats in descending to destroy or bring along all boats, canoes, floats, &c. Let them be armed and ordered to proceed with caution. Find out for me, if you can, where the steam-boats that are above the Ten Islands are now sunk. I may get them up or further destroy them. Continue to give daily budgets of news, and keep all the posts advised of our whereabouts.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *October 21, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

So long as Forrest holds Corinth he threatens several very important points. Please consult General Sherman as to best means of getting rid of him.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 21, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 3 a. m. 22d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch has just been received from Major-General Sherman, which I forward for your information:*

I feel confident that I can defend the line of Tennessee with the force General Sherman proposes to leave with me, and shall proceed at once

* See Sherman to Thomas, October 19, 1864, p. 365.

to organize the troops and be ready as soon as possible after the arrival of the Fourth Corps to operate against Forrest in West Tennessee, and drive the enemy out of that portion of the State also. I shall be able to send General Sherman all the cavalry he needs and still have a good force left. I have not had from General Sherman a later dispatch than the one just given you of the 19th instant, but I have no doubt he is pursuing Hood, who I learn both from General Sherman and other sources is moving south. Generals Granger and Croxton report no alteration or change of position on the part of the enemy in their front.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 21, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Summerville, Ga., and Atlanta, Ga.:*

Your dispatch of 10 a. m. 19th instant is just received. I have in Tennessee the Thirteenth Wisconsin, Eighteenth Michigan, Seventy-third Indiana, One hundred and second Ohio, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, Eighty-third Illinois, and One hundred and fifteenth Ohio, averaging each 250 men. These regiments are garrisoning block-houses on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, on Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the posts of Decatur, Huntsville, and Athens. I have also the garrison of Chattanooga, comprising five Indiana regiments, averaging about 200 men each; an organization composed of detachments of various Ohio regiments, numbering about 600 men; the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Regiments Colored Troops, about 1,000 strong, and the Regular Brigade on Lookout Mountain, about 1,200 strong. The Eighth Kentucky, Sixty-eighth Indiana, and Fifty-eighth and Sixty-eighth New York, are at Bridgeport, the four regiments summing up about 1,000 men. The Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments Colored Troops are on the Northwestern railroad, numbering 1,200 men. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Regiments Colored Troops, about 1,200 strong, are guarding quartermaster and commissary depots at this post. The One hundredth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, numbering about 600 men, at work on the fortifications of Nashville. Croxton's brigade of cavalry, about 1,200 strong, is patrolling the river from Decatur to Eastport. The Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Indiana Regiments of Cavalry, each regiment averaging 750, are stationed at Pulaski, Athens, and Huntsville. The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, and Twelfth Regiments Tennessee Cavalry, stationed at Decatur, Pulaski, and on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, about 1,000 strong, and detachments of Long's brigade, numbering 700 or 800, are temporarily at Columbia. All the cavalry is being mounted as rapidly as possible, and will be disposed of as you may direct. I wish, however, that you will leave with me all the cavalry except the 2,500 you wish me to send to General McCook, as I feel confident that I will be able to operate successfully against the enemy in West Tennessee with the Fourth Corps and a respectable body of cavalry. It will be necessary, however, to have a good force of cavalry and infantry to guard the railroad and the Tennessee River between Chattanooga and Eastport whilst I am absent with the Fourth Corps in West Tennessee. In addition to the force already enumerated, the following regiments (new) have already reported to me: The One hundred and seventy-third, One hundred and seventy-fourth, One hundred and seventy-fifth, One hundred and seventy-sixth, One hundred and

seventy-seventh, One hundred and seventy-eighth, One hundred and seventy-ninth, and One hundred and eightieth Ohio Regiments, the Forty-third Wisconsin and Eleventh Minnesota, one-year regiments, and the Twenty-ninth Michigan, three-years regiment, five of which are so disposed of as to admit of their being sent front without any delay. The Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, about 600 strong, is stationed at Clarksville and Fort Donelson. I know of no other troops to arrive in Tennessee, except two old regiments from General Pope's command, but have not heard of their starting yet. Do you intend that I shall take charge of East Tennessee also while you are absent?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DEEP SPRING, GA., *October 21, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I will not be able to reach Gaylesville to-day. The troops will probably get to Ringgold Post Office [in Alabama] or within two or three miles of that place. The cattle will hardly get beyond this place. I will move on and join the army early in the morning if I find you at Gaylesville. If your chase continues as rapid as it has been heretofore it will take me some time yet to overtake you, but, of course, I will waste no time. I met Colonel Warner yesterday with your dispatches, and got over onto this road last evening at Valley Store.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

ALPINE, GA., *October 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Commanding Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: By direction of Major-General Sherman you will please send one brigade of your division to Valley Head, in Will's Valley, and remain with the remainder of your division at this place until further orders, reporting your position and orders to the commander of the Army of the Cumberland in the field, who is now understood to be at Gaylesville. The object of the brigade in Will's Valley I presume to be to check any movement of the enemy toward Bridgeport or Chattanooga, and give early information of such movement. You will exercise your own discretion as to the propriety of re-enforcing the brigade in Will's Valley in any emergency.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Alpine, Ga., October 21, 1864.

General Grose will proceed to Will's Valley, in accordance with the above order, by the most practicable route. Any information obtained of the movements of the enemy will be reported to these headquarters and to Major-General Sherman, if practicable.

By order of Brigadier-General Wagner:

E. G. WHITESIDES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

IN CAMP, BROOMTOWN POST-OFFICE, ALA., *October 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Commanding Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Schofield requests that you move your division at 6 a. m. to-morrow to Gaylesville, where he will be able to give you further instructions. The trains will move with the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WHERRY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 21, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

A lieutenant, a deserter from Hood's army, who arrived at this post yesterday, reports Roddey has been ordered to picket the south side of the river for the purpose of preventing deserters from crossing. He reports that a spirit of despondency pervades Hood's army, and that desertions are becoming frightfully prevalent.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 21, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICERS,
Johnsonville and Waverly, Tenn.:

The rebel General Lyon crossed the Cumberland River fifteen miles above Clarksville, Tenn. It is supposed that he will cross the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad near Charlotte. He has 500 men with him.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

[THOS. C. WILLIAMS,]
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 21, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

All the force I can possibly spare, under General Halleck's orders to re-enforce you, has already gone to Nashville—the Thirteenth, Forty-ninth, and Fifty-second Kentucky and Forty-ninth Indiana. The term of service of the three Kentucky regiments is about expiring, but if you can spare them I will use them against Forrest should he invade this State. I have no other troops to send into Western Kentucky.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 21, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON,
Lexington, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that things are all quiet at present in my district. Is it possible for you to furnish me with 300 or 400

cavalry immediately, to drive the enemy out of the country prior to the election? If I had 3,000 troops to occupy and hold the country this district would vote for Mr. Lincoln beyond doubt. I am exceedingly anxious they should do so. Answer soon.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST CAMP DOUGLAS,
Chicago, Ill., October 21, 1864.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Northern Department, Cincinnati, Ohio:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed I send a copy of a portion of a report made to me in relation to proceedings of "Sons of Liberty" in this city. I send it direct, for the reason that the gentleman who reports may have occasion to be at Springfield, more or less, soon, and desires me not to make him known for the present there. The Colonel Barrett mentioned is the "James A. Barrett" whose name appears in the report of Judge Holt to the Secretary of War, under date of October 8, 1864, and is, I presume, already under surveillance. It will probably appear that the late expositions have made the leading members of this organization less bold and open, but more active than before. The Brigadier-General Walsh alluded to lives in this city and is very well known.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

CHICAGO, 1864.

Extract from report of "Questions and Answers" of meeting of "Sons of Liberty," held Thursday evening, October 13, 1864, at Chicago, Ill.:

By the State council I learn that Colonel Barrett, formerly of this city, and now, for certain political reasons, residing in Saint Louis, is the grand commander of this State—that is to say, is the major-general of the district of Illinois: that he is one of the most earnest and energetic of men, and that he has supreme direction of all military movements in this State, and that Brigadier-General Walsh reports to him, &c.; that General Barrett was charged with the duty of buying several thousand muskets, revolvers, and ammunition by order of the State council, and that the requisite sum was subscribed by the several temples in the State; that Chicago alone has furnished $60,000 of this fund, and that General Barrett has bought and furnished a large part of the arms; that he is now working with all dispatch to this end; that he was slightly and temporarily embarrassed by the Government's seizure of $70,000 worth of arms in Indiana not long ago, but that he kept still to avoid suspicion; that he censured the open manner of doing business in Indiana, and believed it had much to do with giving the State to the Union party. He is, in my opinion, one of the most desperate and dangerous men we have to deal with, and would suggest that when "the time" comes, to give the "general" quarters by himself among the first disposed of. Barrett has the entire confidence of the corps here and throughout the Northwest. As the time approaches for the election the party is very active and confident.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: When every movement of the enemy appeared to point to the attack of Memphis, and the force for its defense was principally colored and detachments from General Mower's division, I sent an urgent appeal to General Dennis for help, and he responded by sending up about 3,000 men, and upon the receipt of inclosed dispatch* from General Halleck, and not having heard anything from General Washburn since the 13th instant, and the immediate danger being passed here, I sent 1,500 men to Paducah, with orders to return as soon as the danger passed there, unless otherwise ordered by General Washburn. I will write you by every boat.

Your obedient servant,

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

LOUISVILLE, *October 21, 1864.*

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

DEAR MORGAN: I telegraphed General Smith last night that I should leave Nashville this morning for Memphis. Seeing from the papers on arriving here that the Forrest scare is over I shall delay my return for a few days and run home to La Crosse. I have got to go home anyhow within two or three weeks, and as I am now so far on my way I can save considerable time by keeping right along. I left General Hatch at Clifton, Tenn., in good shape and ready to co-operate in a move, which I hope Sherman will order, to pursue Forrest and break up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It will be some days before the force to do this can be organized, and before that time I shall be back to Memphis. Hoge I have sent back, and Townsend left Nashville this morning and returned via Johnsonville. Say to General Smith that I hope he will make use of every means in his power to obtain accurate information in regard to Forrest and his force and intentions, and when he has any information telegraph it to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, at Nashville, and to respond to any dispatches that may come to me from Generals Sherman, Thomas, or Howard. I will not remain away an hour longer than I am obliged to. I have had rather an interesting campaign and am in perfect health. I leave in a few moments for Chicago. Telegraph me at La Crosse if anything of interest transpires, but retain all my letters until I return. Write me yourself as I possibly may remain in Wisconsin long enough to get a letter from you.

Truly, yours,

C. C. WASHBURN.
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 22, 1864—8 a. m.

General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

I feel perfectly master of the situation here. I still hold Atlanta and the road, with all bridges and vital points well guarded, and I have in

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* See Halleck to Washburn, p. 345.

hand an army before which Hood has retreated precipitately down the valley of the Coosa. It is hard to divine his future plans, but by abandoning Georgia, and taking position with his rear to Selma, he threatens the road from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and may move to Tennessee by Decatur. He cannot cross the Tennessee except at Muscle Shoals, for all other points are patrolled by our gun-boats. I am now perfecting arrangements to put into Tennessee a force able to hold the line of the Tennessee whilst I break up the railroad in front of Dalton, including the city of Atlanta, and push into Georgia, and break up all its railroads and depots, capture its horses and negroes, make desolation everywhere, destroy the factories at Macon, Milledgeville, and Augusta, and bring up with 60,000 men on the seashore about Savannah or Charleston. I think this far better than defending a long line of railroad. I will leave General George H. Thomas to command all my division behind me, and take with me only the best fighting material. Of course I will subsist on the bountiful corn-fields and potato patches, as I am now doing luxuriously. I have now all your dispatches, and there will be time to give me any further instructions. Canby should be most active as against Selma from the direction of Mobile, and I will order similar movements from the Mississippi River and Decatur, provided Beauregard follows me, as he will be forced to do by public clamor.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

OCTOBER 22, 1864.

Col. S. L. BROWN,
Quartermaster's Department, New York:

The orders in relation to shipment of supplies suspended by my telegraphic dispatch of 16th instant from City Point are renewed. Let the supplies as shipped be sent to Hilton Head to be stored there if there is storage, or until the store-houses are filled; the remainder to be held afloat for instant transfer to some other point when needed. I will add to the list by mail.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

(Same to Maj. Stewart Van Vliet.)

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 100. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., Oct. 22, 1864.*

I. Application having been made by Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. George Stoneman is hereby temporarily assigned to command the Seventeenth Corps during the absence of General Blair, in order that division commanders may remain with their proper commands.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

ALPINE, GA., *October 22, 1864—9 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON:

By direction of General Schofield, on arriving here yesterday, I halted here with one brigade, sending the other to General Grose to cross

Lookout Mountain to Valley Head. I expect General Bradley, with my other brigade, to arrive here to-day or to-morrow from Chattanooga. Have subsistence, bread, four days' half rations; plenty of beef, plenty of corn, and have started a mill grinding flour. I was ordered to report to the general my position and condition. No news of the enemy. Will await further orders.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Gaylesville, Ala., October 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that you will remain at Alpine until further orders. He is informed that you have on hand five days' rations; these he wishes you to make last ten days if possible; in order to do this you will forage liberally on the country, sending sufficient guard to secure your trains and parties. You will at once send a brigade up Henderson's Gap over the mountain to the gap leading down to Winston's or Valley Head. They will not go down in the valley to Winston's, but the commanding officer will send scouts down to drive out any small force from the valley, and gain information. The brigade sent will remain on the mountain at Winston's Gap to-morrow, and return to Alpine the next day in the p. m. Instruct the commanding officer of the brigade to watch the valley closely and report any indications of the enemy. It is probable you will receive orders to move in two or three days.

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Alpine, Ga., October 22, 1864—5 p. m.

Brigadier-General GROSE,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division:

GENERAL: The above order is just received. The general directs me to say to you, if you are down in the valley, to move back onto the mountain, remain there to-morrow, and return to Alpine day after to-morrow p. m., and otherwise fully comply with General Stanley's order.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. WHITESIDES,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Gaylesville, Ala., October 22, 1864.

Major-General DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that foraging parties be sent to Shinbone and Broomtown Valleys, and that you do not send them across the Coosa River.

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Gaylesville, Ala., October 22, 1864—7 p. m.

Major-General DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding suggests that you send your train to Rome to-morrow, via Price's Bridge and Chattoogaville. More forage can be obtained on this route, and it is supposed that the Army of the Tennessee and the Twenty-third Corps will send their trains by the direct road that leads from Gaylesville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you have one of your brigades in readiness to march at once with three days' rations. Call in the fatigue details. The general desires that the commanding officer of the brigade detailed will report at once to him for orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Little River, Ala., October 22, 1864.

Captain DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

CAPTAIN: I have received General Sherman's communication of 11 p. m., October 21. In accordance with paragraph IV, Special Field Orders, No. 99, and verbal instructions from the general, the reconnaissance was made to King's Hill. Being a reconnaissance, the packs were left at camp on the river. The supply train and ammunition wagons are with those of the Army of the Cumberland. If it is desired that I should go to Gadsden or Will's Valley it will be necessary to bring up supplies required. Does the general wish me to push on to Gadsden to-day? If so, where will the command cross the Coosa, should the army cross to the east side? The First Ohio, a small regiment, was with the train, and, being short of ammunition, was detailed for the courier-line. Orders were sent to it. The messenger sent reported the regiment sent by some one to Rome as guard for a train. Another has been detailed.

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, October 22, 1864.

General ELLIOTT,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your note by Captain Langdon is to hand. Your train will be sent to Little River. The general does not care about your pushing into Gadsden, but to press the enemy until you know he has not turned toward the Tennessee. A division of infantry is at Alpine and a brigade at Valley Head. General Schofield is up and the army remains as before reported.

Yours, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Little River, Ala., October 22, 1864.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division:

You will march with your brigade upon the Gadsden road and report in person to these headquarters, in advance of your command, for orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Elliott:

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Little River, Ala., October 22, 1864.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division:

I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that you will move to-day with your command. Send in to Gaylesville for what you need and hold your command in readiness to move as soon as ordered. Cavalry headquarters are with those of Second Division, near Little River.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KINGSTON, *October 22, 1864.*
(Received 10.22 p. m.)

General SMITH:

Last night near a stockade occupied by the Fifty-sixth Illinois one man of that regiment was killed and one wounded. The patrols from the stockade occupied by the Tenth Iowa, hearing the firing, went to their assistance; they also had one man killed and one wounded. I have no further particulars. Major-Generals Mower and Wilson are here on their way to General Sherman.

B. D. DEAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Consolidated field return of Artillery Brigade, Fifteenth Army Corps, Department and Army of the Tennessee.

Battery.	Present.		Guns.	Caliber.	Rounds of ammunition per gun.	Horses.		Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	
4th Ohio Battery	1	41	6	4.62	128	80	.....	1 officer and 100 men serving with battery from infantry.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery F.	2	80	4	3-inch	139	48	12	
1st Iowa Battery	1	84	4	3-inch	152	43	3	
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery A.	3	67	4	4.62	125	68	....	Stationed at Rome, Ga. No report received since October 10, 1864.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery F.	3	137	6	4.62	90	32	.....	Stationed at Atlanta. No report received since September 30, 1864.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H.	1	41	4	3.67	99	18	10	One section at Atlanta.
6th Wisconsin Battery	2	95	4	4.62	128	55	3	Stationed at Atlanta, Ga.
12th Wisconsin Battery	2	137	4	3-inch	186	51	.....	Do.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery B.	3	105	4	2.90	209	93	.....	
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery H.	.....	.....	6	4.62	.....	.....	.....	No report ever received. At Rome.
Total	18	787	46	.....	1,250	488	28	

C. J. STOLBRAND,
Major 2d Illinois Light Arty., Chief of Arty., [15th] Army Corps.

OCTOBER 22, 1864.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 22, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome, Ga.:

I got your letter of yesterday, and General Force got here also. I wrote you yesterday that I wanted you to send down the Coosa to Cedar Bluff, just above the Chattooga, the spare pontoon bridge, and as accident may have interfered I repeat the order. Also that you cover the movement by a strong foraging expedition down the Vann's Valley, Cave Spring, and Centre road. As soon as I get the pontoons I will throw a force into Centre. I now have the head of one column at Cedar Bluff, another at Little River on the Gadsden road, and an army in reserve here. Yesterday the cavalry pushed Wheeler back on the Gadsden road and will continue to press him to his end, Blue Mountain, but I will not move the infantry farther without new developments. I want all the preparations continued that I have heretofore marked out in a quiet way, not to attract too much attention, but it will be some time before I can uncover Tennessee. I must give General George H. Thomas full time to prepare his new lines. Continue to notify all the post commanders where we are and that absentees fit for

honest duty can find us via Rome. I have no doubt the road via Coosaville is safe, though I have not yet seen any one who has come that way; all here come via Dirt Town or Price's Bridge, which is eight miles above this on the Chattooga. By to-night I will have a good bridge at Gaylesville, one three miles below on the Cedar Bluff road, and Price's Bridge, eight miles above Gaylesville. I want a good pontoon bridge at Cedar Bluff, and those at Rome will give me two good crossing places on the Coosa, in the direction I expect to move. General Garrard had some pretty fair fighting with Wheeler yesterday and reports satisfactory results. General Schofield is not yet up, but is close at hand. Keep me fully posted and use my name freely in orders sent to the rear to accomplish my purpose and plans.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 22, 1864.

[General SHERMAN:]

GENERAL: I will send Colonel Spencer, with about 300 mounted men, and a brigade of infantry to support him, down the left bank of the Coosa at once, and start sixteen pontoons at 3 p. m., or as soon as I can get the oars and rope ready, down the Coosa with three or four armed men in each boat; that is all they will hold after the flooring is loaded. I hardly think they can go farther than Coosaville, as the left bank is watched very closely, I learn, by Jackson's and Wheeler's cavalry. Please send some cavalry up toward Coosaville to meet them and designate the place of landing. The courier-posts are now established between here and Coosaville and will open communication with the posts you contemplate establishing south of that point. The bearer, Captain Hinds, will have charge of my line. I have directed the flotilla to tie up at Coosaville and try and get information of the enemy, and if they find it clear below to float as far as possible by daylight and again tie up and get word to your forces where they are. My force on the left bank will cover them to Coosaville without difficulty I think. Captain Hinds will be able to give you more information on his arrival. The bridge can cover 300 feet of water, which I concluded would be as much surface as the Coosa presents at any point near you. All quiet along the railroad. The communication with Chattanooga will be opened positively, I am informed, by Monday. I have ten days' rations for my command and about 500,000 for your force. Do you want any quartermaster stores brought here? Mower and Wilson will be here to-day. I think I can get the sick and wounded off Monday or Tuesday on through trains. There are about 1,200 here now; when they are gone I am ready to clean the place and move with ten days' rations. Should you require the place to be abandoned please give instructions as to disposition of things left here.

Awaiting further orders, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

Consolidated field return of Artillery Brigade, Seventeenth Army Corps, Army and Department of the Tennessee.

Battery.	Present.		Guns.	Caliber.	Rounds of ammunition per gun.	Horses.	
	Officers.	Men.				Serviceable.	Unserviceable.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D *a*	2	72	3	12-pounder light	128	21	5
15th Ohio Battery	3	103	4	do	120	20	26
1st Minnesota Battery	4	81	4	3-inch	175	60	4
14th Ohio Battery	3	112	4	do	200	25	17
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery C	2	100	4	do	203	27	15
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery H	2	86	4	do	254	50	5
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery F *b*	1	45	2	12-pounder light	127	36	.....
Total	17	599	25		1,207	239	72

a One-half of this battery is in Atlanta.
b One section of this battery is in Atlanta.

J. W. POWELL,
Maj. 2d Illinois Light Arty., Chief of Arty., 17th Army Corps.

OCTOBER 22, 1864.

WASHINGTON, *October 22, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatches from Memphis, dated the 20th, state that Forrest, Lee, and other rebel generals, with a large force, are moving toward Tuscumbia, with the supposed intention of operating on Sherman's communications. Sherman will find abundant supplies at the place indicated by General Grant.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to General Sherman.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 22, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 1 a. m. 23d.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 4 p. m. to-day is received. Have ordered out scouts to ascertain the truth of the report from Memphis. Have not heard from General Sherman since my last dispatch. The railroad will be completed by the 26th instant. In the mean time supplies are being forwarded to Chattanooga, ready to throw in a large supply to Atlanta as soon as the road is open. There are supplies for three months in Chattanooga now.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 135. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Gaylesville, Ala., October 22, 1864.*

I. The undersigned hereby resumes immediate command of the army in the field.

II. Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox will resume command of his division.

III. Maj. Gen. George Stoneman is assigned to duty as second in command of the Department of the Ohio, and in the absence of the undersigned will perform all the duties of department commander.

General Stoneman will repair to Knoxville, Tenn., and assume command of the department. He is authorized to remove department headquarters to Louisville, Ky., when in his opinion the interests of the department will be promoted.

IV. Lieut. Col. G. M. Bascom, assistant adjutant-general, will report to General Stoneman for duty upon the expiration of his leave of absence.

V. Maj. J. A. Campbell, assistant adjutant-general, will report for duty at these headquarters.

VI. Capt. Clinton A. Cilley, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty at these headquarters.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR GAYLESVILLE, ALA., *October 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MORGAN,
Commanding Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Major-General Schofield directs that you rejoin your corps. He has gone on to General Sherman's headquarters.

Very respectfully,

LEVI T. SCOFIELD,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Gaylesville, Ala., October 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General BARRY,
Chief of Artillery, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward the following statement of the artillery now in the field with this army:

Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps—Battery F, First Michigan Light Artillery, four 10-pounder Parrott guns; Twenty-second Indiana Battery, four 12-pounder Napoleon guns.

Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps—Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery, four 3-inch ordnance guns; Fifteenth Indiana Battery, four 3-inch ordnance guns.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. WELLS,
Major and Acting Chief of Artillery, Army of the Ohio.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 22, 1864—9.50 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

In answer to your telegram of to-day I report my command as follows: At Decatur—One hundred and second Ohio Infantry, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, eight companies of Tenth Indiana, Second Tennessee Cavalry; Battery A, First Tennessee Artillery; Battery F, First Ohio; Battery D, Second Illinois Artillery; total effective force, artillery, in-

fantry, and cavalry, 1,745. At Huntsville—six companies Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry; Battery D, First Missouri Light Artillery; Companies C and D, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry; total, 475. On railroad from Huntsville to Stevenson—Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, 320; Eleventh Indiana (four companies), 255 men, and Company H, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry, 32. On Tennessee River, at Whitesburg—detachment Thirteenth Wisconsin, 36. At Claysville—two companies Thirteenth Wisconsin Battalion, 21 for duty; 180 Thirteenth Wisconsin, time expires November 13. At Athens and in block-houses at Huntsville—Seventy-third Indiana Infantry; one company of same regiment at Triana; total, 360. At Pulaski—four companies Tenth Indiana Cavalry; detachments One hundred and sixth, One hundred and tenth, and One hundred and eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, three companies. At Columbia and from Grace's Trestle to Thompson's Station—detachment First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, 997; detachment Second Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, 558; detachment Third Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, 682; 2,237. Above numbers give effective force. If a more detailed report is required it can be forwarded immediately.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur:

It is reported that Forrest, Lee, and others, with a heavy force, is moving from Corinth toward Tuscumbia, probably to operate against General Sherman. Send out sufficient scouts to discover what they can of the movements of the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 22, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK:

Scouts just in from Waynesborough; no indications of Forrest in that vicinity. Report says he has gone to Memphis.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON:
(To be forwarded via Pulaski.)

It is reported that Forrest, Lee, and others are moving, with a heavy force, from Corinth toward Tuscumbia, probably intending to operate against General Sherman. Send out efficient and reliable scouts across the river to ascertain whether the enemy are at Eastport yet, and if any force. Report daily all reliable information you may obtain.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

U. S. IRON-CLAD ESSEX,
Memphis, October 22, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM H. MORGAN,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

DEAR MAJOR: I send an officer again to ask if you have any further information regarding the position or movements of the enemy. Captain Pennock tells me that he may leave in the morning, and he desires to have the latest news. I must say it is my own opinion that the rebels have not in any degree abandoned their intention to attack Memphis. Their last known positions place them on roads radiating hence like a fan, and much nearer Memphis than to Columbus, or any other seemingly threatened point. They desire to lull us into a fatal security by circulating rumors of intended movements into Western Kentucky. But I have no fear that they will deceive you into a disregard of all prudent preparations.

Yours, very truly,

ROBERT TOWNSEND,
Commander, U. S. Navy.

[OCTOBER 22, 1864.—For Dana to Canby, in relation to operations in West Tennessee, Arkansas, &c., see Vol. XLI.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 23, 1864.

Colonel EASTON,
Chief Quartermaster, Chattanooga or Atlanta, Ga.:

Come to Rome and to me for consultation, and prepared with a summary of all property from Chattanooga forward. Send back all unserviceable stock, wagons, and stores, and keep on hand only a limited supply, just what we can pick up in our wagons and haul.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

PONTOONS, COOSA RIVER,
October 23, 1864—4.07 p. m.

General W. T. SHERMAN:

GENERAL: I arrived here and found everything in readiness to proceed to the point designated. We will start just after [dark]. We will try and arrive at the bluff at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. L. GIRDNER,
First Lieutenant, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry Volunteers.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
October 23, 1864.

Malachi S. Carter, Second Georgia Cavalry, Martin's division, says: I reached Atlanta yesterday. I live in De Kalb County, seven miles from Atlanta. Was conscripted in June, 1864, and kept under guard

until I reached my regiment, belonging to Iverson's brigade. About August 10 we left Covington to make a raid under Wheeler. The force consisted of William S. Robinson's [F. H. Robertson's] brigade, Humes' division, and Martin's division, all but a part of our brigade. Were not all armed. We went up into East Tennessee, crossed the river at Strawberry Plains, and then back through Middle Tennessee. Recrossed Tennessee River below Muscle Shoals and crossed the Coosa at Edwards' Ferry, near Round Mountain Iron-Works. Joined Hood's army near Cedartown; were assigned to the advance, and recrossed the Coosa on pontoons, fifteen miles below Rome, going northwest. All the army crossed, but sent back most of their wagons and beef-cattle to Jacksonville and Blue Mountain. The report was that the army was going to Summerville. Opinions vary as to whether they will cross the Tennessee. Many say that they will only cut the railroads and then come back into Alabama. The men are discouraged, and just now are very poorly fed and clothed. Many more would desert, but fear being caught and shot. I escaped at Dirt Town, Chattooga County, on the 11th instant, after the army had crossed the river. Came around through Alabama. Saw no troops there but train guards. The army get their supplies by wagon from Blue Mountain, in Calhoun County, fifty or sixty miles from Summerville and five to ten miles north of east from Jacksonville: it is the terminus of the railroad. Wheeler has lost about half of his men by desertion since August 1. Iverson is now somewhere below Stockbridge, between Jonesborough and McDonough, with several hundred men. At Morrow's Mills, west of Jonesborough, about nine miles this side of Fayetteville, is a cavalry force of 300 or 400; don't know who commands them. Know of no other forces near Atlanta. There are some militia at Macon. I have heard, I believe, that there are many Union men in hiding throughout Northeast Georgia, many of them armed. There are some such between Lawrenceville and Gainesville. These men often bushwhack the rebel cavalry very pertinaciously. I am an original Union man and was near hung for my sentiments in this city.

ALPINE, GA., *October 23, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have here with these two brigades ten ammunition and six forage wagons (one to each headquarters) and five ambulances. The officers have no baggage except blankets. I have plenty to eat except salt. Am taking what salt I can find in the country, but it is very scarce. Can you send me some? Troops are well clothed except shoes, that have been worn out on this march. Will need 400 or 500 pairs. General Bradley has not yet reported; should have been here two days ago. Do not know what transportation he has. Troops all in fine condition. General Grose will be here to-morrow evening. There is plenty of wheat here, which we are grinding. Our last report of effective force shows 4,200 men. The regular reports and returns are at headquarters in Chattanooga, and will be forwarded as soon as they come up. What does the general desire done with the baggage which is at Chattanooga awaiting transportation to any point he may designate? I would like to get it as soon as possible, as the officers have not even a change of clothing.

G. D. WAGNER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 23, 1864.

General SLOCUM, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Your dispatch of the 20th received. Am delighted at your success in foraging. Go on, pile up the forage, corn, and potatoes, and keep your artillery horses fat. Send back all unserviceable artillery, and at the last moment we can count up horses and see what we can haul, and send back all else. One gun per thousand men will be plenty to take along. Hood is doubtless now at Blue Mountain, and Forrest over about Corinth and Tuscumbia, hoping by threatening Tennessee to make me quit Georgia. We are piling up men in Tennessee, enough to attend to them and leave me free to go ahead. The railroad will be done in a day or two. We find abundance of corn and potatoes out here, and enjoy them much. They cost nothing a bushel. If Georgia can afford to break our railroads, she can afford to feed us. Please preach this doctrine to men who go forth, and are likely to spread it. All well.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Leesburg, Ala., October 23, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON, *Aide-de-Camp:*

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your instructions of the 22d I marched to this place. This morning early I marched on the Gadsden road, skirmishing with the advance of Harrison's and Armistead's brigades, driving it from a strong position at King's Hill to its command, about two miles beyond. From this point it fell back to a stronger position about one mile beyond where we developed a larger force, with artillery in position, two pieces in our front and one or more to our left; at this place we found the enemy occupied a line extending from the mountain to the Coosa River, from one mile and a half to two miles in length. I learned that the enemy held another similar line about two miles beyond, at Turkeytown. The front of the first line was obstructed by felled timber and the position was too strong for my available dismounted force to assault. From King's Hill I had sent a strong regiment of mounted infantry to Will's Valley, at the junction of the road with that from Leesburg. It encountered a force of from 150 to 200 holding the gap leading into Will's Valley. This regiment rejoined me. I find less forage as I have advanced, and for position and forage returned to my camp at this place. From all that I can learn I think the enemy is holding Gadsden and its approaches, but cannot say whether to move on Guntersville, Decatur, or to Blue Mountain. All reports seem to agree that two corps of infantry have crossed the Coosa and that the cavalry is holding the approaches to Gadsden. A captured scout represents that he was "pressed" into service and claims to be a Union man; gave himself up; says a rebel infantry force is in Turkeytown Valley. I inclose a copy of bulletin* issued by Beauregard.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General, &c.

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*Not found, but see Beauregard's address, October 17 (p. 825), which is probably the document mentioned.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 23, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CLARK, *A. A. G., Army of the Tennessee:*

COLONEL: In compliance with orders I beg leave to report that, upon my arrival here on the 25th ultimo, I consulted with Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, chief of cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi, as to the best means of procuring horses for our cavalry, and at his suggestion proceeded to Saint Louis for the purpose of consulting with Colonel Merrill, in charge of horses at that place. I was informed by the colonel that our cavalry at Memphis had been furnished with 6,008 horses within six weeks, that the Government had no horses on hand at that time, and that he had no doubt that the command was fully supplied. I then proceeded to Memphis, found the command organized into two divisions, the first under Brigadier-General Hatch, absent in Western Tennessee with Major-General Washburn; the other under Colonel Winslow, absent in Arkansas and Missouri; General Grierson remaining in Memphis as chief of the cavalry corps as organized by Major-General Washburn. The two divisions number some 6,000 or 7,000 effective men, fully armed and equipped. Knowing that I could accomplish nothing in sending to the front the division under General Hatch as contemplated in my letter of instructions, and having no communication by mail or otherwise from Memphis with either of the division commanders, I concluded to proceed to this place and report the state of affairs and avail myself of the proffered leave of absence had in view when I departed from department headquarters. Upon my arrival here I learned at General Thomas' headquarters that Major-General Washburn would be here within the next twenty-four hours. I concluded to have an interview with him and read my letter of instructions to him, having failed to meet the general at Memphis. I saw the general last night and was informed that General Hatch was at Clifton with his command, and that he did not see how Hatch could be sent to the front until the return of the division under Winslow in Missouri. The general seems loath to part with any of the cavalry, and wishes to retain them on the Mississippi. I beg leave to differ with the general. The division under General Grierson, including the brigade at Vicksburg, concentrated at Memphis, will be ample for all purposes. If concentrated at that point they will be enabled to make forays into the enemy's country, and by their movements either compel Forrest to abandon his present stamping ground or cope with a force that will preclude the possibility of his again making a successful raid into that city. I have been unable to reach you by telegraph and have, therefore, received a leave of absence for twenty days from headquarters Division of the Mississippi, and will report from this place upon its expiration.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH F. KNIPE,

Brig. Gen., U. S. Vols., Chief of Cavalry, Army of the Tenn.

WASHINGTON, *October 23, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I received information to-day, having great appearance of authenticity, that there is to be a rebel raid into Western Kentucky; that it is to consist of 4,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry, and is to start from Corinth, Miss., on the 4th day of November.

A. LINCOLN.

Send copy to General Washburn at Memphis.

A. L.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 23, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.25 a. m. 24th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The One hundred and seventy-third, One hundred and seventy-fourth, One hundred and seventy-fifth, One hundred and seventy-sixth, One hundred and seventy-seventh, One hundred and seventy-eighth, One hundred and seventy-ninth, One hundred and eightieth Ohio, Forty-third Wisconsin, and Eleventh Minnesota, one-year's troops, and the Twenty-ninth Michigan, a three-years' regiment, have arrived here. Have heard nothing of the two regiments from General Pope's command. The regiments sent from Kentucky, having nearly finished their time, have been ordered back to be mustered out. I am receiving no re-enforcements now, except drafted men. Will any other troops be sent me? I ask the question because General Sherman has asked for a report of the number of troops in Tennessee, and now expected, so that he can organize his expedition. The dispatch of the President of to-day, concerning the threatened raid into Western Kentucky, has been received. I will gain all the information I can about the rumor, and prepare to prevent its being carried into execution. Have no direct news from General Sherman to-day. General Croxton reports no movement on part of the enemy about Eastport.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 23, 1864—9 a. m.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Dispatch of 18th received. I wrote you in great detail by Colonel Warner. Hood is now at Blue Mountain,* and Forrest is evidently over about Tuscumbia. No doubt they will endeavor conjointly to make me come out of Georgia, but I don't want them to succeed. All Georgia is now open to me and I do believe you are the man best qualified to manage the affairs of Tennessee and North Mississippi. I want approximate returns of all troops subject to your orders, and, as I wrote you, I can spare you the Fourth Corps and about 5,000 men not fit for my purpose, but which will be well enough for garrison at Chattanooga, Murfreesborough, and Nashville. What you need is a few points fortified and stocked with provisions, and a good movable column of 25,000 men that can strike in any direction. I await further reports from you before doing anything, but am making all preparations necessary. We find abundance of forage and stores down here, and have not the most distant fears of want or starvation. All my animals are improving, and General Slocum, at Atlanta, reports foraging most successful, 400 wagons on one occasion, 700 on another, and 600 now out. If Hood breaks our road Georgia must pay for it.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*As received by Thomas this read—Hood is *not* at Blue Mountain. See Thomas to Halleck, October 24, 10.30 p. m., p. 424, and Thomas to Halleck, October 25, 9 p. m., p. 431.

CARTERSVILLE, *October 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville:

Am guarding the country in direction of Cedartown, Cave Spring, headquarters near Van Wert. Jackson has four brigades of cavalry at Cedartown. I have but very few men to prevent any attack on the road. Cannot the Ninth Pennsylvania or Fifth Iowa Cavalry be sent at once to join me? I telegraph to you direct as I cannot learn anything of General Elliott.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 23, 1864.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

I am here, by order of General Sherman, to hurry the repair of the road from here to Atlanta. I have just returned from the break; with present prospects, the work will be done on Thursday, the 27th instant.

L. C. EASTON,
Chief Quartermaster.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 23, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I expect now to have the railroad completed on Thursday next. We are much annoyed by guerrillas. I have lost 50 or 60 men, one train of iron, and nearly all our oxen.

W. W. WRIGHT,
Chief Engineer.

NASHVILLE, *October 23, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

The Sixty-eighth Indiana went down to Bridgeport on the 20th instant and the Eighth Kentucky went yesterday morning.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Huntsville, Ala.:

The Twenty-ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteers has been ordered to report to you for duty. I wish you to send out reliable scouts and ascertain the truth of the reports of Forrest's being near Florence and of Dick Taylor's presence at Bear Creek. Notify General Croxton of my wishes for reliable information.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 23, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Scouts have been ordered out as directed. Dispatch received from General Croxton, from near Florence, Ala., dated 22d. No mention is made of the presence of the enemy in that quarter.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

FLORENCE, ALA., *October 23, 1864.*
(Via Pulaski 24th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatch received. Will endeavor to determine the truth of the rumor. Three gun-boats came to Waterloo the 22d, shelled the town and woods; saw nobody and returned. Rebels across the river and disposed to be very familiar.

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 23, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE:

I have ordered your infantry regiments back to Kentucky to report to you, as we have continued rumors of a threatened raid into Western Kentucky. I would urge you to be prepared to meet it.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

PADUCAH, *October 23, 1864.*
(Received 29th.)

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Memphis, Tenn.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the arrival of Colonel Guppey and a force of 1,200 men. I would respectfully state that as my district is in danger of being attacked at almost any time I would ask that these troops remain under my command, if no longer, until after the Presidential election. I deem it not only prudent, but an actual necessity that they be detained. Without them I have not force enough to hold any post in the district against a determined attack. The information that I have received is that they will attack this district about the time of the election, if not before it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. W. DUSTAN,
Commanding Enrolled Militia, Defenses of Memphis:

GENERAL: The undersigned, commanding officers of the several regiments of your command, most respectfully call attention to the following

facts in regard to the militia organization of Memphis, which we think demand the consideration of the military authorities in order that the organization may be more efficient:

The militia is composed of the business men, clerks, and laboring men of Memphis who are physically able for duty. In addition to drilling once a week they are required to guard the armories day and night, to arrest absentees from drill and guard duty, to patrol the city from time to time in search of delinquents and those who wish to avoid duty in the organization, and at the same time they are expected to keep their arms and accouterments in good order. These requirements, it has been found by experience, are a severe tax on the time and pockets of the members, and more particularly on the clerks and the laboring class of community. This would not be so objectionable, or at least would not be made a matter of complaint, were it not for the fact that there are nearly, if not quite, as many exempts (from various causes—under age, over age, and physical disability) who are equally interested in the safety of the city as there are men in the militia, and who contribute nothing to the organization, neither time, money, nor good will, and who do not, as the recent emergency plainly proved, tender their services in any manner or form in time of need. Inasmuch as the organization is for the better defense of the city, the city is certainly interested; and as it is an organization required by the military authorities we most respectfully request that said authorities aid us in making the following changes in the organization: We ask that permanent guards be employed, to be paid by the city, to do duty at the several regimental armories, who shall be held responsible for all Government property in their charge, additional guards in cases of emergency to be detailed from the different regiments; that a sufficient number of competent persons be employed by the city to keep the arms and accouterments of the different regiments in good serviceable condition, and that the city furnish all needful articles for keeping the arms in good condition and repair. We also suggest the almost absolute necessity for the regimental adjutant to be constantly on duty. Business men cannot be found who have sufficient time to discharge the duties of the office. We therefore request that a competent person for each regiment may be detailed from the army, or that we be authorized to select such officers, and that in either case they be allowed the pay of regimental adjutants in the army, on condition, however, that they do not engage in any kind of business while holding the office. During the fall and coming winter we suggest that all business be suspended after 12 m. on Monday of each week, and that each regiment be required to devote at least three hours to company and battalion drill.

C. McDONALD,
Colonel First Regiment Enrolled Militia.
D. RYAN,
Colonel Second Regt. Enrolled Militia, Defenses of Memphis.
M. T. WILLIAMSON,
Colonel Third Regt. Enrolled, Militia, Defenses of Memphis.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, ENROLLED MILITIA,
DEFENSES OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., October 25, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

So much of the communication as applies to permanent guards at the several armories is disapproved. I deem it necessary that the com-

mands should be instructed by practice in the manner of properly performing guard duty. The other suggestions contained in the paper are heartily approved, and earnestly recommended. In order to promote the efficiency of the organization I would suggest that the system of fines for non-attendance to duty in the several regiments be abolished, or at least modified; its working at present is to throw nearly all the duty on the laboring man, who can illy afford the time lost from his daily work: The man of means neglects or avoids the many calls for extra or daily duty, and by paying his fine exempts himself from unpleasant consequences. Every tour of duty he thus avoids is thrown upon his poorer neighbor. My opinion is that a system that would punish neglect of duty by assignment to extra duty, to which might be added in gross cases imprisonment and perhaps fine, would work successfully. In order to adopt this plan it will be necessary for the city to make a monthly appropriation to support the regimental organizations. In my judgment one dollar per month for each officer and man actually present would be ample for the requirements of the several regiments.

C. W. DUSTAN,
Brigadier-General, Enrolled Militia, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., November 6, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

The suggestions and recommendations of the regimental commanders of the militia are approved. Something ought to be done to lessen the burden of militia duty, especially of the poorer class of men. It is now a great hardship on that class. The armories should be guarded at the expense of the city. There is no justice in requiring the comparatively few men who are now doing the duty to bear the whole burden for the benefit of the city. The property and business of the city should be made to pay.

R. P. BUCKLAND,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

DEAR SIR: The Hon. Augustus R. Wright, former member of Congress, asks to be made known to you. I am satisfied he is a man of high character and of true faith in the future. General Vandever and all commanders at Rome speak of him in this light, and I believe you may safely extend to him your well-known kind and magnanimous favor.

I am, with respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.

General H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c.:

GENERAL: I always designed to canvass the claims to promotion of all aspirants in the army, so as to save the President the invidious task

of judging among so many worthy men, all of whom can only be known to him by the record. But events and movements have followed each other so rapidly that my army commanders have not been able to attend to the matter, but have sent into my office the detached papers of each. These I herewith inclose, indorsed with my own individual opinion. I have not General Thomas' list, but will instruct him to send it direct from Nashville, where he now is. If necessary to promote to divisions and brigades the officers now exercising the rank of major-general and brigadier-general it be necessary to create vacancies, I do think the exigencies of the country would warrant the muster out of the same number of generals now on the list that have not done service in the past year.

The following persons should be promoted to the rank of major-general:

Army of the Cumberland: Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood, Brig. Gen. A. Baird. Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis should be fully commissioned. Army of the Ohio: Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox to be major-general. Army of the Tennessee: Brig. Gen. Charles R. Woods, Brig. Gen. William B. Hazen, Brig. Gen. John M. Corse, and Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom. All these are actual division commanders, men of marked courage, capacity, and merit, who are qualified to separate commands.

Among the worthy colonels aspiring to the rank of brigadier-general I can only name Col. J. A. Williamson, Fourth Iowa; Col. Thomas J. Harrison, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, and Col. R. H. G. Minty, of Second Michigan Cavalry, who have long and well commanded brigades, and who seem to have no special friends to aid them to advancement.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

GAYLESVILLE, ALA., *October 24, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 2.45 p. m. 25th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

We have heard of Sheridan's victory at Cedar Creek. We cannot afford to burn gunpowder, but our men can make up in yelling, which is just as good. We have pushed the enemy to Gadsden, and are now living on the country till the railroad is repaired, which will be done by Thursday, the 27th. I will send back all sick, wounded, and surplus property, ready to take up our baggage and march wherever it may seem best. General Wilson is here, and asks for time to make up a good cavalry force, but I will be governed by the movements of Beauregard. I send an order,* made by Beauregard on assuming command, which seems to be of enough importance to telegraph. Slocum reports all well at Atlanta. He has gathered near 2,000 wagon-loads of corn and forage. All my animals here are improving on the corn-fields of the Coosa, and you will observe my position at Gaylesville, Blue Pond, and a pontoon laid at Cedar Bluff, with a division at Alpine and Will's Valley head, is very good to watch the enemy about Gadsden and Blue Mountain. Beauregard announces his theorem to be to "drive Sherman out of Atlanta, which he still holds defiantly," and I dare him to the encounter, but am not willing to chase him all over creation.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

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* See Beauregard's address, October 17, p. 825.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.

Colonel BECKWITH,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Atlanta:

Come to Rome and to me, in the field, for consultation. Don't accumulate more than thirty days' supply anywhere, except at Chattanooga. Rather diminish than increase our supplies, and send back all surplus and worthless stores. Hood is now at Blue Mountain, and Forrest over about the head of navigation on the Tennessee.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GAYLESVILLE, ALA., *October 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army:

The cavalry of this division is to be organized into a corps, under Major-General Wilson, and 20,000 men are expected to be kept mounted in the field. The arms at present are of various calibers, and it is very desirable to bring them to something like uniformity. Ten thousand Spencer carbines, with accouterments complete, or if these cannot be obtained, Sharps; 10,000 sets of horse equipments, complete; 10,000 light cavalry sabers and belts, and 300 rounds of ammunition per carbine are requested to be sent to Captain Townsend, at Nashville, as soon as possible, to refit this cavalry. Please inform me by telegraph if this order can be filled, and when.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Chief Ordnance Officer, Military Division of the Mississippi.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 102. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.*

1. Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty, is hereby assigned to the Department and Army of the Tennessee, and will report in person to Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard for orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 103. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.*

I. Brevet Major-General Wilson, having reported in accordance with orders from the lieutenant-general commanding to be assigned, with his brevet rank, is announced as chief of cavalry, and will assume command of the cavalry forces of the Military Division of the Mississippi, headquarters in the field.

II. Subject to the approval of the President, the cavalry forces of the Military Division of the Mississippi will hereafter constitute the cavalry corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi. All detachments, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions will make the returns required by the present orders and regulations to the head-

quarters of the Cavalry Corps, through the usual channels. They will send copies of the monthly returns to their respective department commanders.

III. Brigadier-General Johnson is hereby relieved from duty as chief of cavalry of the Military Division of the Mississippi. He will remain in discharge of the duties assigned him by paragraphs I and II, of General Orders, No. 23, from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi. He will receive his instructions and make his reports direct to headquarters of the Cavalry Corps.

IV. The office of chief of cavalry at the headquarters of the different departments in this division is abolished, and the chiefs of cavalry will report to their department commanders for other assignment.

V. Brevet Major-General Wilson will reorganize the forces under his command and will bring into the field the greatest number of mounted troops possible. Department and other commanders will give such assistance as will insure the execution of this order with the least possible delay.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.

General STANLEY,
Present:

GENERAL: There is a gang of guerrillas under one Gatewood somewhere behind us. He has about 100 men and will likely hurry to the north of our road, back to Rome. I wish you to send a brigade, light, to Price's Bridge and across to scout out toward Dirt Town and Coosaville, to make diligent inquiries and to let all know that such fellows will be dealt with summarily. Let the people also understand that when we are in search of such fellows we take no baggage, and therefore live on the country. If they want to save what little corn and potatoes [they have], they must manage to get Gatewood disposed of, for he will bring ruin on them all.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.

Major-General DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Herewith please find an official copy of a letter* just received from Major-General Sherman. You will send a brigade of infantry across the river for the purpose mentioned therein, and will call the attention of the commanding officer of the same to General Sherman's instructions.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See next, *ante*.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.

I. In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 103, from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

II. The commanders of divisions and detachments will immediately report the strength, locality, and condition of their commands; the number of mounted and dismounted men; of horses, serviceable and unserviceable, and the number of horses required to place their commands in an effective condition, together with such other information as will enable the major-general commanding to complete the organization contemplated.

III. The division commanders will make their arrangements to collect and send to Nashville all dismounted men, and will mount the best regiments and brigades entire remaining in the field, upon the serviceable horses in their commands, so that the organizations sent to the rear may not be broken up or separated from the officer responsible for their discipline and good order.

J. H. WILSON,
Brt. Maj. Gen., U. S. Vols., and Chief of Cav., Mil. Div. of the Miss.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.

Maj. W. R. PRICE,
Asst. Insp. Gen., Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

MAJOR: I inclose for the information of the Bureau a copy of the order* assigning me to duty and establishing the cavalry corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi. The office of chief of cavalry to departments is abolished, for several reasons: First, they do nothing under the present system; second, all the available cavalry is to be prepared with the utmost dispatch for the field, and, third, the special inspectors of the Cavalry Bureau are entirely competent, with the assistance of detailed officers, to take charge of the remount camps, and to attend to the administrative duties heretofore performed by the department chief of cavalry. Please issue the necessary instructions to the special inspectors. General Johnson, as you perceive, has been left at Nashville to superintend the remount camps there, and hunt up, arm, equip, mount, and send to the front every cavalryman that can be found. Hatch has been ordered by telegraph to bring his division at once from West Tennessee and join the corps in the field. Grierson is to collect the balance of the cavalry, including his own and Winslow's division, put it into the best possible condition, and hold himself in readiness to join the corps in the field, moving through Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, by a route to be designated hereafter. The troops now dismounted are to be assembled at Nashville, mounted, equipped, and temporarily organized, under the command of General Upton, or some other competent officer, and to join us as soon as possible. Two brigades are to be left in Middle Tennessee, besides all of the Tennessee cavalry (not on the returns of the division), and about one good regiment in East Tennessee. I have not yet determined what organization to make of the Tennessee cavalry, but I think of putting some good officer in command of the whole.

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*See Special Field Orders, No. 103, p. 414.

From this sketch you will perceive that the greatest exertions are necessary on the part of the Cavalry Bureau to provide us with horses, arms, and equipments. I would, therefore, request you to make a visit yourself to Nashville and give an impetus to the reorganization. General operations will commence very soon and probably carry us beyond the reach of all supplies, except such as can be obtained from the enemy's country, so that everything must be done with the greatest possible promptitude. Captain Baylor, chief of ordnance, has telegraphed for Lieutenant Babbitt to be sent to me as ordnance officer. He has also requested General Dyer to send 10,000 sets of horse equipments, 10,000 Spencer carbines, and 300 rounds of ammunition per carbine at once to Nashville. A reserve supply of the same extent for remounting 10,000 men should be kept constantly on hand at Nashville. Please confer with General Dyer, and urge him to hearty co-operation with you; the great question for us to solve is that of forage. I think we can get a supply from the enemy, but intend to leave no stone unturned. Try and send me a senior special inspector, to travel with the corps and to keep it in constant communication with the bureau. Do all in your power to give us horses and arms and to render us such other assistance as will regenerate the cavalry of the West as that of the East has been regenerated. There are matters that I don't like to intrust to the mail from this place, so if you come West I will either see you myself at Chattanooga or Atlanta, or send a staff officer to confer with you.

I am, major, very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.

General ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: I received your note late in the night. I have ordered General Howard to send the Fifteenth Corps to develop the truth whether the enemy has made a barrier from mountains to the Coosa to absolutely bar the way to us or merely to delay to save time. It is important we control the reach from Little River to the opening of Will's Valley, and, therefore, I wish the effort continued.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Little River, Ala., October 24, 1864.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division:

The general commanding directs that you march at once with your command to Gaylesville, and scout the country between Gaylesville and Rome in the vicinity of Dirt Town. You will return the ambulances borrowed from General Garrard at Gaylesville, ordering them to report at his train near that place.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp on Little River, Ala., October 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD, *Commanding Second Cavalry Division:*

I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of communication of this date from Major-General Sherman.* Special Field Orders, No. 103, of this date, directs me to report to General Thomas for assignment to duty. Before its receipt I had informed General Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, en route for King's Hill, that your division would draw rations and leave this place at 3 a. m. to-morrow and overtake him, and that I would then explain to him the position of the enemy as we found it on the 23d. It is the order of General Sherman that your division should co-operate with the Fifteenth Army Corps in this reconnaissance. You can comply with his wishes and give General Osterhaus the necessary information.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, October 24, 1864.

General O. O. HOWARD:

GENERAL: You will please send the Fifteenth Corps forward in connection with the cavalry to test the position described by General Elliott in his report of last night, to ascertain if the enemy has attempted to make a barrier from the mountains to the Coosa to oppose the army or merely to create delay. Let the officer in command proceed with due caution and take with him a couple of rifle batteries. Leave all incumbrances at camp and return when the truth is disclosed.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, October 24, 1864.

Major-General HOWARD, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Major-General Schofield just reports that at 6 p. m. the pontoon had reached Cedar Bluff. The general commanding desires to have you instruct General Osterhaus not to be drawn too far, as with the use of the pontoon at Cedar Bluff we can better threaten the enemy via the south side of the Coosa, in that more open country, than by pushing into the gap where he is now operating.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, *Comdg. Department of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: In pursuance of the policy indicated in our conversation to-day concerning the cavalry forces, General Sherman wishes you to telegraph to General Grierson, directing him to send Hatch's division at once, via the route indicated, to join me in the field with all the men he can mount and equip. The dismounted men should be sent by the

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* See p. 417.

most direct route, with a proper number of officers, to Nashville to be mounted and equipped. He also wishes General Grierson instructed to prepare and keep his own division in the best possible condition, ready for a movement through Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia to join the Cavalry Corps in the field. In order that his force may be made as large as possible, the general wishes him to do all in his power to get Winslow's division back from Missouri, and to mount every available cavalry officer and man that can be found in the district. I shall order an officer from Louisville to see to the prompt execution of the movement indicated, and that the forces are prepared and furnished with all the supplies that can be obtained. I shall also communicate detailed instructions to General Grierson in writing for his further government to save you any further trouble or anxiety in this matter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Chief of Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.*

In order to promote rapidity of movement and establish a uniformity of transportation, the following orders will be observed in this corps during the present operations in the field. The allowance of wagons will be: Four wagons to corps headquarters, four wagons to division headquarters, three wagons to brigade headquarters, one wagon to each regiment. In the four wagons at division headquarters will be carried the proper supplies of rations for the officers and enlisted men and fodder for the horses at the headquarters, all necessary books, papers, desks, &c., the equipment of the division quartermaster and commissary, scales, paulins, blacksmith's forge and tools, &c., a supply of picks, spades, and axes, and such other articles as the division commander may direct.

In the three wagons for brigade headquarters will be carried the proper supply of rations for officers and enlisted men and forage for horses at the headquarters, all necessary books, papers, desks, &c., the equipment of the brigade quartermaster and commissary, scales, paulins, blacksmith's forge and tools, &c., a supply of picks, spades, and axes, and such other articles as the brigade commander may direct. In the regimental wagon will be carried the necessary regimental and company books and papers, a proper supply of picks, axes, and spades; in case there is no pack-mule for the purpose, a small supply of medicine, &c., for the regimental surgeon, and such other articles as the regimental commander may direct.

All surplus wagons above this allowance will be at once turned over to the corps quartermaster or to such other person as he may direct.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis:

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 146. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENNESSEE, *On Little River, Ala., October 24, 1864.*

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IV. Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, U. S. Volunteers, having, in compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 102, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, dated Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864, reported to

these headquarters, is hereby assigned to duty in Seventeenth Corps, and being senior officer, will, during the absence of Major-General Blair, command the corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 275. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, October 24, 1864.*

By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
October 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to state that the command arrived at this point (one mile beyond Leesburg and about four north of King's Hill) at 6 o'clock and bivouacked for the night at the cross-road from Centre to Guntersville. He directs me to state that the cavalry command of Brigadier-General Elliott was followed up by small squads of rebel cavalry to the crossing of Yellow Creek. We found them at Leesburg and skirmished lightly, driving them from our front.

I am, respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

F. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 153. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Little River, Ala., October 24, 1864.*

I. The Fifteenth Army Corps will move at once in light marching order on a reconnaissance, in conjunction with General Elliott's cavalry.

Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen, commanding Second Division, will have the advance, with one battery in rear of the leading brigade, and Brigadier-General Woods will follow with two brigades and another battery, leaving the remaining brigade at the river crossing in charge of camps and remaining artillery.

The chief of Artillery Brigade will designate the batteries to accompany the column.

Only a small section of the ambulance train and ten wagons of ammunition will follow each division.

Brigadier-General Hazen will report as soon as he is ready to start.

By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 24, 1864—1.30 a. m.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

I am very much grieved and surprised to learn that the pontoons had not reached Cedar Bluff before yesterday evening, but not knowing where Perkins' Landing is, I presume it must be near Cedar Bluff, as they have had ample time to reach the latter place. I, therefore, would have to move my division to Centre to cover their getting down. In order to get to Centre I will have to move some distance around to avoid Cedar Bluff, as the rebels have destroyed the sole crossing over that stream since the covering force I sent down has returned. The distance to Centre from here, by the route I am compelled to take, is about forty miles, or near two days' march for infantry, with four brigades of cavalry and one of infantry to overcome before reaching that point, which is equivalent to another day's march, and as I presume time is everything to the general I will move a brigade of infantry to Cedar Bluff, on the right bank of the Coosa, crossing them in the boats, and cover the laying of the bridge. If the boats are this side of Cedar Bluff any distance they can cross in the boats and march down on the other side. The brigade will move soon after daylight, and by hard marching I will have them near the Bluff to-night. In the mean time if the general should desire my division to go around to Centre please send word by return courier, and I will move to that point at once.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Fourth Division, 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.

General CORSE,
Rome:

The Army of the Tennessee has less than 20,000 present, and had no right to draw 25,000 rations; the Army of the Cumberland should have 20,000, and the Ohio 10,000. I will make General Howard refund 5,000 rations. I have been down to Cedar Bluff; the bridge is not here. I saw the officer yesterday who said he was at Perkins' place, below Coosaville, and I ordered him to leave at dark, and had a brigade waiting for him all night, but in the night he sent me word that he heard of a guerrilla down the river, and would not start without my positive order. I take it now that so much delay has occurred that the enemy will capture it on its way down. I ordered General Schofield to send a whole division to Cedar Bluff, and a brigade along up the Coosa, but the danger will be of course at the deep bends at the south. If the bridge does not come to-night I will infer that it is gobbled, or that we must get over by crossing via Rome. The officer was wrong last night in hesitating, for he could have floated by. The enemy has a barrier across the Narrows, down below Little River, near Turkeytown, and I have sent the Fifteenth Corps to test it, but not to assault. We are eating out this valley good, so that it will not be necessary to come again.

Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 24, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER 1ST BRIG., 4TH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS:

You will move your command at 7 o'clock this a. m. across the Oostenaula River, march down the Alabama road to Coosaville, find the pontoon boats that were floated down from here, cross your command in them, and march down on the south side of the Coosa River to Cedar Bluff covering the passage of the pontoons to the latter place. Your command will take three days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition per man. All details for forage and fatigue duty in your command are hereby revoked. The commanding officer of the brigade will report to these headquarters at 6.30 this a. m. for detailed instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. M. Corse:

A. P. VAUGHAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. COOPER,
Commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you at once march your division to Cedar Bluff. All transportation, with the exception of the supply trains, will be taken with you. The general commanding will give you further orders at Cedar Bluff, and will probably be there in person.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Cedar Bluff, Ala., October 24, 1864.

Lieut. S. H. HUBBELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions received from Major-General Schofield yesterday, I sent a detachment across the Coosa River and established a picket-post. The officer commanding the pickets reports that he sent scouts out during the evening, who reported that they saw the camp-fires and men of the enemy about two miles distant. The vedettes were approached this morning at daylight by four men, who were mounted, but wheeled and ran away upon being fired at by the vedettes. Subsequently, a small party was sent out to a house about three-quarters of a mile from the river, where they learned from a citizen that six cavalrymen (rebels) stopped at the house during last night. These men said that Hood and Beauregard were at Gadsden yesterday and were going to some point in Tennessee; also that there were two regiments of cavalry encamped two miles from the river, and that they had been re-enforced by a brigade commanded by General Gates. These cavalrymen stated that they were sent down to the river to see if the pontoons had been laid. The foraging party sent out by me yesterday reported a large

boat in the river, which has been used for ferrying stock across. This boat lies at a point three miles from here by land or ten miles up the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. McQUISTON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 138. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, will move his command to-morrow morning to a convenient point near Cedar Bluff and there go into camp. Army headquarters will be at Cedar Bluff.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that as you move to Cedar Bluff in the morning you will thoroughly complete the destruction of the iron-works near the Chattooga River by throwing down the chimney, now standing, and breaking down the arch, &c.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 24, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The following forces, besides those mentioned in your telegram, have been ordered to Nashville, viz: Three companies of Minnesota heavy artillery and two companies of the Forty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry. The other companies of this regiment will follow as soon as organized. There will also be sent to you three regiments from Ohio and three from Michigan. The two regiments from Pope's command are on their way. It was intended to send you A. J. Smith's command, but it will probably be required west of the Mississippi for some time. General Canby is very confident that he will be able to prevent any considerable rebel force from crossing to the east side of the Mississippi. Texas and Arkansas troops mutinied against the order to cross, and rebel authorities in these States have applied for its revocation. Price is in full retreat south.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 24, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 1.15 a. m. 25th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 2.30 p. m. to-day just received. My last information from General Sherman, at Gaylesville, Ala., dated the 23d, 9 a. m., indicated some doubt of Hood's return to Blue Mountain. I have a number of efficient scouts on the south side of the Tennessee, who will report any movement of Hood in this direction. I learn from Croxton that the enemy's pickets are seen on the south side of the river, about Tuscumbia, but do not appear to be in great force. Have heard nothing from Corinth yet.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gaylesville, Ala., October 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON,
Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I inclose for your information copies of orders* relating to the reorganization of the cavalry of this division. You will please exert yourself to the utmost to remount, arm, and equip all the cavalry that can be made available for field service, and to send it under the command of competent officers to the front as rapidly as possible. You are authorized and directed to go wherever you may find it necessary and to do whatever you may think best to facilitate the policy of getting all the cavalry into the field, except such as shall be hereafter designated for service in Middle and East Tennessee. General Grierson has been directed to send Hatch's division at once to join the Cavalry Corps with this army, to put the balance of the cavalry force in West Tennessee, including all of Winslow's division, that can be obtained upon an efficient footing and hold it in readiness to move at such time and by such route as may be hereafter designated. All the cavalry of the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio—except two brigades for Middle Tennessee (the Tennessee cavalry) and one regiment for East Tennessee—you will send forward as fast as prepared for active service, selecting the best regiments first. The new Indiana regiments, and such others as may not have been mounted and forwarded before the general movement of this army begins, you will assemble at Nashville, under the command of Generals Upton, Mackenzie (expected soon from the Army of the Potomac), and such other officers as hereafter become available, and direct to join the corps in the field by a route to be designated hereafter, probably through Northern and Northeastern Georgia. The division commanders have been directed to report immediately the strength, locality, and condition of their commands, the number of mounted and dismounted men, of horses serviceable and unserviceable, and the number of horses required to place their commands in an efficient condition, together with such other information as will enable me to complete the organization contemplated.

I send for your information a letter of instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Hammond and my letter to Maj. W. R. Price, assistant inspector-general, Cavalry Bureau, at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of putting in your possession all the data upon which to base your actions

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* See Special Field Orders, No. 103, p. 414.

in the pursuance of paragraph 11, Special Field Orders, No. 103, from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi. Leave the organization of the cavalry force for Middle Tennessee till the last. The commanding officer can be selected hereafter when I become better acquainted with the cavalry officers. Probably General Long's health might render him available. Whoever is designated ought also to command the Tennessee cavalry. Please communicate freely with me and also with the Cavalry Bureau whenever you may think it necessary. The question of forage is the gravest one that presents itself. I have not studied it fully yet, but I am inclined to believe the supply in the enemy's country, our main dependence, cannot be relied on as sufficient, and therefore I would suggest the collection of a large reserve at Nashville and Chattanooga. This question, however, I will put to the chief quartermaster of the corps as soon as he has been designated. In the mean time please give it your serious consideration and forward me your conclusions in relation thereto. As a matter of course, forage for the use of columns marching to the front should be deposited at the end of every two days' march on the railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga as far south as garrisons are maintained.

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION CAVALRY,
Cartersville, Ga., October 24, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

I have 1,400 well mounted men for duty. My battery is in good condition. With the Ninth Pennsylvania I can prevent all cavalry raids from this direction.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 24, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

No additional news at this post; the guide Morrison, whose report was sent to you yesterday, reports that he heard Roddey say there were 12,000 men in his district. We see indications here of a larger force than General Roddey's old command, now about 2,500 men. Of course Roddey would not think of attacking this place; he will content himself with guarding the river. With the re-enforcements asked for here, I have no doubt I can drive him away and secure any information that can be obtained within a range of twenty-five miles south and west. Since writing the above your telegram notifying me that you had ordered the Twenty-ninth Michigan to report to me has been received. I sent a scout of 250 men up the river on gun-boat this evening to penetrate the country at various points for information, and shall continue to do so for several days. I have already sent your previous telegram to General Croxton notifying him of the presence of Forrest in his neighborhood.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 24, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following telegram just received:

HUNTSVILLE, *October 24, 1864.*

Commanding officer at Whitesburg reports indications of an increased rebel force south of the river. Citizens report that they are very busy over there. Reports reach him through contrabands that 15,000 of Hood's army—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—are at head of Long Hollow, some twenty miles from the river, intending to cross at different points between Paint Rock and Decatur. Information not very reliable. The scouts are at Whitesburg waiting for a boat.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

The gun-boats go up the river this evening and will put scouts across; will also land a body of 250 infantry, who will scout the country and learn more definitely what is going on in that vicinity.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

Keep out constantly the best and most intelligent scouts you can procure to ascertain and report all movements of the enemy. He must not be permitted to cross the river without giving me timely notice.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

(Same to Brigadier-General Croxton, via Decatur.)

NASHVILLE, *October 24, 1864—10.50 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Florence, via Pulaski:

It is reported this afternoon that Lyon crossed the Northwestern railroad with 600 men, going south. He crossed near Gillem's. Keep a sharp lookout for him and head him off if you can. Will see about paymaster to-morrow and let you know.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

GILLEM'S, *October 24, 1864.*

Captain WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lyon crossed the road at about 3 o'clock less than two miles from here. I follow him to-night with about 500 men; probably more. Shall try to get a fight out of him in the morning. Am confident of success. The forces at Pulaski ought to look out for him.

Respectfully,

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

GILLEM'S, *October 24, 1864.*

Captain WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have been detained, on account of not hearing from Murphy, who is but three miles from here. Am all ready to start with the infantry of One hundredth Colored and one company of the Forty-third Wisconsin. Have you any instructions? Please answer.

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 24, 1864.*

Col. CHARLES R. THOMPSON,
Gillem's:

Telegraph to General Hatch, commanding cavalry of the Army of the Tennessee, now at Clifton, and inform of Lyon's movements, and say to him that I wish him to be on the lookout for Lyon and to try and head him off and catch him.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 24, 1864.*

Colonel PACE,
Columbia:

Colonel Thompson reports that rebel General Lyon, with from 500 to 800 men, crossed the Northwestern railroad near Gillem's. It is possible that he may pass your way; perhaps is making for Florence. Send out scouts well toward river and keep close watch for him. Report all news of enemy promptly.

By command of Major-General Rousseau:

[THOS. C. WILLIAMS,]
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonels Sipes and Park.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 24, 1864.*

General S. MEREDITH:

A battalion of U. S. colored cavalry will be sent you in a day or two.

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
October 24, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy picket the west bank of the Tennessee from Eastport to Perryville. About 4,000 rebels passed up from Corinth through Purdy toward Jackson on the 20th. Forrest was reported at Jackson on the 21st of this month; I am not sure. A column, with artillery, went north through Bolivar. I have not been able to ascertain its strength.

Whenever I touch the west bank of the river I find a strong picket, evidently intended to cover some movement. Forrest was reported at Corinth on the 19th and at Purdy on the 20th. My scouts are men whom I have lately employed. I, therefore, give this information for what it is worth.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Grierson.)

ON LITTLE RIVER, ALA., *October 24, 1864.*
(Received 29th.)

Brigadier-General GRIERSON,
Memphis:

Send Hatch's division at once, with all the men you can mount and equip, via Stevenson, Ala., and Trenton and Rome, Ga., to join us in the field. The dismounted men to be sent by most direct route, with proper number of officers, to Nashville to be mounted and equipped. Keep your own division in best possible condition ready for a movement through Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, to join Cavalry Corps here. Make every exertion to get Winslow from Missouri, and augment your force by every available man and officer you can get into the district.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 25, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I do not wish to be considered as in any way adverse to the organization of negro regiments, further than as to its effects on the white race. I do wish the fine race of men that people our Northern States should rule and determine the future destiny of America; but if they prefer trade and gain, and leave to bought substitutes and negroes the fighting (the actual conflict), of course the question is settled, for those who hold the swords and muskets at the end of this war (which has but fairly begun) will have something to say. If negroes are to fight, they, too, will not be content with sliding back into the status of slave or free negro. I much prefer to keep negroes yet for some time to come in a subordinate state, for our prejudices, yours as well as mine, are not yet schooled for absolute equality. Jeff. Davis has succeeded perfectly in inspiring his people with the truth that liberty and government are worth fighting for, that pay and pensions are silly nothings compared to the prize fought for. Now, I would aim to inspire our people also with the same idea—that it is not right to pay $1,000 to some fellow, who will run away, to do his fighting, or to some poor negro, who is thinking of the day of jubilee, but that every young and middle-aged man should be proud of the chance to fight for the stability of his country, without profit and without price; and I would like to see all trade, commerce, and manufactures absolutely cease until this fight is over, and I have no hesitation or concealment in saying that there is not, and should not be, the remotest chance of peace again on this continent

till all this is realized, save the peace which would result from the base and cowardly submittal to Jeff. Davis' terms. I would use negroes as surplus, but not spare a single white man, not one. Any white man who don't or won't fight now should be killed, banished, or denationalized, and then we would discriminate among the noisy patriots and see who really should vote. If the negroes fight and the whites don't, of course the negroes will govern. They won't ask you or me for the privilege, but will simply take it, and probably reverse the relation hitherto existing, and they would do right. If, however, the Government has determined to push the policy to the end, it is both my duty and pleasure to assist, and in that event I should like to have Colonel Bowman, now commanding the District of Wilmington, Del., to organize and equip such as may fall into the custody of the army I command.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 25, 1864.

His Excellency THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: I have just received your kind and generous letter of October 6, and acknowledge the great pleasure it gives me personally. Having failed in my first efforts to turn the tide of war from Kentucky's fair fields, I feel the more satisfaction at a success at this late period. Let us all go on and vindicate our manhood, and so fortify our Government that we may all live in peace and security, indulging each our separate opinions on religion, politics, literature, and the other topics on which honest men have always differed and always will. For these controversies the Senate is a better arena than the battle-field, and Clay and Webster and Calhoun better champions than the ugly cannon and musket that now alone discourse reason. I feel more pleasure in demonstrating this great truth than in earning personal fame, but when the latter is a means to the former I must admit a consciousness of a pride that the trust devolves on one who feels an increasing faith that the destiny of our common country is onward and upward, and not back and downward toward anarchy and ruin.

With great respect, your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gaylesville, Ala., October 25, 1864.

Maj. W. R. PRICE,
Asst. Insp. Gen., Cavalry Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

MAJOR: General Sherman says that Beauregard has under his command, mounted and equipped, in the Military Division of the West, 26,000 cavalry. From the best information I can get his estimate is correct, and these forces under Forrest and Wheeler are now endeavoring to concentrate in Northern Alabama, not far from here, for the purpose of operating upon our communications in Tennessee. To meet this we have 6,000 men mounted in the field, 3,000 on the way from

Nashville, and Hatch's division on the way from West Tennessee. These facts are the strongest possible argument in support of what we request on the part of the cavalry service in this military division. Please do your utmost. The enemy's intentions must become fully developed within the next week. If he crosses the Tennessee we shall have to concentrate the cavalry at or near Nashville instead of in the field, and I shall have to go to the rear instead of giving my attention to operations in the enemy's country. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge upon you the necessity of a visit to Tennessee for the purpose of giving an impetus to the vital part of our reorganization. Please let me know by telegraph if you can come out.

I am, major, &c.,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Gaylesville, Ala., October 25, 1864.

Col. L. D. WATKINS,
Commanding Third Brigade, First Cavalry Division:

The general commanding directs that you move out with your command at 7 a. m. to-morrow upon the Blue Pond road.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JACOBS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., October 25, 1864.

An expedition will be sent out to-morrow morning under the command of Brigadier-General Geary to collect forage. The train will consist of 600 wagons. Each division commander will detail one brigade of infantry. Colonel Garrard will detail 300 cavalry, and Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, will detail two batteries of artillery, as escort for the train. The commanding officer of each brigade and artillery will report this afternoon to General Geary for instructions. The train will be made up on the Decatur road by 6 a. m. to-morrow. Captain Whittelsey, acting chief quartermaster Twentieth Corps, will designate such officers of the quartermaster's department to accompany the train as he may deem necessary. The troops will take with them five days' rations.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 25, 1864—5.15 p. m.

General SHERMAN:

General Osterhaus reports from Groves' place:

Enemy's cavalry, 100 strong, behind rail barricade, were driven back this a. m.

Wheeler's whole force left here since yesterday. The impression is they have gone to Guntersville. Osterhaus will push on to the cross-roads and try to find out.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Turkeytown, October 25, 1864—4 p. m.

Col. W. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your communication inclosing General Sherman's order reached me in front of a second (rail) line of the rebels, to which I had pursued them after my note this morning. They seemed to be in force there, at least they showed quite a front thrown up across the valley. On my arriving within range they opened with two pieces of rifled artillery. I brought also a section forward, demonstrating briskly on their front, while I ordered one brigade of General Hazen's to push forward and cross the enemy's left flank. After a short but brisk fire the rebels (General Wheeler is said to be in command) withdrew. Under the orders received I will not proceed any farther, but withdraw to a creek three miles north of Turkeytown, and to-morrow morning I intend to march back to camp if not ordered otherwise. There was no rebel infantry engaged and none was seen since last Wednesday. The rumors that General Hood was going to Guntersville date altogether from last week, and are not founded on any new or positive information.

Very respectfully,

P. JOS. OSTERHAUS,
Major-General of Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 25, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 11.30 a. m. 26th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I send you the following telegram,* received from General Sherman, for your information:

I have a report to-day from General Granger, at Decatur, that Hood is moving on the south side of the Tennessee, from the direction of Guntersville, toward Somerville. I have sent to him all the re-enforcements that I have, and have also telegraphed General Sherman, at Gaylesville, of this reported movement of Hood. General Croxton, from Florence, reports no movement on his front. General Hatch, from Clifton, reports that the enemy pickets the west bank of the Tennessee, from Eastport to Perryville, and that about 4,000 of the enemy had passed through Purdy, toward Jackson, on the 20th, and that Forrest was reported at Jackson on the 21st, his troops moving north. I have notified the commanding officer at Paducah of this reported movement, and some days since urged upon General Burbridge to be prepared to meet any attempt of the enemy to cross the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers into Western Kentucky.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

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* See October 23, 9 a. m., p. 408. In the dispatch as here repeated to Halleck it reads—"Dispatch of *yesterday* received. * * * Hood is *not* at Blue Mountain," &c.

NASHVILLE, *October 25, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have reports this evening from General Granger that Hood, with his army, is moving down the Tennessee River by the way of Guntersville and Somerville. Have you any information tending to confirm my reports received?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 25, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The following dispatch* has been received from General Halleck, which I forward for your information, and as a part of my report of force in Tennessee and expected to arrive:

The regiments mentioned in my dispatch† to General Halleck are the following, which are now here: One hundred and seventy-third, One hundred and seventy-fourth, One hundred and seventy-fifth, One hundred and seventy-sixth, One hundred and seventy-seventh, One hundred and seventy-eighth, One hundred and seventy-ninth, and One hundred and eightieth Ohio, the Forty-third Wisconsin, Eleventh Minnesota, one-year regiments; the Twenty-ninth Michigan, a three-years' regiment. All of the above regiments are full, and will average a force of 16,000 men. About 4,000 drafted men, recruits, and convalescents have been sent to the front, and others are arriving and being sent forward daily.

Of cavalry I have Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Indiana Regiments (new), formerly belonging to Hovey's command. These regiments will aggregate 4,000, and are being mounted now. They can be exchanged for the old and exhausted regiments now with the army. The Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and fragments of Long's brigade are now being mounted, and will be sent to the front as soon as possible. This force will number 1,500 men. I have also the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, and Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, aggregate strength about 1,800 (but little better than militia), and Croxton's brigade, of the First Cavalry Division, composed of the First Tennessee, Second Michigan, Eighth Iowa, and Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, aggregating about 1,200 good and reliable troops, which I should like to keep.

General Rousseau's infantry force is enumerated as follows: Thirteenth Wisconsin, Eighteenth Michigan, Seventy-third Indiana, One hundred and second Ohio, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, Eighty-third Illinois, and One hundred and fifteenth Ohio, averaging each 250 men. These regiments are garrisoning block-houses on Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee and Alabama, and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, and the posts of Decatur, Huntsville, and Athens. The Twelfth and Thirteenth (negroes), 1,200 strong, are on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Colored Troops, 1,200 strong, are guarding quartermaster and commissary depots at this post. The One hundredth (negroes), about 600 strong, are at work on fortifications at Nashville. The Eighth Kentucky, Sixty-eighth Indiana, and Fifty-eighth and Sixty-eighth New York Regiments, about 1,000 strong, are

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* See October 24, 2.30 p. m., p. 423.
† See October 23, 9.30 p. m., p. 408

at Bridgeport. The One hundred and sixth Ohio Volunteers and Sixth Kentucky Volunteers are at Cowan, the tunnel, and at Stevenson; average strength of both regiments about 600 men.

Rousseau's artillery runs about as follows: Fragments of five batteries, at Nashville; average strength, 515 men. The reserve artillery of the Department of the Cumberland, comprising Batteries F, G, H, and M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and H, Fifth U. S. Artillery; aggregate strength, 200; and Company E, First Ohio Light Artillery, 115 men. At Clarksville and Fort Donelson, Battery H, Second Illinois Light Artillery, 125 men; Battery C, Second Illinois Light Artillery, 127 men. At Gallatin, the Thirteenth Indiana Battery, 135. At Johnsonville, Tenn., First Kansas Battery, 99 men. At Murfreesborough, the Eighth Wisconsin Battery, 142; Twelfth Ohio Battery, 138, and Battery D, First Michigan Light Artillery, 138. At Tullahoma, Second Kentucky Battery, 91 men. At Stevenson, Ala., Battery K, First Ohio Light Artillery, 116 men. At Decatur, Battery A, First Tennessee Light Artillery, 113 men; Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery, 122; Battery D, Second Illinois, 85 men. At Huntsville, Battery D, First Missouri Light Artillery, 42 men; and at Columbia, Twenty-first Indiana Battery, 111 men.

General Steedman's command is as follows: Eighth Kentucky, Sixty-eighth Indiana, and Fifty-eighth and Sixty-eighth New York are at Bridgeport and Whiteside's bridge, Tenn., averaging about 1,000 men; Ninth Ohio Battery, 136 men, and Battery B, First Ohio Light Artillery, 133 men, at Bridgeport.

The garrison of Chattanooga is composed of five regiments Indiana volunteers, averaging about 200 men each; an organization of detachments of various Ohio regiments, about 600 strong; Fourteenth and Sixteenth Regiments (negroes), about 1,000, and Regular Brigade, on Lookout Mountain, about 1,200. With Fourth Corps, and enough of the new regiments to make up an active force of 25,000 infantry, I will undertake to clear the rebels out of West Tennessee, and draw off enough of Hood's army from you to enable you to move anywhere in Georgia or Alabama you may wish without difficulty, and if Hood should follow your army I will destroy the Mobile and Alabama Railroad so effectually that he will scarcely attempt to repair it again. If you can possibly spare me the troops I would like to have enough to hold the railroad securely as far as Knoxville. I believe that the reenforcements constantly going forward will enable you to do so. Your letter by hand of Colonel Warner has been received.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

DECATUR, *October 25, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have had scouts out on the south side of the river as far as Flint River. The Stone River returned this morning; she went up last night with 150 men, who penetrated the country for five miles near Whitesburg. They found no indications of the enemy. I see no reason to believe there is any enemy within a few days' march of this place, and these are Roddey's men. Three good scouts have been sent at different points from Whitesburg and above.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur:

Your dispatch of this date is just received. Report satisfactory. Keep your best scouts constantly on the lookout.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *October 25, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following has just been received:

HUNTSVILLE, *October 25, 1864.*

The following dispatch has just passed through my headquarters, with a like report from lieutenant commanding at Whitesburg. I get nothing from Claysville. I don't believe the story.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

"U. S. S. GENERAL THOMAS.

"Capt. M. FORREST,
"*Commanding Eleventh District, Mississippi Squadron, Bridgeport, Ala.:*

"The river is so low that I cannot reach Claysville Landing. Got up to Beard's Bluff. From reliable information at various points on the river, which you can rely on, the enemy is in large force, with artillery and pontoons, between Guntersville, Warrenton, and Fletcher's, and threatens to cross at various points from Beard's Bluff to Triana. River so low that I cannot go with safety below Whitesburg. I will endeavor to use the utmost vigilance from White's Bar to Gunter's Bar until I hear from you. The Stone River is below Whitesburg. I would recommend you to telegraph to General Granger to keep her between Whitesburg and Decatur and communicate with me at head of Hobson's Island, three miles above Whitesburg. You can rely upon the information I give to be correct, for I have seen cavalry and officers dressed in regular uniform, which I never saw before on the river, and at various points too, and the information came direct from Warrenton here. Please send me dispatch, via Whitesburg, to-morrow. I return up river immediately to Beard's Bluff and will be down again to-morrow unless detained by the enemy. Be assured the Thomas is vigilant. Plenty of rails for fuel.

"G. MORTON,
"*Acting Master, Commanding.*"

I send the above for what it is worth. I have no evidence to confirm this report further than I have sent you heretofore. I will send another party, immediately, upon the Stone River to Clarksville Ferry, near mouth of Flint River. I have no one to put down to guard the crossing on the river below, unless they are sent from Columbia, where there are more troops, I think, than are necessary.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 25, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following has just been received:

HUNTSVILLE, *October 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GRANGER:

I crossed the river under flag of truce at Whitesburg to-day. I saw and conversed with Joe Bradley. He says Hood's main army was at the mountain near Guntersville last night, and was advancing toward Somerville this a. m. Says it is his understanding that Forrest is to co-operate with Hood. I got the same information

through a man whom I sent over river, a rebel, who talked with the rebels who came down the river. Bradley is an intelligent man and I regard him as reliable. He says the information was brought in by scouts to Colonel Lowe, rebel, commanding opposite to Whitesburg.

JOHN W. HORNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

I consider the above reliable, and worthy of immediate attention. I know this man Bradley and consider his statement reliable. I trust I may be immediately supplied with re-enforcements. The Michigan regiment I have been expecting has not yet arrived.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 25, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I strongly recommend that a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery be sent to Claysville immediately, and battery to Whitesburg, and at least 2,000, in addition to the Twenty-ninth Michigan Regiment, to this place.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Florence, via Pulaski:

General Granger reports that Hood's army is moving down the Tennessee River on the south side. Occupy all the fords and ferries in sufficient force to prevent him from throwing pontoons across. The paymaster who is assigned to pay your division has been telegraphed to make arrangements to pay your command as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CENTRE STAR, *October 25, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Via Pulaski 27th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Scouts sent to Waterloo saw a citizen from beyond the river who reports no troops at Eastport, and only a half recruited company at Chickasaw, and that no troops have been passing either way on the Corinth and Tuscumbia road. Forrest reported at Jackson. I expect Lyon will cross by detachments between Waterloo and Johnsonville. If he crosses above Waterloo I will try and be there. No gun-boats about Waterloo for three or four days. If you will order them up the river the first rise, to destroy the boats the enemy have on the other side, we will not be troubled this winter; otherwise it will require a large force to watch the river. Where is Hood? It might be well for me to know.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DECATUR, *October 25, 1864.*

General ROUSSEAU:

The following telegram has just been received from Huntsville:

A scout returned here this evening; he went within four miles of Warrenton; saw no rebel force. Citizens report to him that on Friday last Hood's army was at Bristow's Cove, between Gadsden and Blountsville, his pioneer corps advancing toward the latter place. No one seemed to know his intentions. Will have more definite information from other scouts.

WM. P. LYON,
Commanding.

The river is so low about Guntersville that the gun-boats, except the Stone River, cannot pass. If Hood is back of Guntersville I should think his cavalry might ford. I sent there to-day a company of cavalry to patrol the river and act as couriers. They should reach there some time to-night. Two thousand infantry and a battery of artillery would almost insure their not crossing. If the two regiments you mentioned reach here to-night, and I can have one day's time, I can make this place very defensible.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Thomas.)

DECATUR, *October 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

I would respectfully and urgently request that 1,000 men from Colonel Sipes' command at Columbia be ordered to report to me at once. Three hundred and forty men of the Thirteenth Wisconsin, upon whom I depended for the protection of the railroad between Huntsville and Larkinsville and along the river, are all sick with the ague, and at best are only fit for duty every other day. Nearly all the men I have had on duty at the block-houses and upon the river this summer are prostrated by this ague, and in the present state of affairs here I greatly need this re-enforcement, which I trust you will direct at once. Of eighty-five men stationed at Claysville but twenty-five are fit for duty. I have ordered a company of cavalry to that place as scouts and couriers.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Thomas.)

DECATUR, *October 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

Captain Morton, of gun-boat General Thomas, telegraphed that he patrolled the river all last night from Hobson's Island, four miles above Whitesburg, to Beard's Bluff, three miles below Claysville. He fired a few shell at various points; was at Fort Deposit and Beard's Bluff about midnight. At both these places the enemy were seen last night making demonstration to cross; also a force of 200 or 300 above Whitesburg. He goes up again soon. River still falling two inches in twenty-four hours, and so low he cannot pass below the island two miles above Whitesburg.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 25, 1864.

Colonel ALEXANDER,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: General McLean has received information from Captain Thompson, at Paris. A force of about 100 rebels were at Millersburg, Bourbon County, yesterday p. m. He directs that you send 150 men of the Thirtieth Kentucky Mounted Infantry to Paris without delay. On arriving at Paris the officer in command will be governed by the information he may receive there. He will report by telegraph such information as he may get. The object of the expedition is, if possible, to catch up with and destroy the band of rebels referred to, and the officer in charge will use all the means at his command to accomplish the object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. STAGG,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

DYERSBURG, KY., *October 25, 1864.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

I am here canvassing this Congressional district for Mr. Lincoln with much success. There is no immediate danger of an attack upon my district, though it is of great importance that I have sufficient forces to hold the country securely during the coming election. Can you not send me some cavalry at once that I may drive out the guerrillas? If you cannot spare the cavalry send me some infantry, if possible. I learn that the enemy are concentrating in Tennessee, but that they are resting, so that I shall be in Paducah in time to resist any threatened attack. Please let me know what help I can depend upon from you, so that the people that are now unprotected may know what to expect prior to the election.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. District of Western Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 25, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Paducah, Ky.:

A dispatch just received from commanding officer Johnsonville says that he has just received a communication from a Union man of Carroll County, Tenn., stating that the rebel General Buford passed through Clarksburg yesterday in direction of Mayfield. He camped last night at Huntington, Carroll County. His command numbers about 800. His men reported at houses where they stopped for victuals and water that Forrest had gone the Spring Creek road, and would meet them at or near Mayfield, and that they intended to take Paducah and Mayfield. General Thomas thinks you had better get some gunboats to assist you.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 74. } HDQRS. NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, *Cincinnati, October 25, 1864.*

I. The major-general commanding the Northern Department announces the following officers as of his staff. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Capt. C. H. Potter, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Col. C. H. Hoyt, U. S. Volunteers, chief quartermaster; Lieut. Col. P. von Radowitz, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. S. H. Lathrop, U. S. Volunteers, assistant inspector-general; Surg. C. S. Tripler, U. S. Army, medical director; Surg. David Stanton, U. S. Volunteers, assistant medical director; Maj. H. L. Burnett, U. S. Volunteers, judge-advocate; Maj. W. H. Lawrence, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Maj. W. B. Scates, U. S. Volunteers, commissary of musters; Capt. T. M. Anderson, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, assistant commissary of musters; Capt. Samuel W. Taylor, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Capt. P. R. Stetson, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. James A. Hearn, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, assistant commissary of musters; Lieut. W. S. Taylor, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, discharge officer, acting aide-de-camp.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *October 25, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Have just received information that 2,000 of Price's men are threatening Adams and Hancock. I consider this reliable and have ordered five companies from Cairo to report to me here for service in that locality.

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Rosecrans, Saint Louis.)

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October 25, 1864—12.45 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN COOK,
Springfield, Ill.:

I can hardly believe that any of Price's forces are in the locality stated in your dispatch; still, the order for the companies from Cairo is approved, for if you err at all it is desired that you err on the side of safety. You can easily find out if the report is true by communicating with General Rosecrans, via Saint Louis. Please keep these headquarters well advised.

J. HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On Little River, Ala., October 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
Commanding Cavalry, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: By inclosed order* from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi you will observe that a cavalry corps, composed

*See Special Field Orders, No. 103, p. 414.

of all the cavalry in the Military Division of the Mississippi, is organized, with Brevet Major-General Wilson for commander. Chiefs of cavalry for departments are abolished. In pursuance of a policy agreed upon, I telegraphed you yesterday to send Hatch's division, without delay, via Stevenson, Ala., and Trenton and Rome, Ga., to join us here in the field, with all the men he can possibly get together and mount and equip, and to send his dismounted men, with a proper number of officers, to Nashville, to be there mounted and equipped. I wish you to prepare and keep your own division in the best possible condition ready for a movement through Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia to join the Cavalry Corps in the field. General Sherman desires to make the cavalry force here as large and effective as possible, and to that end you will please use every endeavor to get Winslow's division back from Missouri, and to mount every available cavalry officer and man that can be found within the district. Major-General Wilson will send you further instructions and communicate more fully in regard to plans and details. I sent an order direct to Hatch, at Clifton, to come forward, by the route indicated in my telegram, without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 25, 1864—9 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HATCH,
Clifton, via Johnsonville:

Your dispatch of this day* received. Keep close observation of the enemy's movements and report any new discovery you may make.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Nashville, Tenn., October 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: That you may be informed of what I am doing here toward remounting the cavalry, and the difficulties which stand in my way, I beg leave to submit the following report of what has been accomplished and what is in progress:

On my arrival here I took the earliest opportunity to ascertain the condition of things here, the number of cavalry dismounted, and the means of equipping them again for the field. The result of my examination was by no means encouraging. I found at the cavalry camp organized by General Smith, near this place, near 2,000 dismounted men, detachments from many different regiments; on the line of the Tennessee and Alabama road were some 2,500 of Garrard's cavalry division dismounted; five new regiments Indiana cavalry—Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth—never mounted, and nearly all of the Fourth Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland, mostly dismounted, and as nearly as I could learn imperfectly armed. On the

* See October 24, p. 427.

whole, I computed there were 10,000 of the cavalry in Middle Tennessee, at the least which to fit them for duty in the field would require remounts, and wholly or in part a new equipment. Besides which there was, as you know, a considerable force dismounted on the railroads below Chattanooga, of which I could not learn with any degree of precision the number or condition, and General Croxton's brigade at this place nearly ready to march. I must say here that the information afforded by the records found in this office on my arrival here was very imperfect and unsatisfactory; there was no report or returns from the cavalry of the Army of the Ohio later than March 30, and none from the Army of the Cumberland later than May 30. Though I have made application for them, they have not been able to bring them up in General Thomas' command to a later date than June 20. I never received any from the Army of the Ohio. To equip this vast host I found absolutely no serviceable cavalry horses, a very meager supply of horse equipments, and no saddle blankets, some 100 sabers, and no reliable cavalry fire-arms; altogether there was not enough of everything to equip, indifferently, one full cavalry regiment. I immediately addressed myself to urging upon the officials of the ordnance and quartermaster's departments such measures as seemed to be likely to remedy this condition of things in the hope that time would be afforded me to so arrange affairs that I should be enabled to send out from the start complete organizations, thoroughly mounted, armed, and equipped.

The presence of the enemy under General Wheeler, however, who appeared within sight of Nashville on the 1st of September, interfered with my plans, and made it necessary to send out every man for whom a horse, a saddle, and a gun could be provided; accordingly, I organized a battalion of near 1,000 men, composed of detachments from different regiments, and mounted mostly on unserviceable horses and many of them on mule saddles and armed with infantry arms, and sent them out under General Croxton, whose brigade, as I have mentioned, was then here nearly ready to go to the front. Immediately upon the return of these troops, which was not until the 15th, I dispatched the Ninth Ohio Cavalry to Louisville to draw 500 horse equipments which I had provided there, enough to equip the regiment, and to bring down 1,000 horses. In the mean time I got off 400 horses in charge of 247 men of his brigade, for Colonel Watkins at Calhoun, Ga.; remounted and armed the Sixth Indiana, and a good number of detachments along the line of the Tennessee and Alabama road, which it seemed desirable to keep in serviceable condition, in order that we might have early notice, or that, at least, the officer commanding that district might have the means of keeping himself notified of any movement of the enemy's cavalry in that direction, which then seemed probable. Croxton was also at Franklin waiting for horse equipments, to supply some men whom he had been compelled to leave behind on the Wheeler raid, and horses in place of those which had given out. I had hardly gotten the Sixth Indiana and some other detachments into shape to send off, about 2,000 in all, and Croxton was ready to march, when Forrest's raid compelled the retention of all these troops in Middle Tennessee. I was able to bring into the field to co-operate with General Rousseau against Forrest near 5,000 cavalry. But all of these, except the Sixth Indiana and Ninth Ohio, were so indifferently organized and officered, being composed of detachments from nearly all the regiments in the army, raw recruits, stragglers, hospital rangers, &c., that they broke down their horses, short as the campaign was, and I had to bring them back here to recuperate. Major-General Thomas gave orders to General Croxton,

who, I believe, is now still at Pulaski. I, however, sent off the Ninth Ohio from Athens, to report to Major-General Schofield at Chattanooga. In addition to the force of cavalry mentioned in default of armed cavalry, I had furnished horses to General Rousseau to mount five small regiments of infantry, equipping them with citizen's saddles impressed here in this city. These horses I left at Athens to mount some dismounted cavalry of Major-General Thomas' command at and near that place.

During my absence with Major-General Rousseau in the pursuit after Forrest, there were sent to the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, 300 horses to mount recruits, and since my return here I have mounted, equipped, and armed, as well as the facilities afforded by the ordnance depot here permitted, detachments of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Ninth Ohio Cavalry, First Wisconsin Cavalry, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and some others, over 1,000 in all. There is now at the cavalry camp here a detachment of the Second Kentucky, mostly non-veterans whose term of service has expired, detachment Fourth Indiana, which I have permitted to await here the receipt of an invoice of cavalry arms on the way to them from Washington, and what is known as the First Battalion Detached Men, composed of odds and ends from all regiments, organized by General Sooy Smith during his administration, and which, on account of its character in this respect, I have retained here until I should get off those detachments which have officers and a semblance of organization. I send 400 of the Fifth Iowa to Louisville to-morrow for horses; this regiment will number near 700, and, with General Thomas' approval, I have determined to keep it here for the present. There are three regiments of the new cavalry belonging to Army of the Cumberland, Ninth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Indiana, or rather detachments from these, about 1,200 men in all, now at Louisville: one of them starts to-morrow, one of them on the 28th, and the third as soon as saddle blankets can be procured. The saddles which they have drawn there are, I am informed by telegraph, very poor.

The ordnance department is the great difficulty in my way now; to-day they report to me on hand at the depot here 5,460 blankets and only 381 saddles; less than ten days ago they had 1,200 saddles and no blankets. In both the depot here and that at Louisville there are not enough serviceable carbines of any one kind to arm one squadron. There is not enough of all kinds here to arm more than 300 men. However, I have assurances from the Cavalry Bureau that this shall be remedied. They telegraph me there are 5,000 horse equipments now on the way to this depot and Louisville. I hope I shall within a week be able to equip a brigade, if one is sent up, and I particularly recommend that hereafter brigades, or at least regiments complete, be sent up. The practice of sending detachments is a bad one. I respectfully inclose copies of orders issued by me, or at my suggestion, to which I invite attention, particularly that dismounting the Sixth Indiana Cavalry; I satisfied myself before recommending this order, of the justice of this course, and being unable to communicate with you submitted my purpose to Major-General Thomas, who approved it. I earnestly request that for the sake of the example upon the cavalry generally, this order may be adhered to. There are, I omitted to mention, in Kentucky seven regiments of cavalry refitting, under the direction of an officer of Major-General Schofield's staff, to whose command they belong. In answer to an inquiry of mine I was informed, under date of September 23, that they would be ready to move in four weeks. I have telegraphed to-day to hurry them up.

In conclusion, permit me to say that while so much has not been accomplished as I desired, or as perhaps you may have expected, I trust the difficulties to which I have alluded and the frequent interruption to the communications with the army will seem a sufficient excuse.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 104. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 26, 1864.*

I. Major-General Stanley will move his entire corps, wagons, artillery, sick, and everything to Chattanooga, and report for orders to Major-General Thomas. He will move his troops, via Alpine, Winston's, &c., to Chattanooga or Bridgeport, according to the intelligence that reaches him of the enemy. He should send all wheels not absolutely necessary to Chattanooga, under small guard, via La Fayette. Any surplus provisions he may have on hand he will turn over to the Fourteenth Corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 105. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 26, 1864.*

In the event of military movements or the accidents of war separating the general in command from his military division, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, will exercise command over all troops and garrisons not absolutely in the presence of the general-in-chief. The commanding generals of the Departments and Armies of the Ohio and Tennessee will forthwith send abstracts of their returns to General Thomas, at Nashville, in order that he may understand the position and distribution of the troops, and General Thomas may call for such further reports as he may require, disturbing the actual condition of affairs and mixing up the troops of separate departments as little as possible, consistent with the interests of the service.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Gaylesville, Ala., October 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff:

I wish I could write you as fully as I wish, but there is some danger of letters falling into other hands than those intended. This is for you and General Grant, that you may be correctly informed of the condition of the cavalry question out west. I have been assigned to the command of all the cavalry forces of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and an order, subject to the President's approval, has been issued by General Sherman, constituting the Cavalry Corps, &c., with instruc-

tions to mount, arm, and bring into the field the largest possible force that can be made available, leaving such police force as may be needed in Middle Tennessee. The last returns show a nominal cavalry force of nearly 60,000 men, but in reality there are not over 14,000 mounted, including all that are behind. There are three divisions here in the field, formerly belonging to the Army of the Cumberland, and commanded by Kilpatrick, McCook, and Garrard, mounting about 1,500 men each, 4,500 in all. They have about twice as many dismounted, guarding railroads and block-houses. Colonel Garrard commands a division formerly attached to the Army of the Ohio; five regiments are at the remount camp at Louisville preparing for the field, leaving only parts of two regiments in the field near Atlanta; there are, besides, Grierson's and Hatch's divisions in West Tennessee, and a part of Winslow's. The majority of the last went with Mower to Missouri, and have not returned. In addition to this there are five new Indiana regiments, averaging 750 men, now at Nashville and below, never mounted. They are splendid material, in for three years, and should be brought out at once; and still further, in addition, two divisions of Tennessee cavalry, not counted on the returns; they are to be left in Tennessee. From this you will see there are six divisions actually organized—material enough to make another or fill up the old ones—besides Winslow's division, absent in Missouri, and the two Tennessee divisions. These divisions average about ten regiments each, and ought to yield, under thorough organization, 500 men, or an aggregate of 30,000, under even tolerable organization 20,000, for the field.

But what are the facts now? We cannot raise 6,000, and because horses, arms, and equipments have not been furnished. General Sherman estimates that Forrest (now commanding all the cavalry of Beauregard's military division) has 26,000 men mounted and menacing his communications, the bulk of it concentrated under himself and Wheeler somewhere between here and Decatur. Armstrong, Gholson, Ferguson, Jackson, and Roddey are on Beauregard's right flank, south of the Coosa, menacing the railroad between Allatoona and the Chattahoochee. From this hasty sketch you may readily perceive how vastly superior the enemy is to us in the number of his mounted troops actually in the field and concentrated for service, and how necessary it will be to have activity on the part of the Cavalry Bureau and an inexorable policy of concentration on the part of General Sherman. If we can organize and get out of Tennessee our six divisions and assume the offensive against Beauregard's communications and cavalry roving the rich region of Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, we shall soon destroy their cavalry and establish the invincibility of our own. General Grant's telegram to General Sherman, on the 8th [11th ?], looks exactly to the adoption of this policy, and I hope he will repeat it in an order to General Sherman. The latter says he don't expect anything from the cavalry, and that all I can do with it will be entirely to my credit, but if General Thomas is left in Tennessee the infantry forces must necessarily be more or less divided between him and General Sherman; if the cavalry force is divided equally between them, we shall effect nothing. Cavalry is useless for defense; its only power is in a vigorous offensive; therefore I urge its concentration south of the Tennessee and hurling it into the bowels of the South in masses that the enemy cannot drive back as it did Sooy Smith and Sturgis. We shall certainly be able to [do] this if the enemy doesn't cross the Tennessee or assume such an offensive as to throw us on the defensive, neither of which is very probable.

My main efforts are now directed to mounting McCook, Garrard, and Kilpatrick, and I am doing all in my power to urge that forward. Hatch, on the Tennessee, has been ordered to move his mounted force, via Nashville, to this place, and to send his dismounted men to Nashville for remount. Grierson is ordered to collect his division and what remains of Winslow's, thoroughly organize it, keep it well in hand and well fed till the order is given him to move, via Columbus, Selma, &c., to join us in the field. General Johnson has been directed to collect the loose regiments and temporarily organize them into a division, under General Upton, if we can get him, so that the new organization will be: First Division, McCook; Second Division, Long (now Garrard); Third Division, Kilpatrick; Fourth Division, Grierson; Fifth Division, Hatch; Sixth Division, Upton (now Colonel Garrard's, Army of the Ohio, and new Indiana regiments); Seventh Division, Winslow's (if we can ever get it back from Missouri, but Winslow won't do; therefore, I shall divide him between Grierson and Hatch); Eighth and Ninth Divisions, the two Tennessee divisions, which, if ever got out of Tennessee, I will break up and distribute between others; an independent brigade in the District of Vicksburg, under some good officer, to be sent there hereafter.

If we get into the field finally and Beauregard on the defensive, so that the troops north of the Tennessee can also shove south, I anticipate but little difficulty in carrying out this policy, but should we be thrown on the defensive, you will allow, the difficulties will be greatly increased. From the above sketch you will also see the absolute necessity of my having good officers. At present I have but one brigade commander who is a general officer. Garrard, Elliott, and Knipe are to be assigned to infantry, for which they are better suited. We have abolished department chiefs of cavalry, so that I have the whole matter of organization under my special and exclusive control. General R. W. Johnson is at Nashville, charged with the duty of mounting, remounting, and preparing for the field all cavalry on this line, and superintending it elsewhere. The inspectors of the Cavalry Bureau at Memphis, Louisville, and Nashville are the officers whose duty it is to provide remounts and anticipate demands for the same. I have already asked General Grant twice by telegraph for General Upton and Colonel Mackenzie (to be promoted by brevet), Custer, Pennington, and Reno. Custer I don't expect much to get, but Pennington, now colonel of the Third New Jersey, and Reno, now captain of regular cavalry, have been recommended, ought to be promoted. The cavalry of the Army of the Potomac has already achieved an acknowledged superiority over that of the enemy, and officers detached from it will not disable it, but will carry a prestige with them highly advantageous to us out west. I don't think, either, it will discourage our own officers, for we shall have a large field for promotion. Please lay these suggestions before the general and ask him to do what he can for me. All I wish is to get my tools in an efficient condition. I shall answer for the consequences. I have read this letter to General Sherman, and he concurs in what I have said. I would like, therefore, to have the officers sent to me whom I have designated, and horses, arms, and equipments sufficient to put my troops in the field, and the policy of concentration adopted, so, finally, that I may be able to exceed Forrest in numbers and organization. General Sherman sends his very kindest regards to you and the general. Doctor Kittoe is very well, and wishes to be most kindly remembered by all. He would be very much pleased with an order to report to the general as medical inspector, or to go North on a tour of

duty. The old gentleman will not complain, or ask for anything, but he evidently looks with some trepidation upon the prospect of a campaign this winter, and, I think, is getting rather too old for such work. Remember me kindly to Colonels Bowers, Babcock, Badeau, Parker, and Comstock.

Hoping to hear from you, I am, always, very truly, your friend,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Gaylesville, Ala., October 26, 1864.

General WHITAKER:

In accordance with orders just received from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, a copy of which is herewith inclosed,* the Fourth Corps will march to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock in the following order: The Third Division will lead, headquarters corps, Third Division and brigade headquarters trains, five ammunition wagons and ten ambulances; then First Division, with same trains and in same order, with one regiment as rear guard. All other wheels will be reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, chief quartermaster Fourth Army Corps, to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, to be moved via La Fayette. Division commanders will issue one day's rations to the troops in the morning before starting. Lieutenant-Colonel Remick will see that the rations on hand are so divided that this can be done. The corps will march to Alpine to-morrow.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Wood.)

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
On Little River, Ala., October 26, 1864.

[General W. T. SHERMAN:]

GENERAL: General Osterhaus reports, under date of Turkeytown, 4 p. m. 25th, that he met a second (rail) line of the enemy, to which he had pursued them since his last note. They seemed to be in some force there, at least they showed quite a front formed across the valley. On his arriving within range they opened with two pieces of artillery. He brought up a section, and while demonstrating briskly on their front, he sent a brigade of General Hazen's division forward on the enemy's left flank. After a brisk fire for a short time the rebels withdrew. General Wheeler is said to be in command. General Osterhaus, in accordance with your directions, has not proceeded any farther and has withdrawn to a creek three miles north of Turkeytown and will return to-day. States that he engaged no rebel infantry and that none had been seen since last Wednesday. The rumors that General Hood had gone to Guntersville he reports date altogether from last week and are not founded on any new or positive information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

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* See p. 442.

ON LITTLE RIVER, ALA., *October 26 1864—12.10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

My staff officers have just returned from Osterhaus. He is on his way back. All citizens unite in saying "the rebels have gone north." The pontoon bridge this side of Gadsden was taken up on this side of the river. The rebel cavalry gave way before our infantry, but showed much boldness, and our cavalry don't seem to have displayed much vigor in the pursuit. The rebels have filled the mountains with scouts, and the sources of information are pretty well barred up. I do not feel at all sure that the rebels have gone north.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

ON LITTLE RIVER, ALA., *October 26, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department and Army of the Tennessee:

General Sherman has already directed that the sick be removed from Atlanta. He sent the order to General Slocum, but has never sent it to me; still, he informs me this evening that he is anxious to have them removed as rapidly as possible. Please direct Doctor Moore to do what he can to facilitate the removal. I am informed that there are company books and papers and officers' baggage at Atlanta that need looking after. Please assign one of the quartermasters there to see to its transportation and storage. General Sherman will, in all probability, try a campaign such as he has been proposing for some time, so that I wish you to have the office in readiness for removal to Memphis, but not actually remove it, until amongst the last trains that leave Atlanta, because there are so many contingencies that the campaign may be essentially modified. The President has appointed General Dana to the command of the Sixteenth Corps by General Orders, No. 275. My impression is that we will move in a day or two; it is so uncertain that I have ordered the paymasters to come to Rome. Please see that the recruits and convalescents that are awaiting us at Atlanta are properly armed and equipped, and have the regiments in readiness to join us.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Comdg. Dept. and Army of the Tenn., via Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Special Orders, No. 19, paragraph 9, from your headquarters on the 27th ultimo, assigning Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps. General Dana having been assigned by me to the command of the District of Vicksburg, in compliance with instructions received from the Secretary of War (copies of which were transmitted to the commanding general of the Military Division of the Mississippi, on the 7th

of August), I have deemed it proper to instruct him to defer the execution of your order and of the instructions contained in your letter to him (which were forwarded to the headquarters of the Army, with my indorsement, on the 17th instant) until a decision on the question has been given by the same authority under which he was placed in command of the District of Vicksburg. Another reason which justifies, and in fact necessitates, this action on my part, is that General Dana has been proposed to me by the headquarters of the army for assignment to another command, equally important to that of the Sixteenth Army Corps. I am awaiting certain reports before acting on this proposition; but whatever decision I may come to in regard to that assignment, I think you will agree with me as to the propriety of deferring the whole question until the pleasure of the War Department is known. The measures which I have recently adopted to frustrate the evident designs of the enemy to cross the Mississippi, make it equally necessary that General Dana should not at present be relieved from the command of the District of Vicksburg. I transmit for your information a copy of my indorsement on your order and letter to Major-General Dana, submitted by me to the headquarters of the army.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, October 17, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the headquarters of the army.

I do not apprehend that there will be any differences between General Howard and myself. I know that I shall make none where any consideration of public interest is involved, but it may be well that the question should be settled for the government of subordinate officers. With regard to the Mississippi, I think the officer who is responsible should have undivided control of the resources in men and material, on both banks, and especially of its police, which at this time is of vital importance. I have already expressed the opinion that corps organizations, except for armies in the field, are an embarrassment. All the troops on the Mississippi in forts or garrisons should, in my judgment, report direct to the commander of the department or district, and the excess, if any, be organized as reserves. I have advised General Dana that his assignment to the District of Vicksburg is by direction of the Secretary of War, and that he will retain that command until otherwise directed by the same authority. The troops taken from the posts on the eastern bank of the Mississippi for temporary service in Arkansas and Missouri will be returned so soon as the emergency requiring them there has passed away.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GAYLESVILLE, ALA., *October 26, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

The Fourth Corps marches to-morrow for Chattanooga. Make arrangements to relieve John E. Smith's men at Resaca, and prepare to receive at Resaca and Chattanooga all the wounded and sick of this

army; also be prepared when I give you notice, or when you know that I have started south, to burn the Resaca bridge, and take up all the iron back to Dalton or even to Chattanooga, according to General Thomas' orders.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 26, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 9 a. m. 27th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

General Granger reports that the enemy appeared in front of Decatur this afternoon and drove in his pickets. He reports them about 10,000 strong. Have gun-boats patrolling the river above Decatur, and as large a force as I can send at the different fords and ferries on the river, to defend them and prevent the crossing of the enemy. Have not heard from General Sherman to-day, nor from the lower part of the river.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

GAYLESVILLE, *October 26, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Commanding, &c.:*

I have your dispatch of the 22d. Beauregard assumed command on the 17th, and may go on to perfect Davis' plan for invading Tennessee and Kentucky to make me let go of Atlanta, but I adhere to my former plan, provided always you can defend the line of the Tennessee. Decatur and Chattanooga must be held to the death. Minor points may be neglected, but the stronger places of Nashville, Murfreesborough, Pulaski, and Columbia, strengthened. Don't make a move into West Tennessee or beyond the river unless you know that Beauregard follows me south. When you move it should be against Selma. I will give you command of all my troops not actually with me, and if any interruption should take place between us, keep in mind the programme laid down in my letter of the 20th, sent by Colonel Warner. Urge the coming of the Ohio and Indiana conscripts and new troops. Brigade them and put them in good order. I will send you the Fourth Corps the moment I hear Beauregard turns toward the Tennessee. I have strong reconnaissances in Will's Valley, near Gadsden, and at Centre, and am now working to get my stock in good order, and getting the sick and surplus stores back to Chattanooga. If Beauregard attempts Tennessee it will be from the direction of Decatur. He will hardly attempt it by Guntersville, as he has universally promised his men, as I would be on his heels.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

GAYLESVILLE, *October 26, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

A reconnaissance pushed down to Gadsden to-day reveals the fact that the rebel army is not there, and the chances are it has moved west. If it turns up at Guntersville I will be after it, but if it goes, as I believe, to Decatur and beyond, I must leave it to you for the present and

push for the heart of Georgia. All I want is to get all my sick and wounded back to a safe place. I start the Fourth Corps back to-morrow, via Winston's and Valley Head, ordering it to Bridgeport or Chattanooga, according to what orders Stanley may have from you. Stanley will have about 15,000 men. Beauregard may attempt Tennessee from the direction of Muscle Shoals; but when he finds me pushing for Macon, Milledgeville, &c., he will turn back. I send you copy of my orders* giving you supreme command in my absence.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 26, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

General Granger telegraphs me again to-day that Hood's army is threatening to cross the Tennessee River at various places between Guntersville and Decatur. I have sent down to him all the re-enforcements I have to spare at this time. Have you any information that Hood has moved with his army in the direction indicated in these reports?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 26, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

General Granger reports that the enemy appeared in force in front of Decatur to-day about 3 p. m. His pickets were driven in, but no serious attack was made on him by the enemy. Have sent him all the re-enforcements I can get. From his report it would seem that Hood intends to attempt the crossing of the Tennessee River.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

OCTOBER 26, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

No enemy about Centre except a few cavalry. Can learn nothing of Hood's movements.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cedar Bluff, Ala., October 26, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have made a reconnaissance as far as Centre. We met a small scouting party near our pickets, and drove them before us with a few mounted men some distance beyond Centre. They evidently had no supports near. I could learn nothing of Hood's movements beyond the current rumor that he has gone toward Guntersville. His wagon train which passed through

* See Special Field Orders, No. 105, p. 442.

Centre several days ago went toward Jacksonville. No troops passed Centre on the retreat, except the train guards. My troops have started back toward this place. I took a division within two miles of Centre, and a brigade to that place.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Cedar Bluff, Ala., October 26, 1864.*

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, Lieut. Col. H. C. Ransom, chief quartermaster Department of the Ohio, is hereby relieved from duty as such.

II. Lieut. Col. J. F. Boyd, chief quartermaster Twenty-third Army Corps, and acting chief quartermaster army in the field, is hereby announced as chief quartermaster of the Department and Army of the Ohio.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I send two regiments to report to General Granger to-night.

J. B. STEEDMAN.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following telegram is received:

CLAYSVILLE, *October 25, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Via Larkinsville 26th.)

James F. Barnard reports that four deserters, whose names are M. C. Johnson, Robert Martin, Samuel Maroney, and one more, name unknown, crossed at Deposit about 4.30 p. m. They state that they left Hood's army yesterday morning at Summit. They estimate his force at 30,000; he has pontoon train, and that it was understood that the army was to rest for two or three days and then cross at Whitesburg, Deposit, and this place. William Clapp knows deserters, and says they were reliable men before the war. The Fourth Alabama Cavalry is near Guntersville.

JOHN T. FISH,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

Barnard and Clapp are our scouts, and are reliable men.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Mr. Jolly, a Union citizen, who was over the river at Whitesburg with my permission yesterday, tells me he has no doubt but that the advance of Hood's army was yesterday at Red Hill or Summit, and he thinks will be at Summit to-night. Forrest, as informant thinks, will cooperate with Hood. All the information from the south side indicates the approach of Hood's army. I would respectfully suggest that 1,000

infantry and a battery of artillery be placed at Whitesburg without delay. Owing to the low stage of the river gun-boats can be of very little service. There are several good crossings at Triana. The best ford on the river below Bridgeport is near Guntersville.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, *Huntsville:*

Order one of the new regiments just sent you to Whitesburg, with a battery of artillery from Huntsville, to cover the ford and crossing of the Tennessee River at that place. The other regiment I wish you to order to Claysville and Deposit, with artillery, to prevent any attempted crossing of the enemy at that point. This disposition of your troops should effectually cover all the crossings of the Tennessee River from Claysville to Decatur. I will send you further re-enforcements as soon as they arrive and can be so disposed of. I wish, however, that you do not allow yourself to be stampeded, but be prepared to contest to the death any attempt of the enemy to cross the river. You will call upon the gun-boats to assist you in the vicinity of Claysville in opposing the enemy's crossing, using also the boat Stone River to aid you in defending the crossing at Whitesburg.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 26, 1864.*
(Received 3.47 p. m.)

General THOMAS:

If there is a gun-boat at Bridgeport 500 men could be sent to Claysville in a few hours. The nearest point would be twenty-five miles from railroad.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, *October 26, 1864—3 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

Dispatch from operator, Huntsville, just received, says enemy attacking Decatur in full force.

GLASS.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 26, 1864—3.25 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following just received:

DECATUR, *October 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER:

Scout sent out on the Somerville road this morning returned half an hour ago. They were driven back, and now about 500 have appeared in sight of pickets, advancing. As soon as the movement will develop will telegraph you. The Twenty-ninth Michigan is here and will cross immediately.

C. C. DOOLITTLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Rousseau.)

HUNTSVILLE, *October 26, 1864—3.32 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Only one regiment arrived and now defending Decatur. I do not think it will be prudent to remove it. I send Colonel Lyon to Whitesburg with 150 mounted men and three pieces of artillery, all that can be spared from this post. The artillery here is not mounted, only intended for the fort. I will leave on the train for Decatur in a few minutes. I don't regard the attack on Decatur as serious, yet it can hardly be more than an advance of Hood's, if his forces are there at all. I have nothing more from Decatur than those sent you. The second regiment referred to in your dispatch not yet heard from. I will send all the force I can command to Whitesburg.

R. S. GRANGER.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 26, 1864.*

General THOMAS:

The following received:

DECATUR, *October 26, 1864.*

R. S. GRANGER:

The enemy are attacking us.

C. C. DOOLITTLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

I have no troops to put at the fords and crossing. I leave here immediately with all the troops I can raise.

R. S. GRANGER.

(Same to General Rousseau.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 26, 1864—8 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Decatur:

Your dispatch received. The Twenty-ninth Michigan left here last night for Decatur. The Third Michigan will start to-morrow morning. You must watch Hood closely. If he really is moving down the river send word to Croxton.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Major Williamson, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, who has been out on our picket-lines until dark, reports the force of the enemy increasing. He estimates them at not less than 10,000 now. They have not developed any large force of artillery up to this time. A battery was seen moving down to the river above this place about dark. From every appearance, as reported to me, they certainly mean work. We have had about 15 men killed and wounded this afternoon; have no idea what punishment we inflicted upon the enemy. I would urgently request

the regiment ordered be directed to join us at once. Our forces should be increased at least 2,000 men, in order to man these works; but 600 men have joined the garrison, and there are in all now total present 1,500, just reported by Colonel Doolittle.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 26, 1864—10 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, *Decatur:*

Your report of the 22d instant gives the force at Decatur at 1,750 strong, and I have ordered two full and new regiments to you, which I had thought was sufficient to man your works. You must do the best you can with them. About the same number you report whipped an entire division of the enemy at Allatoona a short time since, and compelled them to withdraw with heavy loss. I will send you re-enforcements as fast as I can get them, but you must hold your position at all hazards.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Of the 1,750 reported on the 22d instant, at least 350 are absent patrolling the river below and above here. This leaves only 2,000, including the Twenty-ninth Michigan, which has arrived, as my whole effective force. The Fourth Michigan has not been heard from. Of course I shall make the best fight possible, but you must remember that our works here are much more extensive than at Allatoona, and 2,000 here is nothing more than 1,000 there. I feel great responsibility, as the place is of so much importance, and, if taken, our pontoons will fall into the hands of the enemy; because, even if drifted upon the other side of the river they could not be protected against him. My anxiety is not to render doubtful so important a point. We, if attacked, shall not only have one division, but the whole of Hood's army, Roddey, &c.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, *Decatur, Ala.:*

Dispatch received. I have no troops at present to send you as a re-enforcement. A strong force of infantry at all the fords and crossings will effectually prevent the enemy putting down pontoon bridges.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Huntsville and Decatur:

I have no fear but that you can defend Decatur, but I wish you to throw all the troops you can spare along the river to defend the fords

and to detect and prevent any attempts to put down pontoons. You must use your own gun-boats and those you can get from Bridgeport to assist you.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 26, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Bridgeport, Ala.:

Send under a competent and efficient officer as many men as you can spare from your command, say from 300 to 500, to Claysville, to defend the fords and crossings at that place, on one of the gun-boats which has already been asked for for that purpose. The men will be provided with five days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I have the honor to state that there are about 544 infantry effective at this post, exclusive of a portion of the Sixty-eighth New York Regiment, in charge of the block-houses. I have ordered 300 men to be ready to leave at once, and will report to General Steedman for more men.

M. C. TAYLOR,
Colonel Fifteenth Kentucky, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 26, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Commanding officer at Whitesburg says that one of my scouts just in there reports Hood's army, 25,000 or 30,000 strong, was at Summit last night, with plenty of pontoons. I do not know his means of information. Deserters in to-night say that Hood was at Summit last Saturday night, and that 2,000 of his men, who were barefooted, were sent from Gadsden to Blue Mountain to go to the army by railroad.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel Thirteenth Wisconsin, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 26, 1864—9.53 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Two scouts just in from Whitesburg. They went five miles on the Warrenton road on south side of the river. They report the whole of Hood's army, with pontoons, passed the cross-roads fifteen miles south of Whitesburg yesterday morning, taking the road leading to Decatur. I think this information reliable.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

(Forwarded by General Granger at 10.30 p. m.)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 26, 1864.*

General THOMAS:

The following dispatch has just been received from Whitesburg. Re-enforcements of 150 men and three pieces of artillery have started from here:

GUN-BOAT STONE RIVER, *October 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER:

I landed at Bush's, one mile below Clarksville, at 12 o'clock last night, but owing to rain and intense darkness I could not make the trip over the mountain; ran up to Guntersville, and am now going to land at Bush's and go over to Warrenton and Whitesburg road. Learned from reliable information that no force had gone over that road. Last night the Thomas picked up one of the Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, who escaped from Hood's army at foot of Sand Mountain. He says a part of Hood's forces, he thinks Lee's corps, is making for Whitesburg. All information shows a large force at Summit Sunday night.

EDWIN M. HULBURD,
Major Eighteenth Michigan.

Another, as follows:

U. S. STEAMER GENERAL THOMAS,
Two miles below Claysville, October 26, 1864.

Capt. M. FORREST,
Commanding Eleventh District, Bridgeport:

Dispatch received. Stone River came up this morning; all right on ford. Passed all the points where the enemy could cross in the middle of the night. Rockets, post fires, signals from the mountain tops toward Gunter's and opposite Deposit, when my vessel came in sight of them. I have seen no enemy but cavalry. Have on board a Federal soldier who had been a prisoner since the attack on Dalton. He left the main force, 28,000, yesterday morning at or near Warrenton, intending to cross. I send him to General Granger. Would like fifty Parrott shells, 20-pounders, 100 percussion primers, sent to care of Stone River, which will bring them to me.

G. MORTON,
Acting Master, Commanding.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel Thirteenth Wisconsin, Commanding Post.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 26, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER GUN-BOAT FLEET,
Bridgeport, Ala.:

Will you please have the gun-boats under your command moved down the Tennessee River to Claysville and Deposit to assist General Granger in defending the fords and crossings at those points, and also, if possible, to patrol the river as far down as Whitesburg? Answer and acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, *October 26, 1864.*

General THOMAS:

The river is so low the gun-boat here can't get over the bar. A dispatch from the General Thomas to-day reports her at Claysville, and the General Grant is trying to sheer her way over the bars to her assistance.

M. FORREST,
Commanding Eleventh District, Mississippi Squadron.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 26, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER GUN-BOAT FLEET,
Bridgeport, Ala.:

If you have a gun-boat at Bridgeport I desire you to take as many men as you can carry down the river to Claysville to defend the crossing of the river at that place.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

BRIDGEPORT, ALA., *October 26, 1864.*
(Received 27th.)

General G. H. THOMAS:

Dispatch received, and have just received one from a gun-boat at Claysville. There are two boats between the points you mention and I will try to get a third. The river is very low. A dispatch received to-day mentions a Union prisoner who was captured at Dalton and who reports the enemy 28,000 strong at or near Warrenton.

M. FORREST,
Commanding Eleventh District, Mississippi Squadron.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 26, 1864.

It has come to the knowledge of the general commanding that persons in this military district, in public speeches and otherwise, are encouraging their partisans to go to the polls armed at the ensuing election, under the false pretense that the military meditate illegal interference. A more effectual means of inciting the large rebel element in our midst to acts of violence and of deterring peaceable and orderly citizens from attending the polls could not be well devised. The commanding general is resolved, so far as the means at his disposal will allow, to have a fair and free election, and to this end every aid will be afforded to the officers of the election in enforcing the State laws upon the subject, both as to the admission of qualified voters and the exclusion of those who are disqualified. The rebel element in our midst, whether resident or sojourning from other States, has no right to interfere in our elections, and those who are known as adherents of the cause of the rebellion will not be permitted to indulge in seditious discussions, attend political meetings, or the places of voting on election day; they must remain quiet or leave the State. The act of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky of March 11, 1862, must be the test of political rights to all such, and neither false oaths nor the culpable connivance of partisan officers of election will shield from punishment those who violate it. The following is the act of the legislature above referred to:

AN ACT to amend Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, entitled citizen's expatriation and aliens.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civil or military capacity, or enter into the service of the so-called provisional government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service of either the Confederate States or provisional government, or shall continue in such service after this act takes effect, or shall take up and continue in arms against

the military forces of the United State or the State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall he again be a citizen except by permission of the legislature by general or special statute.

SEC. 2. That whenever a person attempts, or is called on, to exercise any of the constitutional or loyal rights and privileges belonging only to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to negative, on oath, the expatriation provided in the first section of this act, and upon his failure or refusal to do so shall not be permitted to exercise any such right or privilege.

SEC. 3. This act to be in force in thirty days from and after its passage.

All acts voluntarily done by a citizen and designed by him to aid or assist those in arms against the United States or State of Kentucky are embraced by the statute. Aid and assistance may be given to those in arms by words as well as acts, as for instance by giving valuable information, persuading and inducing persons to enlist in the rebel service, &c. It is perfectly easy for discreet and patriotic officers of the election to distinguish under the terms of this law legal from disfranchised voters. These officers, and not suspected persons applying to vote, are the judges both of the sense of the oath to be administered, of the proper questions to be put and answered, and of the legal effect of the facts disclosed. Officers within this command will promptly arrest every one violating this order, and citizens are requested to communicate infractions of it to the nearest military authority.

By command of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 26, 1864.

The irregular bands of armed men within our lines, disconnected from the rebel army, who prowl through the country and subsist by depredating upon the property of citizens and of the Government are guerrillas, and hereafter will be treated as such. They are here without an idea of permanent occupancy, or with a reasonable hope of seriously injuring our communications. They form no part of the original army of the rebellion, and when captured are not entitled to the treatment prescribed for regular soldiers, but by the laws of war they have forfeited their lives. Frequent robberies and murders committed by these outlaws demand that the laws of war be stringently meted out to them. Hereafter no guerrillas will be received as prisoners, and any officer who may capture such and extend to them the courtesies due prisoners of war will be held accountable for disobedience of orders.

By command of Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 26, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. BROWNLEE,
Comdg. Detach. Thirtieth Kentucky, Paris, Ky.:

Find out the direction taken by the rebels who passed on the 24th instant, and push after them. They must be hunted down. Report as often as possible your progress.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PADUCAH, *October 26, 1864.*
(Received 27th.)

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Received a dispatch from General Sherman that the enemy is moving upon this district—Forrest's command. I have also received reliable information through my scouts that the enemy under General Chalmers is also moving on this point. I shall expect to be attacked to-morrow or the following day. I think that there is a large force approaching. Is it possible to assist me? You can depend upon this place being defended to the last. Answer.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MEREDITH:

I send you this week a full battalion of cavalry. Will hold in readiness to re-enforce you in case of an attack.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

PADUCAH, *October 26, 1864—2.45 p. m.*
(Received 3 p. m.)

Colonel SPRAGUE,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: Can you send a wing of your regiment to Columbus by first boat? The enemy under Buford are at Clinton, ten miles from Columbus. Answer.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 26, 1864.

I sent half my regiment north yesterday, and cannot well spare a man.

E. T. SPRAGUE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 26, 1864.*

[Col. J. N. MCARTHUR,
Commanding, Columbus:]

COLONEL: Have you any further information of the enemy's approach? If there are any bankers or exchange brokers at your post have them move their money on boat. Press the first boat and have all goods in Columbus that would be of any service to the enemy packed and removed to-night. Have all Government stores also placed on board of a boat. Be on the alert and keep me posted. Will send you re-enforcements if required. Answer.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *October 26, 1864.*

Captain GRAHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have received no information of the enemy's movements. The scouts I sent this morning have not returned yet.

JAMES N. McARTHUR,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

COLUMBUS, KY., *October 26, 1864.*

Captain GRAHAM:

I have received information this morning, through a reliable source, that Buford's advance guard, numbering 100 men, reached Clinton yesterday afternoon. I need re-enforcements here. Send two regiments if possible. Answer.

JAMES N. McARTHUR,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 26, 1864.*

Colonel McARTHUR,
Commanding, Columbus, Ky.:

COLONEL: A regiment will re-enforce you by first boat, the One hundred and sixty-first New York. If attacked, defend your post till they arrive.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *October 26, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

It is reported now with some degree of reliability that Forrest's forces are posted at Eastport, Corinth, and Jackson, and that a short session of the Tennessee Legislature is about to be held at Jackson. Rebel General [Governor] Harris is reported there. The cavalry of this command now in Missouri should be returned here without delay in order to give us a chance to do anything effectively. It is reported that Forrest has sent to Mobile for a battery of heavy guns to plant on the Tennessee River, and is repairing the railroad and telegraph from Corinth to Jackson.

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

GAYLESVILLE, ALA., *October 26, 1864.*
(Received 30th.)

Brigadier-General GRIERSON,
Memphis:

The cavalry forces of the Military Division of the Mississippi have been formed into a corps and I have been assigned to the command, with orders to concentrate all the available force in the field. General Howard has been directed to order Hatch's division by the nearest route to join this army, dismounted men to Nashville to be equipped, and to direct you to prepare your division and all of Winslow's that you

can possibly get hold of, for a movement through Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, to destroy railroads, towns, &c., and join the Cavalry Corps in the field. Please lose no time in putting your command in excellent condition. Hurry Hatch off with all the force that can be got to him. You will probably not have over five weeks for preparation; if you can be ready sooner than that let me know by telegraph. Direct General Hatch to inform you of his progress and the number of men he can move. Colonel Hammond will be sent to see and confer with you.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 27, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Heretofore I have invariably, since the war has been in progress, refused to recommend officers to promotion as generals, unless each had filled the position in actual battle and demonstrated by an absolute test his fitness. This rule is probably over severe; exceptions do occur; officers hold positions of influence, importance, and of absolute necessity which might debar them from attaining what all honorable and good officers seek to attain, high rank, unless promotion be open to them as well as the officers in the actual command of troops. A case is now before me: Brig. Gen. W. F. Barry, an officer of rare merit, of high professional skill and experience, and of undoubted ability, has held and still holds near me the office of chief of artillery, which is wrongfully construed a staff position. He actually supervises all the artillery of this army, and were it concentrated it would make an actual command of a full division, a proper command of a major-general, but of necessity the artillery is distributed to posts, armies, divisions, and brigades, so that at no one time is such a thing possible as a division of artillery; yet we must confess that it is a most important arm of service, absolutely necessary to an army, and its officers should have the incentives of promotion held out as far as possible. For these reasons I beg to make an exception to my general rule and hereby recommend that Brig. Gen. W. F. Barry be brevetted major-general for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign of Atlanta, to date September 1, 1864, the date of the fall of that city.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 27, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Captain Bachtell, chief of the signal corps, serving with this army, has asked my candid opinion of the services of that corps during the period of my command in this army. I have watched their operations closely, and willingly admit their zeal, and any expression that may have escaped me to the prejudice of that corps resulted from accidents of nature, such as fog, intervening forests, &c., that impeded

them when I was over anxious for news. But in several instances this corps has transmitted orders and brought me information of the greatest importance that could not have reached me in any other way. I will instance one most remarkable case. When the enemy had cut our wires and actually made a lodgment on our railroad about Big Shanty, the signal officers on Vining's Hill, Kenesaw, and Allatoona sent my orders to General Corse at Rome, whereby General Corse was enabled to reach Allatoona just in time to defend it. Had it not been for the services of this corps on that occasion I am satisfied we should have lost the garrison at Allatoona and a most valuable depository of provisions there, which was worth to us and the country more than the aggregate expense of the whole signal corps for one year. I am, therefore, willing to bear my testimony to the great utility of this corps, as well as the marked zeal which has always characterized their personal behavior. During this campaign several of their officers have lost their lives in the front rank.

I am, with respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GAYLESVILLE, ALA., *October 27, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 2 a. m. 28th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have sent the Fourth Corps, General Stanley, back to Stevenson. This corps is about 15,000 strong. I will also send all the men not suited to our long march, but they will answer for defending posts. These, with what General Thomas has, will enable him to hold Tennessee, and in a few days I hope to be all ready to carry into effect my original plan. No doubt Hood has gone off toward the west, about Decatur, and may attempt and succeed in crossing the Tennessee, although that river is high and patrolled by gun-boats. If he attacks fortified places he will soon cripple his army, so that Thomas can dispose of him. I will await a few days to hear what head he makes about Decatur, and may yet turn to Tennessee; but it would be a great pity to take a step backward. I think it would be better even to let him ravage the State of Tennessee, provided he does not gobble up too many of our troops. General Thomas is well alive to the occasion, and better suited to the emergency than any man I have. He should be strengthened as much as possible, as the successful defense of Tennessee should not be left to chance.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

GAYLESVILLE, ALA., *October 27, 1864—4 p. m.*
(Received 2.25 p. m. 28th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Canby telegraphs me from New Orleans, under date of October 18, that he had an intercepted dispatch from Jeff. Davis to Kirby Smith, ordering him to cross the Mississippi with his troops. General

Canby says he has 8,000 troops afloat, and thinks he can prevent the crossing, which he thinks will be attempted about Gaines' Landing. What reason have you to know that the Texas and Arkansas troops have rebelled against this order, as stated in your dispatch to General Thomas? General Wilson is now well down toward Jacksonville with a division of cavalry, but all indications are that Hood has gone over toward Decatur. I have sent the Fourth Corps to General Thomas in Tennessee, and think he will have troops enough to prevent Hood getting into Tennessee, and I still adhere to my belief that the true way is to keep the offensive all the time, and am pushing my preparations for the march through Georgia.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 107. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 27, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to instructions of the War Department by telegraph, under date of October 23, Major Chambliss is recognized as the inspector of cavalry for the Military Division of the Mississippi, and Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson is relieved from that duty.

II. Brigadier-General Johnson will report to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, for assignment to other duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 27, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. J. MACKAY,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland, Atlanta:

Have all the offices belonging to headquarters Department of the Cumberland packed up and brought to Chattanooga as soon as the road is open. The train can come up under the escort of the Ninth and Twenty-second Michigan Regiments by the wagon road; also Reppert's and Garner's companies are to come.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 27, 1864.*

Maj. S. HOFFMAN,
Atlanta:

Is General Sherman in Atlanta? Make arrangements for the removal of the headquarters and offices to Chattanooga as soon as possible. Notify the different officers of the staff and direct them to have their packing done so as to move without any delay. Captain Kellogg will be in Atlanta Saturday evening to move the general's mess arrangements. He has full directions for this.

ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Alpine, Ga., October 27, 1864.

Orders for the day, to-morrow, October 28, 1864:

The corps will march to-morrow in the following order: First Division leading, then Third Division, then Second Division, artillery, and general supply trains. March to begin at 6 o'clock. The route will be the Broomtown Valley road. General Wagner, commanding the Second Division, will send the brigade commanded by General Grose to march, via Henderson's Gap and Winston's, to Winchester or Whiteside's as he chooses. He will also leave one regiment at this point to remain until day after to-morrow morning, when it will march, following the corps toward Chattanooga. All headquarters, ammunition, and ambulance trains will move in accordance with General Orders, No. 17, current series, from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 27, 1864.

General JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Corps:

GENERAL: Make all your dispositions to march toward Rome by the new bridge at the mill within the next three days.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Terrapin Creek, October 27, 1864—1.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Gaylesville, Ala.:

A prisoner detached as a scout from one of Wheeler's regiments near Gadsden says Hood marched from that place, the first corps at 4 a. m., the second at daylight, and third at noon last Saturday. That they had speech making all the night before in which everybody was informed that they were going to Gunter's Landing; clothing, &c., were issued. Citizens confirm this story. I have sent a regiment up the east bank of the creek with instructions to go to Ladiga and beyond. Another to go through Goshen and Cross Plains, and as far toward Jacksonville as possible, to bring in every man, horse, or mule they can find, and to ascertain positively what is at Blue Mountain. Wheeler was at Gadsden on Monday, and had two divisions at Turkeytown when Garrard was there on Tuesday. Jackson seems to be yet between here and the railroad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General,

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 27, 1864.

General O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Make all your dispositions to move within the next three days by Cedar Bluff to the vicinity of Rome, in the direction of Vann's Valley.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

Guns remaining with Fifteenth Army Corps.

Battery.	Number.	Caliber.	Remarks.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H	4	3.67	20-pounders.
12th Wisconsin Battery	4	3-inch	
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery B	4	3-inch	
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery H	6	4.62	Light 12-pounders.
Total	18		

Guns remaining with Seventeenth Army Corps.

Battery.	Number.	Caliber.	Remarks.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery C	4	3-inch	
1st Minnesota Battery	4	3-inch	
15th Ohio Battery	4	4.62	Light 12-pounders.
Total	12		

MAX. WOODHULL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER, 27, 1864.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 19.* } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *On Little River, Ala., October 27, 1864.*

During the necessary separation of the general commanding the department from his department proper, and until further orders, Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, will exercise command over all the troops and garrisons not present with this army in the field.

The general headquarters of the department will be established at Memphis, Tenn., under the supervision of Lieut. Col. William T. Clark, assistant adjutant general, who will preserve the records, and make such returns and reports as may be required by the War Department,

*Amended by written instructions. See Howard to Clark, November 6 and 8, *post.*

with such completeness as the present peculiar state of affairs will admit. Capt. John H. Munroe, assistant adjutant-general, will accompany and assist Lieutenant-Colonel Clark in his duties.

The provost-marshal and inspector-general's departments will remain as organized, but be under the direct supervision and orders of Major-General Dana. To effect this Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, provost-marshal-general, and Capt. George C. Norton, assistant inspector-general, will report to Major-General Dana at Memphis.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

SAMUEL L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little River, Ala., October 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General WOODS:

GENERAL: You will please prepare your division for a long and possibly severe march, which will commence within three days. You should instruct regimental and detachment commanders to prepare their muster-rolls, as far as possible, in order that a muster for pay on the march may be facilitated.

By order of Major-General Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Hazen and Major Stolbrand.)

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On Little River, Ala., October 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. SPRAGUE,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you cause your pickets to be on the alert to-night, and to have all roads and approaches to your position carefully watched, especially those between this corps and the Fifteenth. The enemy is reported to have crossed the Coosa.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[ROWLAND COX,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 27, 1864—11.40 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Should General Rosecrans be able to send you re-enforcements from Missouri at what point do you want them?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 27, 1864—2.50 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

If General Rosecrans can send me troops from his command, I would like to have them sent as soon as possible up the Tennessee to Eastport, or as near that point as can be. The indications to-day are that the enemy is moving in that direction from the vicinity of Decatur, where they appeared yesterday afternoon and drove in General Granger's pickets.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 27, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 1.35 a. m. 28th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Have not heard from General Hatch, at Clifton, to-day. General Croxton reports from Florence no unusual movement of the enemy, and that his scouts report that there are no troops at Eastport, and that the enemy is not operating the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Corinth to Chickasaw. General Granger reports the enemy still in his front in force, but, as yet, no attack has been made. Five additional regiments should reach Decatur to-night, and Granger feels confident he can make a successful defense of that post. The Fourth Corps has started from General Sherman's army. I expect it to reach Bridgeport by Monday night, and will move it by railroad to Athens on its arrival. If General Rosecrans' troops can reach Eastport early next week I shall have no further fears, and will set to work immediately to prepare for an advance, as General Sherman has directed, should Beauregard follow him. General Sherman telegraphed me yesterday that Beauregard assumed command on the 17th, and promised his men to enter Tennessee, by the way of Guntersville. As yet he has made no show anywhere, except at Decatur. Gun-boats and strong pickets are watching all the fords.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

GAYLESVILLE, ALA., *October 27, 1864—7 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatches of the 25th and 26th received. The Fourth Corps is already marching for Chattanooga. I have no doubt Hood has gone over about Florence.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 27, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Gaylesville, via Rome:

Your dispatch of 9 a. m. yesterday received. I dispatched you last night that the enemy had appeared in force before Decatur and drove

in General Granger's pickets. I have ordered him to defend Decatur to the last extremity, and have also ordered the gun-boats to patrol the river from Bridgeport to Decatur as well as they are able. I have also a small force at Whitesburg with artillery, and at Claysville. Have only been able to send Granger three new regiments, the others being necessary to replace guards for block-houses on the railroad to Chattanooga and Pulaski. I have urged forward the new regiments as rapidly as possible, but as yet there are eight regiments behind. Granger believes that Hood's army is near Decatur for the purpose of crossing the Tennessee. I would like to get the Fourth Corps as soon as you can spare it.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 27, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Gaylesville:

Received your dispatch of 8 p. m. yesterday. Have sent orders to meet Stanley, by courier. Granger reports enemy developing large force before Decatur but has made no attack as yet, nor has he approached the river either above or below Decatur as yet. Croxton reports no stir opposite him. I am constantly promised re-enforcements from Missouri and have requested they be sent to Eastport. If they reach there in four days Beauregard can hardly invade Tennessee.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KINGSTON, *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The track was closed this p. m. at 5 o'clock.

W. W. WRIGHT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 27, 1864.*

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

It seems that Sherman has lost Hood and does not know where to look for him. Rebels were at Blue Mountain, but not there now, while attack on Decatur induces belief that they are in Tennessee near Guntersville. In case it proves they are there Sherman intends a grand raid through Middle Georgia, leaving Thomas to look out for Tennessee by himself.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, October 27, 1864.

General SCHOFIELD:
Commanding Army of the Ohio:

GENERAL: Make all your dispositions to move your army toward Rome within the next three days, to group about Vann's Valley.

I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cedar Bluff, Ala., October 27, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: I respectfully request that in the organization and assignment of the new troops this winter, a full division may be assigned to the Twenty-third Corps, although it may not be able to serve with the corps during the present campaign. As you are aware, I have but two divisions in the field, the First Division having been broken up. These two divisions comprise thirty-one regiments, four of which are to be sent to the rear now, as their term of service expires early this winter, leaving twenty-seven regiments (about 8,000 men) with which to commence the winter campaign. Seventeen of these regiments are to be mustered out next spring and summer from February to September, which will leave only three veteran and seven new regiments (ten in all) in the field. The aggregate strength of these ten regiments is now 3,500 men. The winter campaign will probably reduce it to 2,500, which will be the effective strength of the Army of the Ohio. Of course, when this result is reached the Army of the Ohio and the Twenty-third Corps must disappear, what little is left of the latter being absorbed by some other corps. This is the result which I have so long foreseen, and of which I have spoken to you on several occasions, when you have been so kind as to assure me that you would prevent its accomplishment. I would not refer to this subject again but for the fact that this is manifestly the last opportunity that can probably occur for filling up the corps so as to preserve its identity. I desire to make no requests that can in any degree embarrass you in your operations, and shall cheerfully and cordially acquiesce in whatever arrangement you may deem for the best interests of the service. I desire simply that you be fully apprised of the facts, and my apology for saying this much is the natural feeling, which I cannot suppress, at seeing my command rapidly approaching what appears to be inevitable dissolution.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cedar Bluff, October 27, 1864.

Capt. J. E. MARSHALL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the artillery of this army:

Battery.	Serviceable horses.	Serviceable mules.	Harness in order (wheel).	Harness on hand (lead).
1st Ohio Light, Battery D	50	30		
15th Indiana Battery	37	24		
1st Michigan Light, Battery F	38	36		
22d Indiana Battery	24	50	4	8

Sending Battery F, First Michigan, to Chattanooga, in obedience to the order of General Sherman, will leave about the proportion of guns specified by the order. Battery F has no more animals than will move

it to Chattanooga. To enable the batteries of this army to equip themselves as prescribed by General Sherman's orders it will require 100 serviceable horses, 26 sets wheel harness complete for two horses, 82 sets lead harness complete for two horses. Of the harness we have already made requisition for and expect to receive 13 sets wheel harness, 26 sets lead harness, leaving total to be supplied 100 serviceable artillery horses, 13 sets wheel harness for two horses complete, 56 sets lead harness for two horses complete.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. WELLS,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 27, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Send the following by a mounted party to Major-General Stanley up Lookout Valley to meet him at Valley Head:

Major-General STANLEY:

March to Stevenson via Bridgeport. Orders will await you at Stevenson.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

A picket of the enemy was hailed in the fog this morning, who responded, "Cheatham's men." They were ordered to advance, which they did, but on discerning our men they ran and two of them were shot.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy has as yet made no demonstrations. The country is yet covered with a dense fog. We have everything well prepared, and the command is in excellent spirits, notwithstanding the torrent of rain last night, and I think I am safe in promising a fine result if the enemy attack. Nothing is yet heard from that other regiment.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., October 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

What quantity of provisions and ammunition have you on hand at Decatur? Order ten days' for 10,000 men immediately and defend Decatur to the last extremity. General Steedman sent you two regiments last night.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I offer this speculation to the general commanding. The general telegraphed me that Forrest, Lee, and others were at Corinth. I know that the rebels have completed their railroad to Cherokee Station. This road runs through a rich country. May it not be the intention of the enemy to transfer the seat of war from Georgia to that of Northern Mississippi? The enemy have been throwing up a breast-work near the river, above, as I suppose with a view of breaking our bridge; the gun-boats shelling them and I have sent a rifled piece up the river on the north side to enfilade it. They have been discharging their small-arms this morning. Colonel Thornburgh, who was out scouting at the time, says the volleys were very heavy and over a considerable front. We have here 60,000 rations; have telegraphed for 60,000 more.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy appears to have left my right flank on the Moulton road, where he developed considerable force last night, but continues in strength across the Somerville road. It has occurred to me that this force is Roddey's, and Hood's advance. I can hardly believe that Hood is much this side of Somerville, and the rains must have swollen Flint River so that he will find it difficult to pass to-day. I shall not be surprised to learn that he had passed by here going through Oakville and Moulton to Tuscumbia. A thick fog still envelops everything. Am endeavoring to determine his position with cavalry.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 27, 1864—2 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

Your two telegrams of this morning just received. Keep a close watch on the enemy's movements and report the direction he is taking as soon as you discover it. If he moves down the river send a courier to General Croxton at once. I have already warned him to be on the alert. Three regiments were ordered to you last night from this direction and General Steedman ordered two from Chattanooga to report to you. If you have not already done so, take steps to supply that command with provisions and ammunition. You must do the best you can with this force until General Stanley, with the Fourth Corps, can reach Stevenson, which will be in a few days. Re-enforcements are also expected from Missouri up the Tennessee River. They will probably land at Eastport. If Hood can be kept the other side of Tennessee until their arrival we need have no further fears. Send date and hour of your dispatches in every case.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Officers returning from a scout up the river report small bodies near the river. The commanding officer at Triana reports loud cheering among the enemy on the south side last night and yesterday. We are still skirmishing all around the lines. No serious effort has yet been made to take the place.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 27, 1864.*

General GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Colonel Morgan, with small colored regiment, 250 strong, has just arrived from General Steedman. Nothing has yet been heard from the other regiment, nor have any troops from the direction of Nashville passed Stevenson. I am anxious to get all the re-enforcements I can by morning, as the enemy will doubtless attempt to destroy my pontoons from the works he is now throwing up.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

There is an evident increase of force in our front to-night. They have a long line of encampment, which has recently been made, on the Courtland road. There has been skirmishing all day, but enemy has displayed no artillery.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

Your dispatches of 4 p. m., 5.30 p. m., and another not timed, are just received. I wish you to be particularly cautious in detecting and preventing any attempt of the enemy to assault you at an early hour in the morning. I do not think there is so much probability of such an attempt during the day. The regiments sent you from near this place should reach you to-night.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur:

The One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry were ordered to Decatur, and left Murfreesborough at 11 o'clock this morning for that place. Look out for the regiment and place it at such points as you may deem proper, Decatur or wherever it may be most needed.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following dispatches have just been received from Whitesburg:

U. S. STEAMER GENERAL THOMAS,
Off Hobson's Island, October 27, 1864—11 a. m.

Capt. M. FORREST,
Commanding Eleventh District, Mississippi Squadron, Bridgeport, Ala.:

SIR: Have been up the river in vicinity of Fort Deposit and Beard's Bluff. No enemy seen on the banks of the river this morning. Heard heavy trains moving along the mountain roads all night. Took on board one of General Granger's scouts just in from between Warrenton and Guntersville. He reports main force of the enemy moving down river toward Decatur; courier going to General Hood; that a large Federal force is this side of Gadsden in pursuit. All right on board.

G. MORTON,
Acting Master, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER GENERAL THOMAS.

Colonel LYON,
Huntsville:

SIR: It rained very heavily all night, and I will go down river as soon as possible. The probabilities are that the river will rise, and I will pass Whitesburg to-night.

G. MORTON,
Acting Master, Commanding.

All quiet at Whitesburg.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel Thirteenth Wisconsin, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 27, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Commanding officer at Whitesburg says that one of my scouts just in there reports Hood's army, 25,000 or 30,000 strong, was at Summit last night with plenty of pontoons. I do not know his means of information. Deserters in to-night say that Hood was at Summit last Sunday night and that 2,000 of his men, who were barefooted, were sent from Gadsden to Blue Mountain to go to the army by railroad.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel Thirteenth Wisconsin, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Florence and Pulaski:

General Granger reports that the enemy has moved from his front toward Moulton, on the Moulton and Somerville road. Keep a sharp lookout watching their movements down the river. Resist their efforts to cross as long as possible, and report promptly any movements you may discover.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, Ky, October 27, 1864—12.30 p. m.
(Received 3 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Meredith telegraphs that he has received a dispatch from General Sherman stating that the enemy under Forrest is moving upon

his district; that he has also reliable information that Chalmers is also moving on Paducah; that he expects to be attacked to-day or to-morrow. He thinks there is a large force approaching. I have ordered all my available force to his assistance, and have called upon Generals Hooker and Rosecrans for any aid they can render. I shall go to Paducah at once.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

(Similar telegram to Brig. Gen. H. Ewing, Louisville, Ky., and to Major-General Schofield, Chattanooga, Tenn.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 27, 1864—11 a. m.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Lexington, Ky.:

I have telegraphed along the line to place ten days' food and water in the forts and to exercise the utmost watchfulness. Burge is ordered to watch the enemy and send frequent reports of his movements if he enters the district, and to fall back if compelled, onto the railroad at Bowling Green, Munfordville, Muldraugh's Hill, or this city, according to the point the enemy may aim for; same instructions given the remaining troops west of the road. If the enemy move on the railroad this city and the important points must be largely re-enforced, as they are not quarter garrisoned.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 27, 1864—11.20 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

Order the two calvary regiments now at Louisville about leaving for the front to proceed immediately by boat to Paducah. Order the Twenty-sixth Kentucky to take boat at the nearest point and also go to Paducah. Arm and equip the dismounted portion of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky at once, and send them as infantry. Order the Thirteenth Kentucky and dismounted portion of the Fifty-second Kentucky from Bowling Green and send them, too. Seize whatever number of boats may be necessary at Louisville. Have these orders executed with all possible dispatch. See that the regiments have abundance of ammunition. The Thirteenth and Fifty-Second should reach Louisville to-night. Answer and report progress frequently.

By command of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 27, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

Leave the Fifty-second Kentucky at Bowling Green, as directed in dispatch of 12 m. Send horses with the cavalry regiments and Twenty-

sixth Kentucky, all that are serviceable. The cavalry regiment that is without equipment will go without horses. Let the detachment of Eleventh Indiana Cavalry proceed and send the Fifth in its stead.

By command of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *October 27, 1864.*

Col. C. MAXWELL,
Bowling Green, Ky.:

Concentrate all your cavalry, including Burge, at some point on the Cumberland River, to watch the enemy. If he attempts to cross let them harass him and prevent it, if possible. If unable to check him let them fall back slowly, skirmishing, taking every advantage and using it to effect, keeping between the enemy and railroad all the time, so if he strikes the road they must be in the forts to defend it. Send reports of movements to these headquarters frequently. Acknowledge receipt of dispatch.

HUGH EWING,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 27, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. S. MEREDITH,
Paducah, Ky.:

What gun-boats have you at Paducah? Call upon the naval commander for assistance and report what he can do for you.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 27, 1864.*

Capt. J. B. DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have four gun-boats at Paducah at present. Nothing has been heard of the enemy since last report, but I think this bad weather and state of the roads have delayed them. I have had all Government property and stores removed on board transports, together with bankers', exchange brokers', and merchants' money and goods, both at this place and Columbus, so that the enemy cannot obtain any supplies. I have everything ready for the defense of Paducah and Columbus should I be attacked. Has that battalion of cavalry left for Paducah yet?

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 27, 1864—11.40 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. S. MEREDITH,
Paducah, Ky.:

I send you to-day and to-morrow from Louisville re-enforcements of cavalry and infantry, in all over 3,000 men. Hold Paducah and Co-

lumbus at all hazards. Report frequently by telegraph. Have called upon Generals Hooker and Rosecrans for such assistance as they can render.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, Ky., October 27, 1864.
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

Major-General HOOKER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

General Meredith telegraphs from Paducah that Forrest and Chalmers, with a large force, are moving upon his district, and that he expects to be attacked to-day or to-morrow. Can you furnish any assistance? If so, how much, and how soon?

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

I cannot understand how General Forrest can threaten General Meredith. We have information, which I have deemed reliable, of that officer's command being remote from Meredith's position. General Meredith should be made to understand that the best thing he can do will be to make a good honest fight with the men he has, and not depend on re-enforcements. I have no troops to spare for him; indeed, not enough to serve the wants of the department.

J. HOOKER,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 27, 1864.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General HOOKER:

General Meredith's information concerning Forrest's movements was sent him by General Sherman.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY FORCES,
Skipwith's Landing, October 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that although some rebels are reported, I have yet been able to find only a few at any one time. Major Cook has proceeded up the Deer Creek as far as Greenville, and will swing around via Lake Washington to camp here some time to-morrow. About 30 mules, 50 cattle, 200 sheep, and 30 bales of cotton have come in. I have found confiscable cotton to the amount of 500 bales that requires from seven to twenty-five miles hauling.

To-night the gun-boat No. 11 will be at Ashton at 2 a. m., and I will have the Metropolitan there at that time to land the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry. Captain Bacon is very desirous that I remain a few days to attempt the solution of the mystery of their crossing. Should I not receive orders from you to the contrary, I shall be in Vicksburg Monday or Tuesday morning. Should you desire me to remain longer and scout the vicinity of Gaines' Landing I will need rations for 650 men for such time as you may designate. The hard bread drawn by the Third U. S. Colored Troops was so wormy that they could not eat it and were compelled to throw it away. This is one of the reasons our rations are always short on scouts.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. OSBAND,

Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Expedition.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel HARRIS:

Acknowledge. A steamer now in port. Tell him that we hear that 300 rebel cavalry crossed the river from the east side between Goodrich's and Skipwith's, and are probably after his forces. Let him be on the alert. See that the dispatch is certainly delivered to Osband at the earliest moment. He need not remain out longer than Tuesday. Let him know that a Colonel Lee is on the east side above Goodrich's, or thereabouts, in some force. He is from Texas.

D[ANA].

ROME, GA., *October 28, 1864.*

(Received 10 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

Chief of Staff:

Col. W. Warner telegraphs me that he is notified he will be dismissed for premature publication of news. Warner is one of my very best officers, and is just appointed colonel of a new regiment. You know my views on the subject of these publications. Still I ask that he be not dismissed. I know him to be a very superior officer, and anything he has done has resulted from the universal misconception of duty by volunteer officers in regard to such matters. I will pledge myself for his future good behavior. General Ransom is very ill of dysentery. I think he will die. He is being brought in on a litter.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

ROME, GA., *October 28, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

(Received 12 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

Chief of Staff:

The rebel army is now before Decatur, Ala. I think the place strong and can hold out, and that it will delay Beauregard till General Thomas can make his preparations. I have sent Stanley's corps to Chattanooga, and may also send Schofield's; but I do not want to go back myself with the whole army, as that is what the enemy wants. If you

can re-enforce Thomas and enable him to hold Tennessee I will soon make Hood let go, for when I get my sick and wounded to the rear I will start for Macon. The railroad is now done.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 28, 1864—10.15 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch received. General Halleck says, in a dispatch of to-day, General Grant thinks I can and ought to send you re-enforcements. I have looked upon General A. J. Smith's command as a loan from you. They are now near Kansas border, and will march toward Saint Louis with all practicable speed, scouring the country. They will be provided with everything needful, and sent to you as soon as they can reach the Mississippi. I have no cavalry available. I would like very much to know your exact wants and situation.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 28, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I forgot to say that Winslow's cavalry, that came with General Mower, will be sent to Memphis as soon as it can be done. It is now on the Kansas border, has had a hard campaign, and must be re-mounted, which will be done as speedily as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Gaylesville, Ala., October 28, 1864.

Colonel BECKWITH,
Atlanta, Ga.:

You may reduce your estimates to 50,000 men to go south. I will have to send the Army of the Ohio back also. Rush things. The enemy has made his appearance at Decatur, Ala.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Similar to Colonel Easton.)

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 108. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, near Gaylesville, Ala., October 28, 1864.*

The armies will move to-morrow on Rome, as follows, commencing the movement this evening, so as to reach their designated points to-morrow:

I. The Army of the Ohio will cross the Coosa at Cedartown and move by the most direct route to Rome.

II. The Army of the Tennessee will also cross the Coosa at Cedartown and move to Vann's Valley. The cavalry of General Garrard will follow the Army of the Tennessee and act in concert with it.

III. The Fourteenth Corps, Brevet Major-General Davis commanding, will move via Gaylesville and the direct Rome road on the north of the Coosa, but will not leave Gaylesville until the morning of the 29th. The rear guard will completely destroy the pontoon bridge across the Coosa at Cedartown.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, *Atlanta, Ga., October 28, 1864.*

I. In accordance with orders from the major-general commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, the artillery of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps will be reduced to four four-gun batteries per corps—two of 3-inch Rodman guns and two of light 12-pounder guns, with eight horses per carriage. Surplus batteries above this allowance will, at the selection of corps chiefs of artillery, be relieved from duty with their present commands, and ordered to proceed to Chattanooga as early as practicable for duty at that post.

II. All extra caissons will immediately be turned in to the depot ordnance officer at Atlanta, Ga.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

JNO. M. BRANNAN,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Cumberland.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Gaylesville, Ala., October 28, 1864.*

The Fourteenth Corps will march for Rome in the following order:

General Morgan will move his division this afternoon on the direct road to Rome over the new bridge, and bivouac to-night at some convenient point about five miles from this place. At daylight to-morrow he will resume the march and go into camp in his old position near De Soto Hill, opposite Rome.

General Carlin will move his division this afternoon on the same road, following General Morgan, cross the river, and bivouac about two miles beyond the bridge. He will resume the march to-morrow morning at daylight, following General Morgan.

Colonel Este will move his division from this point to-morrow morning at daylight and follow the route taken by the other divisions.

Each division will be accompanied by its artillery and its own trains.

Colonel Este will detail one brigade to act as rear guard during to-morrow's march.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis:

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
October 28, 1864—2.30 a. m.

[General SHERMAN:]

GENERAL: Your dispatch is just received; prisoners from Ross' and Morgan's brigades, taken about the head of Terrapin Creek, indicate the correctness of my prisoners' information in regard to the whereabouts

of Jackson. The reconnaissance on the Jacksonville road met strong resistance at Goshen, drove fifty or sixty men out of one line of rail breast-works and into or back upon another, from which they couldn't start them. The regiment toward Ladiga had a similar experience near that place. Jackson's entire division came to this neighborhood four days ago for the purpose of covering the Alabama railroad. I don't think any part of it is toward Villa Rica; at all events prisoners say it's all between Jacksonville and here. General Garrard says nobody except a few scouts followed him in from Turkeytown, and that Osterhaus did not go far enough beyond to ascertain any additional facts to those previously reported. General G. was not responsible for that reconnaissance and made no report. The man who reports the removal of the stores from Blue Mountain helped load them, and is positive that there are none left at that place. We have heard of every brigade of Jackson's division except Ferguson's by prisoners. I'll go to Ladiga early in the morning to see if anything more can be learned.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Marietta, Ga., October 28, 1864.

Major-General WILSON,
Comdg. Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi:

GENERAL: Major Whitaker will hand you reports showing the condition of my command. Before giving you my opinion on the points mentioned in your communication, or making any suggestions, let me say, general, that you may safely expect everything from me that energy, zeal, and a cheerful compliance with all orders can accomplish. A reorganization of our cavalry in the West has long been needed, and I commence at once with my whole heart to assist you. The material is good, the discipline bad, yet if carefully organized and well officered your corps in six months can be made to rival the splendid cavalry of the East in spite of its many victories and proud reputation. My division, composed of three brigades of three regiments each, has never yet been all together, and was not at first properly organized. The following is the organization: First Brigade—Ninth Pennsylvania, Fifth Iowa, and Third Indiana Cavalry (battalion); Second Brigade—Tenth Ohio, Eighth Indiana, and Second Kentucky (battalion); Third Brigade—Fifth Kentucky, Third Kentucky, and Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry; Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Battery. The Second Kentucky has but 260 men left, Third Indiana has but 200 men left; the other regiments are good and quite strong; the Second Kentucky and Third Indiana cannot be counted regiments in a reorganization. I have, therefore, left seven regiments—Ninth Pennsylvania, Fifth Iowa, Tenth Ohio, Eighth Indiana, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Third Kentucky Cavalry, and Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Infantry. The Ninth Pennsylvania is full and well mounted. I will dismount the Eighth Indiana and Fifth Kentucky; their horses will, I think, mount the dismounted men of my other regiments. The Fifth Iowa was sent to Nashville several weeks since to be mounted, and should have returned before this, but yesterday I received a telegram saying, that it had been ordered to remain at Nashville on duty for the present. This regiment is one of my best and I cannot afford to lose it. I respectfully request that the regiment and Colonel Lowe, the colonel who has been absent from his division on duty at dismounted camp at Nashville for

several months, be ordered at once to join me. In reference to the number of brigades, I much prefer two, provided they are large. Each brigade, I think, should have five regiments. The great difficulty found in selecting good brigade commanders renders it quite necessary to have as few as possible. With your permission, I should like to make certain transfers of regiments, so as to change those now in command. I will push everything forward as rapidly as possible, and spare no pains to make my division all that you could wish. I shall need three or four new regiments to complete my organization. I will not apply for any particular ones, but promise to make all fight you may choose to send me.

With my best wishes for your perfect success, I am with great respect, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Division.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 150. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *On Little River, Ala., October 28, 1864.*

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VII. In accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 108, Military Division of the Mississippi (copy* herewith transmitted), this army will move toward Rome, Ga., to-morrow, the 29th instant, as follows:

1. Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will move out his command at 6 a. m., following the Army of the Ohio across the Chattooga on the bridge by which it crossed, and proceed via Cedartown across the Coosa to Vann's Valley.

2. Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will move out his command at 7 a. m., crossing the Chattooga by the bridge one mile south of these headquarters, and will follow the Seventeenth Corps via Cedartown.

3. The supply train will cross the Chattooga, and, if possible, the Coosa, to-night, and go into park awaiting further directions, the train of the Seventeenth Corps having the lead.

Major-General Osterhaus will send one brigade of his command to encamp near Cedartown to-night, picketing south toward Little River.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ON LITTLE RIVER, ALA., *October 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. P. JOSEPH OSTERHAUS,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

After crossing the Chattooga to-morrow you will have your rear guard destroy the bridge; also, after crossing the Coosa, you will have the pontoon bridge completely destroyed. If any of Garrard's cavalry are picketing before you, give them notice. Let your own rear guard be the last thing to cross the river.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

P. S.—Headquarters to-night will be at or near Cedar Bluff.

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* See p. 477.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
October 28, 1864.

Major-General MOWER,
Commanding Seventeenth Corps:

GENERAL: After crossing the Chattooga you will please have your rear guard destroy the bridge (Schofield's); also destroy the bridge at Gaylesville, if the Fourteenth Corps has not done it already. I think it best for your entire command to cross Schofield's Chattooga bridge, and not the one your pioneers built.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

P. S.—Headquarters at Cedar Bluff to-night.

O. O. H.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On Little River, Ala., October 28, 1864.

In compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 146, extract IV, Department and Army of the Tennessee, dated on Little River, October 24, 1864, I hereby assume temporary command of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

Capt. J. C. De Gress, Sixth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers; First Lieut. Charles Christensen, Eighth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers; Second Lieut. Luke O'Reilly, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry Volunteers, are announced as acting aides-de-camp, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

The staff heretofore announced, together with existing orders and regulations, will remain unchanged.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower:

ROWLAND COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 266. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On Little River, Ala., October 28, 1864.

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III. In order to carry out Special Field Orders, No. 150, extract VII, Department and Army of the Tennessee, this command will move tomorrow morning in the following order:

Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett, commanding Third Division, will have the advance, and will move his command promptly at 6 o'clock, following the Army of the Ohio across the Chattooga on the bridge by which it (the Army of the Ohio) crossed, and proceed via Cedartown across the Coosa to Vann's Valley.

The Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. W. W. Belknap commanding, will follow the Third.

The Artillery Brigade, Maj. J. W. Powell commanding, will follow the Fourth Division.

The First Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Sprague commanding, will follow the Artillery Brigade.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower:

ROWLAND COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On Little River, Ala., October 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. SPRAGUE,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that upon crossing your command over the Chattooga you cause the bridge upon which you cross to be thoroughly destroyed. In case it is necessary for you to destroy the bridge at Gaylesville you will be notified to that effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROWLAND COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
October 28, 1864—5.20 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

GENERAL: General Garrard says it is about five miles from here to the Alabama road by the trail upon which we are now traveling. Citizens confirm this. I crossed the Alabama road at point where it crosses Cowan's Creek. From all I can learn you will save a good deal by sending your train up the Jacksonville road to the Alabama road, and pursuing that route. At best you won't make much. The infantry can go through this way. I shall go back by Cedar Bluff and push on to Rome.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In the Field, Ala., October 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move at daylight to-morrow morning, October 29, 1864, moving back to the Jacksonville road, then going south two miles and a half until you strike the Cave Spring road, where Colonel McQuiston's brigade, of General Cooper's division, is in camp, and taking there the left-hand road toward Rome.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 28, 1864—1.40 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

General Grant has ordered General Rosecrans to send you re-enforcements to Eastport, but it by no means follows that he will do so. As I shall be absent from Washington three or four days, please communicate with General Rosecrans.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 28, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 2.20 a. m. 29th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I send you the following telegram just received from Memphis, for your information, dated the 26th:*

Have urged Rosecrans to send me his infantry and artillery re-enforcements to Eastport, and his cavalry to Memphis, as soon as possible. Have not heard from General Hatch to-day. His headquarters are at Clifton. General Croxton reports from Centre Star, Ala., that the enemy had but a small picket at Florence, but had a strong picket in his front. From their actions he infers that they fear he will attempt to cross the river. His scouts crossed the river above, at several points, but found no trace whatever of the enemy having been there. General Granger, from Decatur, reports that the enemy, in heavy force, under cover of darkness, last night drove in our pickets and established their line within 500 yards of his main work. At 9 a. m. he sent out a command from the fort down the river, under cover of the bank, beyond the enemy's picket-line, took them in the rear, and swept them off, capturing 120 men, and killing and wounding a large number. Again, during the day, he sent out the Fourteenth Colored Infantry, up the river, and spiked the guns of a battery which the enemy had established, as he thought, for the purpose of destroying his pontoon bridge. The regiment accomplished the work very handsomely, spiking the guns, and killing and wounding about 40 of the enemy, with a loss of about the same number. Granger is under the impression that Hood's whole army is in front of Decatur. Gun-boats and picket guards are active in guarding the river above Decatur.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to General Sherman.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 28, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Have just learned from General Halleck that General Grant has directed you to send me re-enforcements to Eastport, on Tennessee River. Please send them as soon as possible, as they are very much needed. If you can spare any cavalry please send that to Memphis; the infantry and artillery to Eastport.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 28, 1864—5 p. m.

Lieut. Col. T. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch of this date authorizing me to furlough all men from Illinois who can be spared from my command until 10th of November, has been

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*See M. L. Smith to Thomas, October 26, p. 459.

received. I will furlough all men in hospitals and camps of rendezvous unfit for service, but no able-bodied men in this department can be spared at this time.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

GAYLESVILLE, ALA., *October 28, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have your dispatches of the 26th and 27th announcing that Hood's force has appeared before Decatur. I have already sent the Fourth Corps, which should reach Wauhatchie to-morrow. Use it freely, and if I see that Hood crosses the Tennessee River, I will also send General Schofield. On these two corps you can engraft all the new troops. With the balance I will go south. Hood has but little ammunition and cannot afford to attack fortified places. Caution all posts to defend themselves manfully and Hood will soon exhaust himself. The greatest danger is of garrisons being cut off. Instruct them and see that each has provisions to last till relief comes. If Hood crosses it will be at Lamb's Ferry or Bainbridge. Wilson is now well down toward Jacksonville, and appearances are that Hood has shifted his stores over to the Mobile and Ohio road. I will go to Rome to-morrow. Keep me well advised.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ROME, GA, *October 28, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Granger must hold Hood as long as he can. Hood won't assault. Both Allatoona and Resaca beat him off, and neither was as strong as Decatur. Granger don't want too many men. They would be in his way. The gun-boats should be near him. Hood cannot spare ammunition to bombard. Stanley will be at Wauhatchie to-morrow, and I may also send Schofield up from here. Notify all commanders of fortified places that numbers are nothing; they must hold their posts against a million. Let them get provisions and ammunition in now. If troops come from Missouri Eastport would be a good place, unless Hood succeeds in crossing the Tennessee.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 28, 1864.*
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT,
Assistant Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph:

Evidences plenty that the whole rebel army is again on the Tennessee River; left wing before Decatur, and that point has been strongly re-enforced to-day, in anticipation of a serious attempt to capture it. General Sherman is still at Gaylesville, but the Fourth Corps is marching by Valley Head to Bridgeport. Lines working throughout the whole department to-night. General Sherman's messages go via Rome. River very low.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 28, 1864.

General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Telegraph to General Granger he must hold on to the death. Hood has no ammunition to spare, and cannot afford to assault. Send Granger some ammunition, if you can safely do so, by a boat. The gun-boats ought all to be there. Movements will occur elsewhere that will make Hood quit Decatur. Tell Granger to delay Hood there as long as he can. Stanley's corps will reach Wauhatchie to-morrow, and I will also send up Schofield's corps. Let General Thomas re-enforce Granger if necessary, but he don't want too many men.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 28, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have nothing from Decatur later than 11 this a. m. General Granger telegraphed me that Hood was there with his whole army preparing to attack him. The line is all right to Decatur.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 28, 1864.

General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Your telegram received. The general desires you to telegraph General Granger that he does not think Hood will assault works, but that he is there for the purpose of repairing the railroad from Corinth to Tuscumbia, with the object of making the latter his base. At present he has few supplies and can't afford to waste his men on works, and before he can finish the road and cross the river we will be on him.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 28, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The following dispatch is just received:

DECATUR, *October 28, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

There is a calm this evening with the pickets. They appear to be moving their artillery about considerably. We made 130 prisoners to-day. They all think we will have warm work to-night or to-morrow. Have no news from Sherman. Where do you think he is?

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

I have sent General Granger 1,500 rounds of artillery ammunition.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., October 28, 1864—1 p. m.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Make the necessary arrangements for the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Michigan Regiments to proceed to the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, when they are withdrawn from the railroad. They are transferred to the Fourteenth Army Corps in place of the Regular Brigade, transferred to the garrison on Lookout Mountain.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The Thirteenth and Twenty-first Michigan Regiments were relieved yesterday and ordered to join the Fourteenth Army Corps.

Respectfully,

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, [*October*] *28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Unless I can have a mounted force to use between Cartersville and Resaca I will not be able to keep the road open. Can I use the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry for that purpose?

J. B. STEEDMAN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 28, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Direct the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry to encamp at Wauhatchie and scout up Lookout Valley and on Sand Mountain, until further orders. General Kilpatrick needs the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and I have ordered it to him, but you are authorized to detain any other regiment going to the front between Cartersville and Resaca, temporarily, for that purpose. Report to General Wilson, commanding Cavalry Corps, Division of the Mississippi, the regiment you detain.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

There is no other cavalry than the Ninth and Fifteenth Pennsylvania in this vicinity.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry started to the front this morning. It will reach Resaca on Sunday. They are directed to patrol the country on the east side of the road in their march.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

DECATUR, *October 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy, under cover of the darkness, last night, with a heavy column, drove in our pickets, and established a line of rifle-pits 500 yards from our front. About an hour since I sent a force down the river-bank and outside the pits under cover of the forts. They cleaned out the pits, captured 120 men, and killed and wounded a number. These men were of Cheatham's division. Lee's corps is here and the whole of Hood's army will be here to-night. Prisoners say he is determined to have this place. A thousand or 1,500 men at least ought to reach us to-night.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to Rousseau.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 28, 1864—11 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur:

Your dispatch of 9.20 a. m. this day received. The success of your operations this morning are very satisfactory and will make the enemy careful how he approaches you. I hope that you will make use of this success as an encouragement to your command. Did the two regiments arrive before or after you asked for re-enforcements? Your dispatch reporting their arrival not being timed I cannot tell. Another regiment was ordered to you from Murfreesborough and one from Chattanooga. They should reach you to-day at least. Don't allow your garrison to be discouraged. I believe you can whip Hood's whole army, from what I have heard of Decatur. Get plenty of rations and ammunition. The Fourth Corps is marching as rapidly as possible to your vicinity, but you must rely on yourself. Troops that can do what yours accomplished this morning can accomplish almost anything.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 28, 1864—1.15 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Have just finished little sortie with a colored regiment. It was quite a spirited affair. We lost 3 officers killed and several officers and men wounded. They accomplished the object for which they were sent out, namely, to spike the guns of a battery up the river. Don't know the damage done to the rebels. We drove the enemy from the rifle-pits. Received further information. Think Hood's force 40,000.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The two regiments have just arrived.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., October 28, 1864—5 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Decatur:

I am glad to hear of the success of the colored regiment. Such a spirited defense will make Hood careful and cautious. I learn through Colonel Lyon from Captain Morton that he has not crossed the Tennessee yet, nor do I believe he can do so if the gun-boats keep up an active patrol above Decatur. You should receive another regiment to-night, and one started from this place to-day at noon. I think you had better stop the last, One hundred and eighty-first Ohio, at Huntsville and strengthen the pickets along the river.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch is just received. The re-enforcements had not arrived at the time I made the sortie. It was done by a portion of my old brigade. If my troops were all like these I could easily defy Hood. All the re-enforcements thus far, except about 200, are greener than grass. Command is in excellent spirits, and I will make them fight as hard as possible. The rebels expect that Stephen D. Lee, with a division of cavalry, is on the north side of the river. I had heard no report of this. Hood is certainly here with everything he has. Their own estimate is from 35,000 to 50,000. They are certainly resolved to take this place if they can.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Gun-boat General Thomas has arrived. The rebels themselves admit a large loss in killed and wounded, not only from the shell and canister, but from the musketry from the fort and assaulting parties. One major died in our hands and 1 captain is mortally wounded; 4 other officers have fallen into our hands. These were included in the aggregate sent you to-day. Morgan, commanding Fourteenth U. S. Colored Volunteers, claims to have made 14 prisoners. I have not seen them. Thinks he killed and wounded 40; his own loss about the same. Another regiment just making its appearance as I close this telegram.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 28, 1864—9.15 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

The gun-boats should be active in patrolling the river constantly. Judging from the conduct of your men to-day, I have no fears but that you can successfully resist any attack of the enemy against your position if you will keep on hand a sufficient supply of ammunition and provisions. Look out for attempts to assault you early of mornings.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following dispatch has just been received:

Courier in from Claysville. Lieutenant Taylor reports that he patrolled the river down to Fort Deposit and up to Larkinsville Landing; saw no enemy. Captain Kingman, commanding at Brownsborough, has information from citizens that Mead was at New Market with 300 men, and was expecting more.

Can you not send some force to look after him? He may injure our roads and give us much trouble.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 28, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following dispatches are just received from captain of gun-boat General Thomas, with the further information that he has left Whitesburg for Decatur:

U. S. STEAMER GENERAL THOMAS,
Off Hobson's Island, October 28, 1864.

Capt. M. FORREST,
Commanding Eleventh District, Mississippi Squadron, Bridgeport:

SIR: Dispatches all received. Just from Fort Deposit. Saw no enemy since yesterday. I shall start for Decatur immediately, and if I can force the vessel over the bar you will hear from me this afternoon from Decatur. River rose one inch in the last twenty-four hours.

G. MORTON,
Acting Master, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER GENERAL THOMAS,
October 28, 1864.

Colonel LYON,
Huntsville:

From latest information I can get the main force of the enemy has moved down the river, but I think they will attempt crossing at Guntersville or Fort Deposit. I think the latter place, the river being narrow and a good artillery road for them to come on. Opposite this place is every appearance of fences being down for the moving of cavalry. I fired canister at them, and could see them running through the corn-field. I should go to Decatur and be back here to-night; the river rose last night. Russell's brigade of cavalry is left at Guntersville and one corps at Warrenton.

G. MORTON,
Acting Master, Commanding.

W. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

NASHVILLE, *October 28, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Col. W. P. LYON,
Huntsville, Ala.:

Your dispatch of this p. m. is received. Please express to Captain Morton my thanks for the activity displayed by him in patrolling the river, and also for the valuable information he forwards. I wish you to impress upon your guards and pickets on the river the necessity of exercising the greatest vigilance at all times.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON R. R. DEFENSES,
Huntsville, Ala., October 28, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER 181ST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY:

General Granger, commanding District of Northern Alabama, directs that you proceed at once with your command by railroad to Athens, Ala.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel Thirteenth Wisconsin, Commanding.

CENTRE STAR, ALA., *October 28, 1864.*
(Via Pulaski.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Have not been able to hear from Lyon. I have had scouts across the river at several points, and can find no rumor even that Forrest or any force has traveled east. If Forrest is not in West Tennessee I think he has gone to Mobile, to which point he sent two brigades of infantry before his late raid. The rebels had but a feeble picket on the river below Florence, but a strong one opposite my position. I think they apprehend we will cross the river.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 28, 1864—9.15 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Centre Star, Ala., via Pulaski:

Your dispatch of this date is just received. The enemy appear to be in force only in front of Decatur. Granger has had two encounters with them to-day, and worsted them both times. Watch them closely and report frequently, keeping your force well in hand to resist any attempt to cross in your front or vicinity.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Florence, via Pulaski:

(To be forwarded.)

I wish you to make me a report as to the feasibility of defending the line of the Tennessee River by block-houses or small redoubts at the

various fords and crossings, manned by a small force in each. If you think this can be done, designate the number of block-houses you think it will require, about the force required at each, and the location it would be best to select.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT DONELSON, *October 28, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Three hundred rebels are threatening an attack on Pine Bluff, on Tennessee River.

E. C. BROTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 28, 1864.*
(Received 30th.)

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD:

General Meredith telegraphs that he expects an attack to-day or to-morrow from a large force under Forrest and Chalmers. I have ordered all the troops I can spare to go at once to his assistance, and have called upon General Hooker and General Rosecrans for such aid as they can render. If any other regiments are to be returned to Kentucky from the front, send them as soon as possible, as my force is very inadequate for the services required of it.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you cause eight guerrillas, whom Lieutenant Vance, provost-marshal-general, has been ordered to turn over to Captain Hamilton, provost-marshal First District, to be publicly shot to death—four in Henry County, in retaliation for the murder of two unarmed negroes by a band of outlaws, under command of a Captain Marshall, and four at Peak's Mills, Franklin County, in retaliation for the murder of Mr. R. Glenn by the same band. You will report the execution of this order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you cause an investigation to be made as soon as practicable of the loss sustained by the

Government and Union citizens, in the recent burning of a train of cars on the Kentucky Central Railroad, and assess rebel sympathizers in counties adjoining the scene of outrages for a sufficient amount to cover such losses. The amount thus collected on account of Government loss will be paid over to such disbursing assistant quartermaster as you may select; that collected to reimburse citizens will be paid to them. The execution of this order to be reported to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *October 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

Have the orders for the execution of four guerrillas at Henderson and four at Keysburgh, Logan County, been executed? If not, have them carried out at once, and report their execution to these headquarters.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., October 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you ascertain the value of Government property destroyed by the guerrillas in the recent burning of a train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and assess the amount on rebel sympathizers residing in the adjacent vicinity to the scene of outrage. The amount, when collected, will be paid over to such disbursing assistant quartermaster as you may select. The execution of this order will be reported to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., *October 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Louisville, Ky.:

Lieut. Col. S. F. Johnson telegraphs as follows:

Forty-eighth [Kentucky Infantry] moved as directed. Colonel Sypert and Major Cheneworth [Colonel Chenoweth] passed Princeton in direction of Canton with 160 men, supposed to be to cover the movements of the enemy beyond Cumberland. Forrest, I think, will strike the river above Canton and thus cut off Forty-eighth from railroad.

W. E. HOBSON,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

U. S. IRON-CLAD ESSEX,
Memphis, Tenn., October 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, ad interim:

GENERAL: I have forwarded your communication of this day's date to the commander-in-chief of the Mississippi Squadron. As I was included in the address of your letter, I reply to your query by saying that I agree with you in thinking it will have a beneficial effect in checking guerrilla outrages if steamers be forbidden to land on the east bank of the river between Columbus and this place. If you will issue such an order I will not wait to hear from Captain Pennock in regard to it, but will co-operate with you by giving a similar order to the gunboats above Memphis. I also sent to Captain Pennock the information you received from Colonel Osband, in regard to another contemplated attack upon Memphis.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ROBERT TOWNSEND,
Commander, U. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 28, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Col. E. D. OSBAND,
Commanding Cavalry Expedition, Skipwith's Landing, La.:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding corps to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 27th instant, and to inform you of a report just in that a Colonel Lee, of Texas, is on east side of the Mississippi River above Goodrich's with a considerable force, cavalry and artillery. It is stated that he has crossed 300 men to the west side of the river last night between Skipwith's and Goodrich's, and is most probably after your command. You need not remain out longer than Tuesday proximo, unless found necessary.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. H. HARRIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROME, GA., *October 29, 1864.*
(Received 1.35 a. m. 30th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Brigadier-General Ransom died to-day, of sickness incurred on the campaign. He was being carried on a litter from Gaylesville, and got within six miles of Rome, when it became necessary to carry him to a house, where he died. His body is here, and will be sent to Chicago in charge of his personal staff. In his death this army loses one of its best division commanders.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 29, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

I have your dispatches to-day. I have pushed Beauregard to the west of Decatur, but I know he is pledged to invade Tennessee and

Kentucky, having his base on the old Mobile and Ohio road. I have put Thomas in Tennessee and given him as many troops as he thinks necessary, but I don't want to leave it to chance, and therefore would like to have Smith's and Mower's divisions up the Tennessee River as soon as possible. Could you get them on board of boats at Booneville or higher up and let the boats run to Paducah where orders would meet them? I propose myself to push straight down into the heart of Georgia, smashing things generally.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 29, 1864.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

I have sent the Fourth Corps (Stanley) back to Chattanooga, and must also send Schofield with the Twenty-third. All recruits and conscripts for other four corps will come forward. Continue to prepare as before, and collect all the forage you can. Hood has gone clear across to Decatur and the Alabama road, and is threatening to enter Tennessee from that quarter. He has left the Blue Mountain and will depend on the Mobile and Ohio road.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. CAV. CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
Rome, Ga., October 29, 1864.

I. Brigadier-General Garrard will immediately organize his division into two brigades, and after furnishing what horses General Kilpatrick requires, mount the Second Brigade of the new organization. As soon as this duty is accomplished he will proceed to Nashville with the division, taking all horses unfit for field service, and gathering all dismounted men found along its route.

Upon his arrival at Nashville General Garrard will turn over the men and command of his division to Brig. Gen. Eli Long.

II. Brig. Gen. Eli Long will relieve, at Nashville, Tenn., Brig. Gen. K. Garrard from the command of the Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.

Upon assuming command General Long will remain in Nashville for the purpose of collecting, remounting, and equipping the dismounted men of his division there.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General WATKINS, *Calhoun, Ga.:*

Cannot you send over about Fairmount and Adairsville, burn ten or twelve houses of known secessionists, kill a few at random, and let them know that it will be repeated every time a train is fired on from Resaca to Kingston?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

JORDAN'S CROSS-ROADS, ALA., *October 29, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

I have ordered the supply trains to pull out at 6 a. m. to-morrow. I should like to have you picket the Jacksonville and Goshen roads, simply as alarm posts, until the Fifteenth Corps shall have passed. You can move along the right flank of the train to Cave Spring with your main body, and watch toward Cedartown. The pickets left behind can join you at that point.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Ala., October 29, 1864.*

I. The command will break camp at dawn of day. In consideration of the bad condition of the roads, the order of march will be as follows: First, the First Division, with all the artillery; second, ordnance, ambulance, regimental, and headquarters trains; third, the Second Division. Division commanders will detail one regiment to escort trains belonging to their respective divisions.

By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Ala., October 29, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. W. T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department and Army of the Tennessee:

COLONEL: By direction of Major-General Osterhaus I have the honor to report that the Fifteenth Corps obtained possession of the bridge across Coosa River at 3.30 p. m. The head of the column arrived at a point one mile beyond the fork of the road on the Jacksonville road, and six miles from Cedar Bluff, about dark, where the corps will encamp. It has been detained greatly by the train of the Seventeenth Army Corps. General Osterhaus has remained at the bridge until the column crosses, when he expects to see it effectually destroyed.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

S. D. NICHOLS,
Lieut. Col. 4th Iowa Infty., Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 15th Army Corps.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 29, 1864.

General JOHN E. SMITH, *Cartersville, Ga.:*

I will send General Schofield's corps to Resaca from here to-morrow, and it will relieve all your men at Adairsville and above. You will then collect your division at Kingston and Cartersville ready to move. I must here await for the development of Hood. I think Thomas will have enough men to handle him, even if he succeeds in crossing the Tennessee.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cartersville, Ga., October 29, 1864.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GREEN B. RAUM,
Commanding Second Brigade, Resaca, Ga.:

GENERAL: Upon being relieved by General Schofield's troops, you will move your command to Kingston, getting everything in readiness to move, stripped for a long race.

JNO. E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. W. RICE,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: You are hereby informed that this division is soon to take the field for a long, arduous, and successful campaign. You will, therefore, at once set about preparing and properly equipping your command for the same, but in such a manner as not to attract attention or occasion rumor or speculation among the soldiers. All baggage, clothing, camp and garrison equipage not absolutely requisite in campaign for the warmth and subsistence of officers and men, and which is sufficiently good to be of service hereafter, will be got in readiness without delay to be shipped to the rear, probably to Chattanooga, in charge of an officer and a few men—those not able to endure a march, convalescents, &c. The greatest energy must be displayed in fitting up your transportation and carrying out the above instructions. All baggage, camp and garrison equipage which has become worn out, and of little or no utility at present and none in future, will be burned or destroyed.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonels Adams and Hurlbut.)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 267. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Spring Creek, Ala., October 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. William W. Belknap, commanding, will have the advance to-morrow morning and will move his command promptly at 6 o'clock, on the road to Cave Spring, crossing Spring Creek near Newberry's Mills.

The First Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Sprague commanding, will follow the Fourth Division.

The Artillery Brigade, Maj. J. W. Powell commanding, will follow the First Division.

The Third Division, Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett commanding, will follow the Artillery Brigade.

II. Brigadier-General Belknap, commanding Fourth Division, will detach his pioneer corps to report to Captain Kossak, chief engineer, at these headquarters at 5.30 a. m. to-morrow.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower:

ROWLAND COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 29, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 1.15 a. m. 30th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The following dispatches received to-day are forwarded for your information:

DECATUR, ALA., *October 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Our skirmishers have just driven the enemy on our front out of their rifle-pits into the woods, 1,800 yards from our works. Our men have possession of these pits, and will occupy them to-night. Am satisfied that they are gradually withdrawing, and that their main force will encamp at Courtland to-night. Have sent an additional patrol to Brown's Ferry, and will send a regiment of infantry in that direction in the morning on gun-boat, if it returns from Whitesburg; if not, will send them on foot. Sent gun-boat up river, to patrol it more perfectly.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

I send, also, the following, dated Centre Star, via Pulaski, 29th, 4 a. m.:

Major-General THOMAS:

Major Root, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, reports the enemy crossing river at the mouth of Cypress Creek, two miles below Florence. I will move down at once with all the force that can be spared from guarding river, and try and drive them back.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

The Fourth Corps (Stanley's) is at Rossville to-night. Have made arrangements to dispatch it by railroad to Athens and Pulaski as rapidly as possible. Have also ordered General Hatch, at Clifton, to re-enforce General Croxton at Florence. With Croxton on the spot to oppose him I do not think the enemy can cross in very heavy force before Stanley can get into position and be prepared to meet him.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to Major-General Sherman.)

ROME, GA., *October 29, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Stanley should reach Wauhatchie to-day. Schofield will be here to-night, and I will push him right away for Resaca, to go to Chattanooga, if events call for it. Order all recruits and drafted men accordingly, viz, those for the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps, to come to the front. Appoint some good man to organize and arm the convalescents I sent back. I repeat, should the enemy cross the Tennessee River in force abandon all minor points and concentrate your forces at some point where you can cover the road from Murfreesborough to Stevenson. Engraft on Stanley and Schofield all the new troops. Give Schofield a division of new troops. Give General Tower all the men you can to finish the forts at Nashville, and urge on the navy to pile up gun-boats in the Tennessee River.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., October 29, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Rome, Ga.:

Your dispatches of yesterday from Gaylesville and Rome received. I have already instructed the different garrisons that they must defend themselves against all odds. I have also ordered them to keep on hand ample supplies of provisions and ammunition, and they report themselves well supplied. Some of the gun-boats are ordered to remain at or near Decatur and the others patrolling the river between Bridgeport and Decatur. How far to the front of Chattanooga do you wish me to hold the country when you start south? I believe the most difficult part of my work will be to keep open the railroad to Knoxville, unless an advanced force is thrown out in the direction of Dalton, and such force will be in constant danger unless the railroad is entirely destroyed between that place and Cartersville and Rome. If you can let me know a few days before you are ready I will prepare Wright for operations on the railroad.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

ROME, GA., *October 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

We have reconnoitered well down to Gadsden and Jacksonville. Hood took with him all his infantry, but left a good deal of cavalry. He started for Bridgeport and Guntersville, but my movements have thrown him clear across to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. If he does not attack Decatur to-day he will not at all, but he will go to Tuscumbia and depend on the Mobile road. Now, I want you to be all ready for him if he enters Tennessee. He will work as fast as possible, for winter is coming, but he cannot haul supplies and will be dependent on the country. I have sent Stanley back. Give him as many conscripts as possible and use him as the nucleus. I will also send Schofield back, who will relieve you of all that Knoxville branch, but if necessary break up all minor posts and get about Columbia as big an army as you can and go at him. You may hold all the cavalry and new troops except the men actually assigned to the corps with me. I would like Dalton held, but leave that to you, Chattanooga, of course, and Decatur in connection with the boats. If to make up a force adequate, it be necessary, abandon Huntsville and that line and the Huntsville and Decatur road, except as far as it facilitates an army operating toward Florence. Already the papers in Georgia begin to howl at being abandoned, and will howl still more before they are done. Get, if you can, A. J. Smith's and Mower's divisions, belonging to my army, from Missouri, and let them come to you via Clifton. Get the gun-boats to fill the Tennessee River, and that will bother him much. If you could make a good lodgment at Eastport Hood could not use the Corinth and Decatur road, for there are only seven miles of good road from Eastport to Iuka. General Schofield has not got in yet, but I will push him right on to Resaca. I will give you notice when I start. All preparations are now progressing, but I want to know Hood's movements, and how well you are prepared before I start.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ROME, GA., *October 29, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have your dispatch. Stanley has reached Chattanooga, and can, with the assistance of the cars, reach Athens in less than four days. I hear that the enemy has passed to the west of Decatur, and, therefore, will cross about Florence. I don't see how Beauregard can support his army; but Jeff. Davis is desperate, and his men will undertake anything possible. If necessary, draw heavily on Chattanooga, depending on Schofield to replace them. Schofield is not yet up, but I will push him right along to Resaca. With Decatur held and a good gun-boat force up at the head of navigation, the enemy will be bold to enter Tennessee; but we must expect anything. If they wait to get supplies about Tuscumbia, you will get the Missouri troops. Have your orders to meet them at Paducah.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 29, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch of this 9 a. m. is received. If I can get Stanley to Athens in four days I shall have no fears of Hood crossing Tennessee River. Granger has enough men already to defend Decatur; but I will keep your instructions in mind. I feel no apprehensions whatever about Chattanooga, and hope to be relieved from all uneasiness from the direction of Florence and Eastport as soon as I can get Stanley into position. I will engraft the troops into Stanley's and Schofield's corps as you direct, and will endeavor to arrange so as to garrison the block-houses and small garrisons along the railroad by Stanley's old troops, and intermingle the new regiments with his divisions, so as to render them as efficient as possible. All these changes can be made without mixing the troops of the three armies at all. I will have convalescents organized and posted at Chattanooga and Bridgeport to aid in defense of those two places.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., October 29, 1864—9 p. m.

Mr. TINDALL,
Superintendent Railroad, Chattanooga:

I wish you to dispatch Major-General Stanley's troops for Athens, Ala., as rapidly as your facilities will admit, without calling too heavily on the rolling-stock of the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Prospect bids fair that we can furnish the cars required in a. m. at sunrise to transport General Stanley's troops. It draws heavily on cars that should be loaded for the front. We will have flat-cars here in the

a. m. from the south that might be loaded with forage and be loaded back again from Atlanta, but General Easton does not wish to load flats with forage on account of the loss. General Elliott is here in three cars. Shall he be unloaded and retain the cars? Every car is needed.

G. F. TINDALL,
General Agent.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 29, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 8.40 p. m.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Assistant Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph:

Nothing further from Hood, except rumors that some part of his army is crossing Tennessee River, near Florence, which may or may not prove correct. It was looked for up the river from Decatur instead of below. General Sherman telegraphs that Hood is near Decatur with his whole army, going to Middle Tennessee. Our lines are all working to Atlanta and Knoxville.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1864—3 p. m.*

General SHERMAN, *Rome, Ga.:*

In consideration of the bad mountain road, I sent only one brigade (Grose's), via Valley Head. He will be at Benton to-night and Shellmound to-morrow night. I will march immediately for Bridgeport, and will try and cross my whole infantry force on Monday. My train from Rome has joined. The corps camps to-night near Rossville. I will be here until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

ROME, *October 29, 1864.*

Major-General STANLEY:

Your telegram to the general received, and he directs me to say he is pleased at your rapid march. Can you give him any news from Decatur?

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Send the following by courier to General Stanley, who should be near Wauhatchie to-day, or somewhere near in Lookout Valley:

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding Fourth Army Corps:

Move your corps along the line of the railroad as far as Bridgeport. I will have trains prepared at Chattanooga to pick your troops up along the road and carry you to Huntsville or Athens, Ala. To facilitate matters, send a communication to Major-General Steedman, at Chattanooga, stating when you will be ready to take the cars, and he will arrange with Mr. Tindall, superintendent of the road, to send out trains from Chattanooga for you. I wish you to use the utmost dispatch, as your early arrival at Huntsville is important. I think you had better leave one division to take the

cars at Wauhatchie and move on with the other two toward Bridgeport, putting a second division on the cars at Whiteside trestle or at Bridgeport, whichever point the trains overtake you. If you want provisions your commissary will have to get them in Chattanooga and let them follow on after you. Your wagon train can follow you by the road, under the escort of a brigade. Report your arrival at Wauhatchie, Whiteside's, and Bridgeport.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Upon leaving Gaylesville, after a consultation with General Sherman, I marched only one brigade, via Valley Head, General Grose, of the Second Division. The remainder of the corps I marched via Alpine, La Fayette, &c., and it will encamp near Rossville to-night. Grose will be at Trenton to-night and Shellmound to-morrow night. The corps will be at Bridgeport, and I will try and cross the whole infantry force on Monday. I will remain here till 9 a. m. to-morrow. My train, which was at Rome when I started, has joined me.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., October 29, 1864—7 p. m.

Major-General STANLEY,
Chattanooga:

See Mr. Tindall, superintendent of railroad at Chattanooga, and arrange with him to dispatch as much of your corps by cars to-morrow as he can for Athens, Ala., to be followed by the remainder as rapidly as possible. Perhaps you can make better speed by marching one division and sending the others by rail. On arriving at Athens, Ala., proceed at once to Pulaski, unless you learn that the enemy has not crossed the Tennessee.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I will start General Wood's division for Huntsville per railroad early to-morrow morning and will push the rest of the infantry on as soon afterward as possible. I have consulted with Major-General Steedman and Mr. Tindall and they think time can be saved by loading all the troops here.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General WOOD,
Commanding Third Division:

Please march the corps in early to-morrow morning. We must make Wauhatchie to-morrow night. Instruct division commanders to send

commissaries in early in the morning to draw rations and issue them to-morrow night. We had better let the troops march through town.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 29, 1864—11.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General WOOD, *Commanding:*

March as early as 6 a. m. to-morrow for Chattanooga depot. The troops will be sent via railroad to Huntsville, Pulaski, or Athens, as circumstances may determine. We will embark the infantry and officers' horses, and ten days' rations, if possible. The rebs are reported crossing at mouth of Cypress Creek, twenty miles below Pulaski. They have been repulsed at Decatur by Granger. Will meet you in morning as you come in and give further orders.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROME, GA., *October 29, 1864.*

General STEEDMAN:

Let me know the moment you hear of General Stanley, and to what point General Thomas orders him. I will also send Schofield's (Twenty-third) corps to Resaca, and on to Chattanooga, if events demand it. I want every mite of news you have from the quarter of Decatur. You must organize and systematize the hospitals and men sent back to Chattanooga. You could use some of them for your forts. If there be any unfinished work at Chattanooga or on Lookout Mountain it should be finished at once.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 29, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

General Stanley has just arrived. His command will pass through Chattanooga, except one division, which will cross Sand Mountain to Stevenson, as directed by General Thomas. There is nothing later from Decatur than the dispatch I sent you from General Granger last night.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 29, 1864.

Major-General STEEDMAN, *Chattanooga, Tenn.:*

I have your dispatch of to-day. Have you telegraphic communication with Decatur and Huntsville? If so, I want to know if Hood is still before Decatur, or, if he is gone, in what direction he went. Let me know to-night if possible.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 29, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have heard nothing from Decatur since 11.30 last night. The telegraphic communication is open, but I can get nothing from General Granger, although I have repeatedly asked him for information.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 29, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The following has just been received from Decatur, dated October 29, 4.40 p. m.:

I told you we drove the rebs out of their rifle-pits yesterday, capturing 120. In the evening we made another sortie, spiking a couple of guns, and making 14 more prisoners. In this skirmish we lost 40 killed and wounded. Our loss altogether up to this time amounts to 80. We blew up 4 caissons and dismounted 2 pieces of artillery. We killed and wounded a very large number of the enemy, full 500. About 4 o'clock this morning they began to leave in the direction of Courtland. I have been probing them at different points all day, finding them in force, until 4 o'clock this evening, when our forces carried their last line of rifle-pits. Enemy evidently believed us to be in very strong force here, judging from what their prisoners have stated. I have endeavored to keep up this impression. I am picketing the river with all the cavalry in my possession, down to the mouth of Elk River. If gunboat returns, now some miles up river, I will send a regiment down the river to Brown's Ferry. Negroes who escaped from them and prisoners say that Hood and Beauregard are both with them. Received a dispatch from Athens which stated that two couriers from Florence reported that the enemy had crossed below Florence at Cypress Creek in large force. I think this information is to the same effect as that forwarded by General Croxton. It will hardly be necessary now to report, anyhow. I will send you, however, all the information I can obtain.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

Respectfully,

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 29, 1864.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

I have your dispatch about Decatur. All right. I want to know the first moment Beauregard crosses to the north of the Tennessee. I think he must get supplies from the Mobile and Ohio road before he advances far into Tennessee.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 29, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Just received the following* dated Decatur, October 29, 9.30 p. m.:

I have conversed with a number of deserters, prisoners, and escaped negroes, and from their information I am led to believe it is the impression among the officers and men of Hood's army that they are bound to get into Middle Tennessee. The deserter who just left me says that their first aim was to take this place, and fully expected

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* Granger so telegraphed to Rousseau and Thomas same day.

to do so. He thought now they would certainly attempt to cross above or below. I am convinced their infantry forces left in the direction of Courtland and they may send some cavalry to cross above. My guide, Harris, a sharp fellow, says from what he has heard above that they will try to cross above, near Whitesburg. I have sent him up there on the gun-boat Thomas. I have also ordered, in addition to force there already, five companies of One hundred and eighty-first Ohio, about 420 men. I have sent to Brown's Ferry 150 of the Tenth Indiana, and will send the Stone River down there with 100 men of the One hundred and eighty-first Ohio. I think Hood will, if he intends to cross, make the effort between Elk River and Eastport. Instructed Colonel Lyon to guard all passes from mouth Flint River to Triana and scout river with cavalry.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

OCTOBER 29, 1864—11 p. m.

In my last telegram I omitted to mention another reason why I think Hood will go to Tuscumbia before crossing. He was evidently out of supplies. His men were all grumbling. The first thing the prisoners asked for was something to eat. Hood could not get anything if he should cross this side of Rogersville.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

I wish you to send for Brigadier-General Cruft and ask him whether he is willing to organize and take command of the convalescents who will come from the army to Chattanooga, where they are to be organized for the defense of that point and Bridgeport, covering also the railroad between the two points. If he expresses his willingness to undertake that work he will get himself ready to do so at once and then notify me.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 29, 1864—2.40 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your telegram of 9.15 the 28th is just received. The men are as wide awake as fleas and as active, and are in good spirits, and I am confident will do everything in their power. I am prepared for any attack that the enemy may make in the morning.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

A fog envelops the enemy. Their line of skirmishers is still visible 800 yards distant; their bugles were heard about daylight. A faint cheer occasionally is heard from them. I have just ridden around my line and find our troops in splendid spirits. We worked all night, and think we can defy them for a considerable length of time. We have supplies in abundance, especially confidence.

R. S. GRANGER.

(Same to General Rousseau.)

DECATUR, ALA., *October 29, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Morgan has this moment returned from reconnoitering the position he contended for yesterday. The battery is removed from there. He thinks the enemy is moving around to the right. We would much prefer to have him there. It would not surprise me if further reconnaissance, which I shall push out immediately, should show that he is gradually withdrawing.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Rousseau.)

DECATUR, ALA., *October 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

We have felt the enemy very heavily upon the right and left all the morning. Upon their right we found them too strong to interfere with, outside of support from the fort. They still present a line of skirmishers from two and a half to three miles long and are thoroughly intrenched, except upon our extreme right, where we skirmished with them heavily. I will keep them constantly reminded of my presence.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 29, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The indications are the enemy is moving west. Their column could be seen a few minutes since moving in that direction two miles south of our works. They still retain a strong skirmish line in their rifle-pits, 1,000 yards from our works.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 29, 1864—2.40 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following information has just been received:

ATHENS, *October 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Decatur:

Two scouts from Elk River informed me just now that a large rebel force is crossing below Florence.

CHAS. A. BECKERT,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

I will send a regiment from here, as soon as I think it safe to do so, to the mouth of Elk River. The force you spoke of coming from Missouri ought to be sufficient to attend to Lee and Forrest, that are supposed to be crossing at Florence.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have made every exertion to find cavalry, but can find none to send out on a reconnaissance. My cavalry has all been patrolling the river for forty-eight hours. I am, however, pushing out the flanks. I can discover from the roof of my headquarters a thin line of rebels about three miles long.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 29, 1864—9.45 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your telegram* of 7.40 this p. m. is just received. I do not think that it is Hood's force that is attempting to cross at Florence; it must be Forrest or Taylor, or both. We made 2 prisoners about dusk from Eighth Arkansas Infantry. There is still some force of the infantry and cavalry in our front. Their train and artillery certainly left here between 1 and 4 o'clock this morning, passing around to my right, I suppose to take the Courtland road. I am confirmed in this by my pickets four miles down the river, who report they could hear the passing of the trains just before day on the Courtland road. I have 1,000 men, outside of my pickets, on the Courtland road, sent there at 8 o'clock this evening, who will give me more positive information in the morning, and I hope will make some prisoners. Hood's advance could scarcely have gotten so far down as below Florence, fifty miles below here, at the time the enemy was reported there. I would like to know when General Stanley will be at Athens, and how he is to arrive there. There are no rations at Athens to supply him, as I did not expect him there. If he depends upon me for supplies I hope the general commanding will let me know, that I may have them sent forward at the earliest moment. I have no idea what his force is, but have scarcely provided for his force and my own for ten days; think I can get it up from Huntsville, except salt meat.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *October 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Your dispatch of last evening directing me to express to Captain Morton your thanks for ability displayed and for correct information furnished you is received and executed. It is but just, however, to state that the captain gets the most of his information from a corps of citizen scouts organized by me under orders from General Granger, and who report to me, some of whom I keep constantly south of the river. Of course their reports reach the naval officer before reaching here, and are very properly forwarded by him. I am waiting the arrival of the One hundred and eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry to take a part of it, with a section of artillery from Larkinsville, to Gunter's Landing and Fort Deposit.

W. P. LYON,
Col. 13th Wisconsin, Comdg. Memphis and Charleston R. R. Defenses.

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* Not found.

CENTRE STAR, ALA., *October 29, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Via Pulaski 30th.)

Major-General SHERMAN,
In the Field:

It is reported that Hood's entire army reached Town Creek to-day and expects to cross the river at Bainbridge to-night. I have this from such a source that I cannot doubt its truth. I will do what I can to prevent their crossing, keeping you fully advised.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

(Same to General Thomas.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 29, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. R. H. MILROY,
Tullahoma:

Send out at once a cavalry reconnaissance to New Market and ascertain, if possible, the truth of the report that Mead is organizing a guerrilla party at that place or vicinity. If found you will deal with them as you have heretofore dealt with guerrillas.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *October 29, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

All detachments of Col. Eli Long's brigade have left or will leave to-day for Nashville. A portion were delayed for want of transportation.

W. B. SIPES,
Colonel.

GALLATIN, TENN., *October 29, 1864.*

ASST. ADJT. GEN., ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND:

I have the honor to report that the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of the Ohio, are now passing the town.

H. CAPRON,
Colonel, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF SUPT. OF MACHINERY AND ROAD DEPARTMENT,
Louisville, Ky., October 29, 1864.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding District of Nashville:

GENERAL: The following dispatch was received at this office from the roadmaster at Nashville, October 28:

Two of the robbers, Buck Smith and Taylor, came into Fountain Head, where section men were working, and took them out a mile from the road and robbed them and threatened to kill them if they were caught working on the road again. They struck two of the men over the heads with their pistols and cut them pretty badly. What is to be done? I will not be able to keep any men at work on this end of the road.

NISWANGER.

I would respectfully call your attention to the above, which shows that it will be impossible to continue to operate this road, if the workmen cannot be kept on the road. I trust that you soon will be able to take measures to clear out this robber band, which seems to be confined to the part of the road from Mitchellville to the tunnel. The other parts of the road are comparatively secure.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAMES GUTHRIE,
President Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Per ALBERT FINK,
Superintendent of Railroad.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Clifton, Tenn., October 29, 1864. (Via Johnsonville 31st.)

Major-General HOWARD:

In compliance with your order I march immediately via Pulaski. I have no men with me dismounted. With the exception of 150 sent with dispatches and 4 killed and died of wounds, I have all the men with which I left Memphis. Will you order a detachment of the Third Illinois Cavalry, now of Paducah, of 177 men, to report to me by rail at Stevenson, Ala.?

Respectfully,

EDWD. HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 29, 1864—8 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HATCH,
Clifton:

Send all the re-enforcements you can spare to General Croxton near Florence, via Rogersville, at once.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Clifton, Tenn., October 29, 1864. (Via Johnsonville 31st.)

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

I have received orders from Major-General Howard to join him in the field. Shall march via Pulaski and Stevenson. Shall probably pass Pulaski on the 31st of this month. The enemy continues to picket the west bank of the Tennessee in considerable force.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

U. S. IRON-CLAD ESSEX,
Memphis, Tenn., October 29, 1864.

Lieut. Commander JOHN G. MITCHELL, U. S. Navy,
Commanding Eighth District, Mississippi Squadron:

SIR: After consultation with Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith it has been agreed upon as a probable preventive of guerrilla outrages above Memphis that steamers be forbidden to land on the east bank of the river

between Columbus and this place. So long as this order is in force you will please direct the gun-boats under your command not to permit any steamer to land (under protection or not) on the eastern side of the river below Columbus. It will be well to try whether cutting off their supplies will not induce the inhabitants to take measures to prevent guerrilla attacks upon steamers.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT TOWNSEND,
Commander, U. S. Navy, Senior Officer.

CLARKSVILLE, *October 29, 1864.*

Capt. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant-Colonel Brott, of Fort Donelson, reports that a part [of] Forrest's force, with three pieces of artillery, sank a steamer and barge loaded with army clothing at Fort Heiman this morning. Captain Cutler, with twenty-five mounted infantry, attacked and drove across the river sixty of Colonel Malone's Confederate cavalry to-day; killed 2, wounded 8.

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel Eighty-third Illinois.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 29, 1864.

Colonel BECKWITH, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

How are you getting on with the movement of things? There is an immense herd of cattle here. Won't we have to send some back? General Stanley's corps is in Chattanooga. I will send Schofield to Resaca and be ready to move down with the balance as soon as all things are ready. We will be ready to move from here in three days. How long do you want? I have heard nothing of Hood to-day.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 30, 1864—10.10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Rome, Ga.:*

Your telegram of 29th, 12 p. m. (midnight), received. The river is so low that General Smith can reach the Mississippi sooner by marching. He leaves in the morning. It will require ten days to reach the Mississippi, where boats and complete supplies will await him. Whatever is possible will be done to enable you to make a sure thing against Beauregard. I hope you will be able to give that army a thorough defeat.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 30, 1864—11 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Rome, Ga.:*

I have Winslow's cavalry from Washburn, and also Moore's brigade, of Seventeenth Army Corps. Though they belong to you, I should be

glad, with your consent, to retain them until the country is rid of Price's disbanded rebels and the guerrillas, who will be doubtless murdering our people and doing much mischief for some weeks to come. If you assent, please telegraph me and direct General Washburn to send company papers and property, so Winslow's men can be clad and sheltered. The men came to me so naked I was obliged to issue extra clothing, and in justice to them, if they have to pay for it, and to the Government, if they do not, their clothing should be sent them from Memphis.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, *October 30, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch is received. The cars passed over the entire road both ways yesterday for the first time. Everything depends upon the ability of the road. It cannot be now worked to its full capacity, for the sidings and switches, water-tanks, &c., are not yet finished, nor is the road ballasted. Trains have to move slow. There is much freight to come forward, and much material to go back, and no calculation can be made as to time. I do not think we have too many cattle; anyhow, they are easily disposed of at the last moment.

A. BECKWITH,
Colonel and Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 30, 1864.

Col. A. BECKWITH,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Discriminate as to the things sent north and ordered to Atlanta, as I may have to move earlier than it is possible to complete the arrangements; also, Thomas may have to use much of the rolling-stock above Chattanooga. Order things back to Resaca, if no farther, as I will send Schofield there to cover that point as long as possible.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 110. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 30, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. Z. B. Tower, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby appointed inspector-general of fortifications in this military division. He will, at his discretion, visit and inspect the works that need his attention, and will make all necessary orders in the name of the commanding general to local commanders and commanders of districts as to the work to be done. He will also control the estimates of all engineers charged with the construction of works of a permanent nature, and define what part should be done by hired labor and what by the troops at hand.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 111. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 30, 1864.*

I. Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield will move his corps to Resaca, and relieve all troops along the railroad belonging to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Corps, and order them to join their proper divisions by Kingston. He will cover the railroad during the movement of the trains and report for further instructions to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, at Nashville, both by telegraph and letter.

II. Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis will move his corps to Kingston and there await further orders.

III. Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, with the cavalry, will move his army by easy marches to Dallas and Smyrna Camp-Ground, reporting his position as often as possible en route that orders may reach him via Allatoona and Marietta.

IV. All detachments and recruits will join their respective corps at once by the most direct route.

V. Brig. Gen. John E. Smith will assemble his division at Cartersville and Allatoona, and Brig. Gen. John M. Corse will hold his at Rome until further orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

CALHOUN, *October 30, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

My men killed some of those fellows two or three days since, and I had their houses burned. Watkins is not here, but I will carry out your instructions thoroughly and leave the country east of the road uninhabitable, if necessary.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Rome, Ga., October 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Kilpatrick has been ordered to send his dismounted men here for remount. They will arrive to-morrow or next day. Please have arrangements made to transfer to him the necessary number, and let me know how many more you can raise. Kilpatrick will want 1,100 at once, and probably 500 more for men at Nashville. He will be here himself to-morrow. General Sherman agrees to the proposition of allowing your whole division to go to Nashville. You will, therefore, make arrangements accordingly, and to expedite them may move in as near to Rome as you can get forage. Kilpatrick will want twenty-five good wagons and teams from you. Have them arranged ready for transfer with the horses. General Long leaves Louisville to-day, so you will have no delay at Nashville. I shall go to Nashville as soon as I can get Kilpatrick equipped for the field. General Johnson has been relieved by Chambliss in pursuance of instructions from the War Department. Make the disposition herein indicated as soon as you can,

always keeping in view that I want Miller's brigade left in the best possible condition for active service as soon as we get back to Tennessee.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Cave Spring, October 30, 1864—1 p. m.

General SHERMAN:

GENERAL: My head of column has arrived here. I will encamp Seventeenth Corps one mile beyond this place, on the Rome road; the Fifteenth Corps here. My entire command will be here to-night. We found the roads very bad till within about seven miles of Cave Spring. From citizens I learn that the nearest road to Marietta leaves Van Wert to the left, passing through Cedartown. I am in Vann's Valley. Do you wish me to push up nearer Rome? The road from Cave Spring to Van Wert, via Cedartown, is as good and shorter than the ridge road that General Davis took. The bridge across the Coosa broke once and delayed us somewhat. General Osterhaus destroyed it after crossing. Garrard's cavalry will be here to-night. Nothing heard of the enemy, except the report that Wheeler's cavalry crossed south at Gadsden, on hearing that a corps of U. S. troops had crossed the river. We have met a few rebel scouting parties.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, October 30, 1864—7.15 p. m.

Major-General HOWARD, *Comdg. Army of the Tennessee:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 1 p. m. just received. General Blair and General Smith are here, and, with a lot of recruits and furloughed men, &c., will join you to-morrow. He [Blair?] will also convey orders and dispatches. In the mean time be prepared to move leisurely by such road as you may think best in the direction of Dallas. Please notify General Garrard that the general commanding directs that he come toward this place as far as he may think best, and go into camp convenient for forage, and there await orders, the object being to make some changes in his mount. Hood has left Decatur and gone toward Tuscumbia and the Shoals, not having made anything there. He is short of supplies.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

General Ransom died yesterday about 2 o'clock, some six miles from here, and his body has been sent north.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 157. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Alabama, October 30, 1864.

I. The command will march to-morrow toward Rome, Ga. General Hazen, commanding Second Division, will leave camp precisely at 6

a. m. The commanding officer of Artillery Brigade will report to him for assignment in the order of march. General Hazen will be followed by his usual division train of five ordnance, ten ambulance, and headquarters wagons; next by the ordnance, supply, ambulance, and regimental trains of the corps; and last by the usual division train of First Division. General C. R. Woods will bring up the rear. Each division commander will detail strong guards for the protection of his respective trains. General Woods will furthermore detail two regiments to escort the army corps, ordnance, and supply trains, &c.

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By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cartersville, Ga., October 30, 1864.

Col. T. T. HEATH,
Commanding Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry:

COLONEL: A detail of 250 men go out with the forage wagons at 6 a. m. to-morrow, starting from division quartermaster's office. You will take all your available force, and move with them. When they get out as far as it may be necessary to go, you will take eight wagons and proceed to the houses of Doctor Payne, Widow Edwards, and Warren's; load them with their effects and families, and return to the infantry escort without delay, after which you will proceed to Canton. You will permit the citizens to remove what they desire, and burn the town, after which you will proceed to Cassville and make the same disposition as at Canton.

By order of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith:

S. M. BUDLONG,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cartersville, Ga., October 30, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORAGE ESCORT:

SIR: You will burn the houses belonging to Joe Davis, Jolly, and Payne. The houses will be designated by your guide, who will report to you at Capt. H. Skinner's office.

By order of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith:

S. M. BUDLONG,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 30, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 2 a. m. 31st.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Granger reports the enemy gone from his front, moving off toward Tuscumbia. He sent out a force to follow up the rear of the enemy as he moved off, capturing some prisoners. He reports that

prisoners admit that Hood's loss, killed and wounded, at Decatur, numbered in the neighborhood of 1,000. Colonels Doolittle and Morgan, who have just returned from the reconnaissance, report hearing firing down the river, at about the rate of eight shots per minute, continuing for about fifteen minutes. It is probably General Croxton opposing the enemy at Bainbridge, as he reported last night that he had learned, from a reliable source, that the enemy intended crossing at that place. Have not heard from Croxton to-day. The whole of General T. J. Wood's division, Fourth Corps, left Chattanooga on cars at 10 a. m. to-day for Athens, and General Stanley expects to have his other two divisions en route by to-morrow morning. I believe they will reach Athens in time to prevent the enemy from making any farther progress into the country. Have ordered an additional brigade of cavalry to start from this place to-morrow morning, to re-enforce General Croxton.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to General Sherman.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., October 30, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Rome, Ga.:

Your two dispatches of 12 m. yesterday received. One division of Stanley's troops have already left Chattanooga for Athens, and Tindall promises to have them all off by to-morrow. I have a dispatch from Croxton at 9 p. m. last night. He says nothing further of the crossing of the enemy at Florence, but that he learns from a source that he cannot doubt that Hood's whole army reached Town Creek last night and would cross there. I have already directed him to oppose Hood with his whole available force, reporting direct to Stanley at Athens and to me here, via Pulaski. Ordered Hatch last night to re-enforce Croxton at once. Granger believes Hood has gone toward Tuscumbia, but he thinks he will be compelled to wait a day or two to get provisions, as his troops were almost mutinous at not having food when he was before Decatur; if he delays two days he will have no chance to get across. I think Schofield had better remain at Resaca for a day or two, or until we get further information. I have already directed Steedman to push forward all the recruits and drafted men belonging to the regiments with you. I have repeated my application to Commodore Pennock for gun-boats to go up the Tennessee. Have telegraphed to Rosecrans, at Saint Louis, to send A. J. Smith's and Mower's divisions to Eastport and the cavalry to Memphis. I doubt if Rosecrans will send them.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 30, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Dispatch of to-day received. I agree with Granger that Hood must delay for provisions. He cannot ford the Tennessee, and must pass his artillery by a pontoon bridge, which can only be laid in the reach about Florence, between Colbert and Muscle Shoals. Schofield is here and

moves to-morrow for Resaca to report to you. Jeff. Davis will move to Kingston, and Howard to Marietta, via Van Wert and Dallas. I will keep all the horses, and will send Wilson, with all the dismounted cavalry, back to Tennessee, where he can make up a very heavy cavalry force, subject to your orders in case I depart for the south. Hood must have seen Stanley moving to you, and has heard the result of affairs in Missouri and the Shenandoah, and will hesitate to put his army in Middle Tennessee at this season of the year, with the Tennessee River at his back; but I want you to keep me advised up to the last moment. It may take five days yet to get everything back, and during that time he may turn toward me, thinking I have divided my forces. General Rosecrans telegraphs me that he has ordered Generals Mower's and Smith's divisions to Tennessee, and I have asked him to embark them at Booneville or Lexington, and send them in boats to the Tennessee River, reporting to you from Paducah.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., October 30, 1864—12 m.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK,
Commanding, Mound City, Ill.:

Have seen your telegram of 29th to General Webster. The enemy is in strong force before Decatur, and also threatening to cross about Florence. I am moving the Fourth Army Corps to oppose him, and will be much obliged to you if you will aid me by sending as many gun-boats up the Tennessee River as you can spare, and as far as Eastport if the water will admit. Forrest cannot long remain at Jefferson after I get a force on the Tennessee.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 30, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER GUN-BOAT FLEET,
Bridgeport, Ala.:

Please impress upon the minds of the officers commanding gun-boats the great necessity of their patrolling the river at night as well as in the day. It is in the night small parties cross the river who sometimes give considerable trouble.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 30, 1864.*

G. F. TINDALL,
General Agent of Transportation, Chattanooga:

Unload all cars that can be unloaded and make use of them to carry troops to Athens. General Elliott can go into his old quarters at Chattanooga for the present.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Saint Cloud Hotel:

Five trains of General Wood's troops have departed, the sixth will leave soon. We are all right for cars south. General Easton has directed flats to be loaded south, which leaves us in good shape both north and south.

G. F. TINDALL.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 30, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

The enemy is reported to-night crossing Tennessee River at Bainbridge, and General Croxton (who sends the report) says he cannot doubt its truth. I am informed, by order of General Sherman, that Atlanta will not be occupied a week hence, and I prepare to withdraw to Chattanooga within that time. I send cipher men, two with General Sherman and one with each corps headquarters, but no field force or equipments for constructing lines.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 143. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Rome, Ga., October 30, 1864.*

I. The army will move to-morrow morning at daylight, as follows: The Third Division, Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox commanding, will march to Calhoun. The wagon train will follow the Third Division. The Second Division, Brig. Gen. J. A. Cooper commanding, will move in rear of the train.

II. The troops will march for Resaca at 6 o'clock to-morrow, and be prepared to continue the march, or to move by rail without delay, as may be ordered.

Officers will prepare for a short campaign without wagon transportation.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 30, 1864.*

Major-General STANLEY,
Chattanooga:

(To be forwarded if left.)

Your dispatch has been received. Get to Athens as soon as possible and see that your quartermaster and commissary make the necessary arrangements to supply your troops. Report your arrival at Athens and whatever information you may be able to gather relating to the position and strength of the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 30, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

General GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Are we to use the cars from Athens to Pulaski in case the rebels have crossed the river, or do we march? Please answer. Have you any news of the rebels?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Chattanooga:

(To be forwarded.)

You will have to march your troops from Athens to Pulaski, as the railroad is not finished between those two points. There is no further news of the enemy than what you already know. Report your arrival at Athens, but do not move on Pulaski unless you learn that the enemy are moving on that place.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., October 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General WAGNER,
Commanding Second Division:

Your division will start for Athens, via railroad, as soon as the First Division gets off. Direct your commissary of subsistence to take ten days' rations with you on trains. Have your troops in readiness to start by the very first trains, as no time must be lost.

By command of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATHENS, *October 30, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatch for General Stanley received. Where shall I forward it? Cannonading this p. m. in the direction of Bainbridge.

A. B. WADE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventy-third Indiana, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 30, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. A. B. WADE,
Athens:

General Stanley will be in Athens to-morrow. You can hand the dispatch to him when he arrives.

ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 30, 1864—6 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Rome:*

The following dispatch just received, dated at a point two miles below Decatur, at 12 m. to-day:

I have the honor to report a stubborn cavalry force fighting me. I can see about fifty. Negroes report the enemy's rear passed between sunset and dark, between fifty and sixty pieces of artillery and a pontoon train. The vedettes stood here. I will remain here for two hours. Army followers said the enemy intends crossing river near Shoals.

T. J. MORGAN,
Colonel Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 30, 1864—12 midnight.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The following just received from General Granger:

DECATUR, *October 30, 1864—10.40 p. m.*

Later dispatch from Elk River, on Athens road, says:

"Heavy cannonading heard at Florence. It commenced at 6 o'clock this evening and is very heavy.

"T. G. WILLIAMSON,
"*Major Tenth Indiana Cavalry.*"

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

General Wood's division, of the Fourth Army Corps, left at 12 o'clock to-day for Huntsville by railroad. Whitaker's division will go in the morning and Wagner's follow, both by railroad. General Stanley went out with Wood's division.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 30, 1864—4 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN, *Chattanooga:*

Company C, First Minnesota Heavy Artillery, has started for Chattanooga to-day. This will make the fourth company of heavy artillery for the post of Chattanooga. Direct Colonel Carlton to have them posted in the most prominent forts and redoubts composing the fortifications of Chattanooga, and set them at work at once to erect their winter quarters and to perfecting themselves in the drill.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 30, 1864.*
(Via Huntsville.)

Major-General THOMAS:

The following telegram, just been received from Colonel Lyon, I suppose has reached you already:

HUNTSVILLE, *October 29, 1864.*

Courier just in from Whitesburg; quiet there, except an increase of bushwhackers in the vicinity. One of our scouts just from the other side reports a four-gun battery moving up the river on the Gadsden road two days ago and four regiments of cavalry

and eight of infantry near Somerville on the 28th. Patrols last night report foraging parties on river-bank; their picket-line appears to have been strengthened and the One hundred and eighty-first Ohio will leave for that place at midnight. Colonel Horner goes with it to direct operations.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

I will be ready to forward the regiment to Athens on short notice. I re-enforce Athens this evening with five companies Ohio volunteer infantry and a battery of artillery. Will try and get up another regiment this evening. They are all out now driving away the rear guard of Hood's army. I wish to make Athens as strong as possible before Hood's advance can reach it. I don't think it possible for his army to cross the river and get there before to-morrow, if he should choose to go that way. The fort at Athens is the best constructed in the district, and I know can hold out against an enemy of 10,000 men with a garrison of 700, which is as many as could be of any use. I don't feel satisfied that Hood intends to cross at Bainbridge, as it has no advantages over positions below, and there he can get his supplies.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 30, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

General Stanley will start from Chattanooga this morning, and the greater part of his corps will reach Athens to-morrow by evening. I directed General Stanley to take with him three days' rations from Chattanooga, but you had better be prepared to issue rations to his command at Athens. Have your commissary to make application for cattle also, so as to be prepared for any emergency. Keep the gun-boats constantly patrolling the river above you, and be prepared to re-enforce General Stanley with all the regiments sent to you from this place, should you find the enemy has crossed the river below.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 30, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy are upon the road near Larkinsville, and have torn up some track; a force of repairers are out to work upon the break. Cannot I send up one of the new regiments on the road as guard? I have nothing else to use. I cannot send anything from my garrison proper. I wish the general commanding would order the gun-boats to patrol the river, no matter how dark it may be. They are a little shy about running on the shoal places at night. Night I consider to be the most important time, as then these small parties cross. I have ordered out a strong reconnoitering party on the Moulton road, as it is reported a column is advancing upon Decatur from that direction. I have no idea that it is a force likely to threaten us in our present situation, but think it may be the force mentioned in Colonel Lyon's dispatch. Have we any troops coming in from Gadsden? It was so reported some time since.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur:

You can send one of the new regiments up the railroad to guard the repairers in their work, as you requested. I wish you to be ready to reenforce General Croxton if this should be necessary. You must urge upon the commanding officers of the gun-boats the importance of patrolling the river at night as well as in the day. Watch the enemy's movements well and report any new discoveries.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 30, 1864—5.20 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonels Doolittle and Morgan, who were out on the Courtland road, report hearing heavy firing down the river at the rate of eight shots per minute. It continued about fifteen minutes and ceased about twenty minutes ago. My couriers will report within an hour and a half if anything has occurred. If it is within my reach I will send assistance. The column seen on the Moulton road was a small body of cavalry—300, not more—probably Roddey.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Generals Sherman and Rousseau.)

DECATUR, ALA., *October 30, 1864—7.55 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following telegrams have just been received:

HUNTSVILLE, *October 30, 1864.*

Commanding officer at Whitesburg reports everything all quiet there. Gun-boat General Thomas was there at 11 this a. m., and was to return to Decatur during the afternoon. Was not fired at or saw anything of the enemy on the way up. The following dispatch just been received:

"CLAYSVILLE LANDING, 1864.

"Col. WILLIAM P. LYON,
"*Huntsville:*

"I sent David Henry across the river last night. He says that Clanton, with about 800 men, Smith, with 300 men, are all the force in this vicinity. They are camped near Warrenton. Hood, he reports, has passed down the river. Health of command improving rapidly.

"JNO. T. FISH,
"*Lieutenant, Thirteenth Wisconsin.*"

My patrols go up the river to Claysville and down to Triana. They captured 376 feet of 2-inch rope near the mouth of Flint River on the night of the 25th.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 30, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following telegram is just received:

CENTRE STAR, *October 29, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Via Pulaski 30th.)

It is reported that Hood's entire army reached Town Creek to-day and expects to cross the river at Bainbridge to-night. I have this from such source that I cannot doubt its truth. I will do what I can to prevent their crossing.

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 30, 1864—8.35 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Shall I send any more force to Athens than the balance of artillery? Had re-enforcements already sent [*sic*] more cannot be accommodated in the fort and would only be in his way. I think the garrison now ample and as much as could be advantageously used before the arrival of General Stanley. Officer commanding my picket at Elk River Station, above Lamb's Ferry, reports that he heard beating of drums and blowing bugles on opposite side of river; thinks the enemy moving down with the intention of crossing at Blue Water. This confirms report of General Croxton. Operator at Pleasant Grove reports hearing artillery firing in that direction. The Stone River left here this eve at 3 p. m. for Whitesburg. Colonel Lyon just reports enemy on Meridianville road, coming down toward Huntsville. Do not know their strength; suppose it is Mead with the 300 which crossed above, now about 700 strong. I go up at once with 400 men.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Rousseau.)

DECATUR, ALA., *October 30, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following dispatch is just received:

HUNTSVILLE, *October 30, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

A courier from Whitesburg is just in with the following dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Hudson, the commanding officer there: "We were attacked with artillery at 6 p. m. The boat Thomas and one battery opened up and gave them a lively tune. I think the rebels had about four guns." They are, from all indications, crossing the river two or three miles below, as the courier says that the firing had ceased when he left. He also says that the report from below was that the rebels were working busily on the other side and not [that] they were actually making the attempt to cross. I presume Colonel Hudson has sent re-enforcements to the threatened point. I am sending order by courier for him to do so. Lieutenant-Colonel Horner left Whitesburg at 2 o'clock this p. m., and from the best information he could get there was only the usual force of rebels in that vicinity. We have about 650 men and three pieces of artillery.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 30, 1864—10.40 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatch dated 30th, 4 p. m., east bank, mouth of Elk River, just received, says enemy has been seen in small squads on south side of Tennessee; no attempt to cross. Late dispatch from Elk River, on Athens road, says:

Heavy cannonading heard at Florence. It commenced at 6 p. m. and is very heavy.

THOMAS G. WILLIAMSON,
Major Tenth Indiana Cavalry.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Rousseau.)

DECATUR, ALA., *October 30, 1864—11.45 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The order for Colonel O'Dowd to reoccupy Athens did not reach him until he was half way to this place. The telegraph operator at Athens left with the troops. The couriers from this place for some reason did not reach him until late. I have halted him there until I can hear from you to know whether he is to reoccupy Athens or not. I have heard nothing recently from the enemy. My scout is in from Brown's Ferry, but brings no additional news. There is a cavalry command opposite to Whitesburg from 400 to 600 strong, with four pieces of artillery. They fired on the gun-boat this evening coming down. Trains with troops are now on the road between Stevenson and Huntsville.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 30, 1864.*

Major-General STEEDMAN:

A very smart colored boy, whom I know, belonging to the Ninth Ohio Cavalry, and who was made prisoner during Major-General Rousseau's expedition, and has been employed at General Hood's headquarters during this whole expedition, came into camp this morning, having made his escape, gives the following as what he heard General Hood and General Beauregard say: He said they had determined upon an attack on this place, before leaving Palmetto, Ga., and were to pass from here into Middle Tennessee, where they designed to winter. If they failed to take Decatur they would go to Corinth, where they could best supply their army through the winter. They wanted the pontoon bridge and this place as a base of supplies. It is a remarkable fact, that with eight pieces of artillery within easy range of the bridge, and our men crossing it continually they never once fired on it. Hood, he says, was in favor of continuing the siege and assaulting the works, but Beauregard determined upon Friday that it was not practicable. The enemy, I am almost satisfied, has made no effort to cross this side the mouth of Elk River, and as my couriers communicate with General Croxton at that point I do not think Hood has made any serious attempt at crossing below here up to this time. This boy positively asserts that he heard Hood say they had lost 1,000 in killed and wounded alone at this

place. All the prisoners state that wherever our shells and sharpshooters could reach they suffered very heavy loss. I know that our artillery practice was excellent. I have this very moment received a communication from Major Swallow, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, dated October 30, 1.30 a.m., Brown's Ferry. He says all quiet at this point; no indications of the enemy. He proceeds immediately to the mouth of Elk River and Lamb's Ferry. He has 150 cavalry. We made a few prisoners this morning, stragglers, who were trying to get through to their commands. I have out strong scouting parties and hope to pick up some more.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Generals Thomas and Rousseau.)

CENTRE STAR, *October 30, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy made a demonstration to cross at the mouth of Cypress Creek, but failed. All quiet this morning at Bainbridge and as far as heard from. I have three companies guarding Lamb's Ferry, which you said General Granger would do. If any troops can be sent there to relieve mine I would be glad, as the line I guard is so very long and so many of my horses have some singular foot disease that renders them unserviceable. Hood undoubtedly is over the river. The rebels are repairing the railroad from Cherokee to Tuscumbia. When I took command of this brigade, July 20, the reports were up only to March. You know how little opportunity we have had since; nearly all the officers of two regiments were captured, and those that were left are on duty nearly all the time, besides having to make up the back returns of two or three companies. We have the reports up to October 1, ready to go to General McCook as soon as I learn where he is. Your dispatch just received directing me to send to General Hatch at Clifton in the event of the enemy effecting a crossing. I will send for him at once.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Centre Star, via Pulaski:

Your telegram reporting Hood's intention to cross the river last night is received. Oppose him with all the cavalry force you have and send word to General Stanley at Athens and to me at this place, via Pulaski. I have ordered General Hatch to re-enforce you. You must observe all the crossings closely, as it may be that Hood has given out that he will cross at Bainbridge to attract you there so that he can cross somewhere else. Use every means to delay him as long as you can, and, if possible to prevent, do not permit him to cross the river.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SHOAL CREEK, ALA., *October 30, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Via Pulaski 31st.)

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy landed his infantry three miles above Florence at 4 p. m. I concentrated all my force in reach and tried to drive them back, but could not. At the same time there was heavy cannonading below, from which I could not hear. I will send my transportation to Pulaski, and do what I can to stay their progress. I think they will strike for Columbia. I have started a dispatch to General Hatch at Clifton asking him to move toward Lawrenceburg.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to R. S. Granger and by him repeated October 31 to General Stanley.)

HUNTSVILLE, *October 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, *Decatur:*

The enemy are coming in here on the Meridianville pike. We don't know their strength. Have sent out to see how strong they are. Will keep you advised as long as we can of them.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding.

TULLAHOMA, *October 30, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I ordered out the two cavalry companies stationed at Decherd yesterday evening to support the scouting party sent from here on Friday. They were met six miles southwest of Winchester this morning by a superior force of guerrillas, and repulsed. I have ordered all my available cavalry from here in that direction. If General Granger could send some cavalry from Huntsville to New Market to co-operate with my cavalry I think the guerrillas of this region could be dispersed.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, TENN., *October 30, 1864.*

Captain WILLARD, *Aide-de-Camp:*

Gun-boat Key West arrived this a. m. from above. The commander reports the last of General Hatch's troops left Clifton yesterday at 9 a. m.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, &c.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 30, 1864.*
(Received 31st.)

Capt. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

From information received from scouts I anticipate an attack on the place Wednesday or Thursday. If you have any troops to spare I think they should be sent here.

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
Nashville, Tenn., October 30, 1864.

Colonel CAPRON,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: I am directed by Major-General Thomas to say that he wishes you to move with your three regiments early in the morning to Athens, via Murfreesborough, Shelbyville, Fayetteville, and New Market. On your arrival report to Brigadier-General Croxton. Capture and kill all guerrillas in the country over which you pass. Should you hear of any body of them near your line of march detach a sufficient force to overpower and capture them.

Respectfully,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 30, 1864.*

General G. H. THOMAS:

General Meredith's telegrams from Paducah for re-enforcements were so pressing that I ordered, besides my own available force, the Ninth and Thirteenth Indiana [Cavalry] to report to him for temporary duty. I considered that the emergencies justified such action. They will be returned as soon as the danger at Paducah is over. General Sherman authorizes me to use passing troops in cases of emergency.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Rome, Ga., October 30, 1864.

Brevet Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville, Ky.:

Your dispatch of the 28th is received. I cannot send any troops to Kentucky at present. The important points in Western Kentucky can be held by the troops now there against any force the enemy can send against them if the garrisons do their duty. Order the commanding officers to hold their positions at all hazards.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October 30, 1864—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

Major-General Hovey, commanding District of Indiana, reports that he has received information that a rebel force of about 500 men are in Union and Henderson Counties, and that they contemplate taking steam-boats for the purpose of sacking and burning towns on the Indiana border. Can you give any information respecting this force, and what can you do to prevent them should they attempt it?

J. HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *October 30, 1864.*

Col. CICERO MAXWELL,
Bowling Green, Ky.:

You will arrest Mr. Perkins, of Elkton, and every man in your district who attempts to intimidate Union men from voting, either by threats or intimation that their property will be destroyed or their lives endangered thereby. You will hold such men in prison till further orders. For every depredation committed upon Union men I will retaliate threefold upon the Copperheads and rebel sympathizers in the vicinity. Let this be generally known.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *October 30, 1864.*

General MEREDITH,
Paducah, Ky.:

Order the three companies at Pine Bluff to their regiment. If the danger in your district is over return at once the troops sent you from Louisville to that point, except the mounted men. Order them to disembark at Henderson, and scour the country from there to Russellville and Bowling Green. The battalion of colored cavalry will leave here early this week. You may retain for a short time the detachment of Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry. Answer.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 30, 1864.*

Captain TAYLOR,
Commanding, Smithland:

CAPTAIN: Send out vedettes. The enemy is between the two rivers, and you may be attacked at any moment. Send the prisoners to Paducah, Ky. Allow no boats to go up the river.

JAMES GRAHAM,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHICAGO, *October 30, 1864.*
(Received 8.15 a. m.)

Major-General HOOKER:

Please telegraph General Fry, provost-marshal-general, to send here 400 men for Eighth and Fifteenth Regiments at once; necessity immediate.

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 30, 1864.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. P. HOVEY,
Comdg. District of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated October 28, 1864, reporting that you have

received information that a rebel force of about 500 men is in Union and Henderson Counties, Ky., and that they contemplate taking possession of steam-boats for the purpose of sacking and burning towns on the Indiana border, and to inform you that a telegram has been sent to Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky, to know if he has received any information of this force, and to know what he can do to prevent them should they attempt the movement reported in your letter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *October 30, 1864—8.05 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. P. HOVEY,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

General Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky, reports the forces in Union and Henderson Counties to be unorganized guerrillas, and that he has sent a force to Henderson and one to Owensborough, sufficient to prevent any crossing.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HATCH,
Pulaski:

It is imperative that you halt your command at Pulaski and co-operate with General Croxton in resisting the progress of Hood into Middle Tennessee. Get on the road between the enemy and Columbia and open communication with General Croxton at Shoal Creek. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 30, 1864.

Major-General DANA, or
COMMANDING OFFICER,
Memphis, via Cairo:

General Howard is on the march, and I telegraph you that General Beauregard is moving his army across to the head of the Tennessee to get me out of Georgia. He won't succeed in his object. Don't be concerned on the river. He cannot make a lodgment on the Mississippi, for we have troops in Missouri and Tennessee that can easily reach the river, and Beauregard won't make the mistake of Pemberton and Frank Gardner. He may annoy you, but you can annoy him far more. He cannot afford to attack forts or men intrenched, for ammunition is scarce with him, and all supplies, except corn, which he gets in the country. He will be dependent on the Mobile and Ohio road, which should be threatened in its whole length. My old route to Meridian is

one way; another by Brownsville, Canton, Kosciusko, and Macon; also from Natchez out through South Mississippi. Expeditions on each of these lines will force him to keep a large part of his cavalry busy. If he move up to Jackson, Tenn., Trenton, &c., let him go, and send word to him if he behaves himself he may stay there, but when he finds that I have not left Georgia, but on the contrary quite the reverse, he will doubtless draw down to Selma. He will most likely cross into Middle Tennessee somewhere about Florence, but General Thomas is ready for him. In case of danger my orders are that the forts proper must be held to the death. He has not taken one from me here and only two block-houses. All Georgia and Alabama are now open to me, as well as the Carolinas. Give these ideas to all your river posts. Don't attempt to hold the interior further than as threatening to his lines of supply. I will furnish General Howard a copy of this that he may understand.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Your telegram dated Little River, October 24, 1864, is just at hand. I have sent an order to General Hatch to join you at the front, via Stevenson, Trenton, and Rome. At last accounts he was at Clifton, on the Tennessee River. His camp, convalescents, &c., are here. I have ordered them to Nashville, via Cairo and Johnsonville. This command was long since, by order of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, organized into two divisions, one under General Hatch, the other under Colonel Winslow, the whole called a corps, and commanded by me. This does not include the cavalry at Vicksburg and Natchez, of which there is a brigade, and which has never been ordered to report to me. General Hatch, with the effective force of his command, about 2,500 men, has been absent just one month by order of Major-General Washburn, and must needs be in bad condition, as he is without supplies. Colonel Winslow, with over 2,000 of his command, has been absent nearly two months. By General Washburn's order he went to Arkansas, and from thence he went to Missouri, and at last accounts he was in the vicinity of Kansas. I have endeavored to get him back, and sent one of my staff for that purpose, but so far without success. I understand that General Rosecrans is endeavoring to get the rest of Winslow's command ordered to his department. I am now going in person to see General Rosecrans upon the subject. Thus my command is scattered, leaving me less than 2,000 mounted men, detachments of every regiment in the command, at this point, and making it impossible for me to operate with any degree of success in this locality, Forrest, with his entire force, probably 8,000 men, being at present at Jackson, Tenn., quietly resting and refitting his command preparatory to some other movement, probably into Kentucky. I have worked hard for the past six months to place my command in condition for the field, and, in spite of several unsuccessful expeditions made by General Sturgis and others who were sent here to command my troops, I had at length succeeded in organizing, mounting, and arming my entire force, and at the time my command was scattered I had the finest and most

effective cavalry command in the West. I had hoped that General Hatch, as well as Colonel Winslow, would return to this point. I could then take into the field an effective force of 6,000 mounted men, and at the same time leave sufficient cavalry here for all practical purposes. With this force I could make the trip of which you speak through Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia with success and eminent advantage to the service. I would respectfully and earnestly request, general, the necessary orders from you to organize my command, including General Hatch's division, and that I may be permitted to lead into the field in person the troops with whom I have been identified as commander for the past eighteen months.

I send Capt. S. L. Woodward, of my staff, with this, and to see you in person. He can explain fully the condition of my command, and I wish through him to make some suggestions which I trust may meet your approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 31, 1864—1,30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Rome, Ga.:

The alterations mentioned in your letter of October 19 will be provided for by the depots at Hilton Head and Pensacola, with means of transportation to any point where required.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 31, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

Lieutenant-General Grant directs that one-half of the supplies heretofore ordered to be placed in depot at Hilton Head as contingent supplies for General Sherman's army be placed in depot at Pensacola harbor. An officer of each department should be charged with receiving and properly storing these supplies.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK.

(Same to Chief of Ordnance and the Commissary-General of Subsistence.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 31, 1864.

General EASTON,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Make arrangements to move the Twenty-third Corps, General Schofield's, from Resaca to Nashville in cars empty.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch received. It will take more than one-half the available cars between here and Chattanooga to move the Twenty-third Corps. The removal of stores to the rear will have to stop in a great measure. The railroad has been open but two days. Much has been done, but there is still more to do than can be done in seven days, with the usual rate of accidents. If the Twenty-third Corps move by cars it will take eleven days to complete everything. We still require some hundreds of cars of stores to complete your supplies and outfit. Under the circumstances, shall cars be sent at once to move the Twenty-third Corps? Answer.

L. C. EASTON.
A. BECKWITH.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 31, 1864.

General EASTON,
Chief Quartermaster, Atlanta, Ga.:

Your telegram received. All must move in four or five days. What supplies can't be got we must do without, and what material can't be moved will be destroyed. Cars should be sent General Schofield from the north. Will draw clothing at Atlanta.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 31, 1864.

General EASTON, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

It is important that you give all force possible to the preparations for the move as directed, as it may be that we depart before you can complete them, even with the greatest haste. The general desires great activity both from you and Colonel Beckwith.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 31, 1864.

Colonel BECKWITH, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Push the matters of preparations as much as possible; it may become necessary to move before they are completed.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 31, 1864.

General ROSECRANS,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

General Thomas, in Tennessee, will want those troops as soon as possible. Winslow's cavalry will be also needed at Memphis far more than in Missouri, where guerrillas should be looked after by the people them-

selves. We cannot afford to maintain armies to protect people against guerrillas. I want Winslow at Memphis as soon as possible, to operate against the flank of the enemy's communications.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 31, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Via Saint Louis, Mo., 2.10 a. m. November 1.)

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Rome, Ga.:*

Smith's troops will be forwarded as soon as possible, but it will take them five days to reach the Missouri River, and at least five more to reach the Mississippi. Winslow's cavalry are in pursuit of Price, near the southwest corner of the State, and will be dismounted; horses worn out. Ask General Halleck to order the Cavalry Bureau to provide a remount at Saint Louis.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Thomas November 1.)

WARRENSBURG, MO., *October 31, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Via Saint Louis 2.10 a. m. November 1.)

Major-General SHERMAN, *Rome, Ga.:*

The reason why it takes so much time to go from the Missouri River to the Mississippi River is that the river is so low that the troops have to be disembarked at nearly every shoal and march around them. For example, a very light-draft boat, loaded with commissary stores, took two days and a half to come from Hermann to Jefferson City.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Thomas November 1.)

ROME, GA., *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

McCook's and Garrard's divisions are ordered to Nashville to report, and as soon as I can get Kilpatrick thoroughly organized I shall start for Nashville. Will you be good enough to direct a concentration of all the detachments now north of the Tennessee at that place, so that the command can be made efficient at the earliest date? Hatch was ordered here. Have him stopped and directed wherever you need him. General Long will take Garrard's division.

J. H. WILSON,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Rome, Ga., October 31, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook, commanding First Division, Cavalry Corps, will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., with his division, collecting all the mounted and dismounted men belonging to it found on the route.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAVE SPRING, GA., *October 31, 1864.*

Capt. E. H. KIRLIN,
Aide-de-Camp:

You will proceed to Rome, Ga., to-night. Instruct the regiment near Vann's Valley Post-Office to move back to the cross-roads at Ford's house, and remain there until the arrival of the supply train from Rome, or other wagons or ambulances that may now be at Rome, belonging to this command. You will move the train and guard to Cedartown, leaving the cross-roads about 10 or 11 a. m. to-morrow. You will find General Kilpatrick and get him to move in conjunction with you, and, if he can get ready soon enough, reporting to me at Cedartown. The two companies of First Alabama Cavalry will accompany you to Rome and report to Colonel Spencer.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 153. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Cave Spring, Ga., October 31, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will immediately move forward with his command on the main road to Rome, some six miles, and encamp, awaiting further orders. The regiment from his command on provost duty in the town will remain until further orders.

* * * * * * *

VII. Special Orders, No. 153, extract V, from these headquarters, of this date, is revoked. The movements of the Seventeenth Corps, as therein indicated, will not be made.

VIII. The following order regulating the movement of troops and trains of this army will be observed while on the march:

In leading divisions of each corps—

1. Troops of division.
2. Artillery (to be distributed when necessary by corps commanders).
3. Division ambulance train and medical wagons.
4. Division ammunition train (infantry), ten wagons.
5. Corps headquarters train.
6. Division and brigade headquarters trains.
7. Regimental wagons, one to each regiment.
8. This order will be substantially the same in the other divisions.
9. Pioneer wagons will be located by corps or division commanders.

One army wagon will follow each battery of artillery.

Department headquarters train will be directed in each day's march.

Supply trains will include supply wagons, ordnance, and extra regimental and battery wagons.

Supply trains, when consolidated, will be under the direction of the chief quartermaster of the army.

The supply train will always have a guard, unless otherwise ordered, and will be carefully separated from the trains that accompany the troops, and parked by themselves, unless otherwise directed.

Every quartermaster should be with his train, giving it every necessary attention.

* * * * * * *

X. In accordance with orders from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, this army will move to-morrow, as follows:

1. Major-General Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will move out his command at 7 a. m., and, taking the direct Cedartown road, will march thereon to Cedartown, Ga.

2. Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, will move out his command, at 7 a. m., taking the road to the left, by the asylum, will march thereon to Cedartown, Ga.

The supply trains will follow their respective corps.

The cattle, in charge of Lieutenant Todd, acting commissary of subsistence, will take the left road, following the Seventeenth Corps, and will be properly guarded.

The train of these headquarters will follow the ammunition train of the leading division of the Fifteenth Corps.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cartersville, Ga., October 31, 1864.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GREEN B. RAUM,
Commanding Second Brigade, Resaca, Ga.:

GENERAL: When relieved you will move, with your command, to this place instead of Kingston.

By order of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith:

S. M. BUDLONG,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Cave Spring, Ga., October 31, 1864.*

The undersigned reassumes command of the Seventeenth Army Corps. To General Mower he extends his thanks for the manner in which he has governed the corps in his absence.

II. Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the First Division, and will forthwith assume command.

F. P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 269. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Cave Spring, Ga., October 31, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VII. Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding First Division, will have the advance to-morrow, and will move his command at 7 o'clock on the road to the left of the asylum and march thereon to Cedartown.

2. The Third Division, Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett commanding, will follow the First Division.

3. The Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith commanding, will follow the Third Division.

4. Maj. J. W. Powell, commanding Artillery Brigade, will cause one battery to report to each division, to move therewith as may seem best to the division commander.

5. The supply train will follow the corps.

VIII. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, commanding Fourth Division, will cause to be detailed from his command two regiments to march in rear of the column and act as rear guard—that is, in rear of everything.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair:

ROWLAND COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., October 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN,
Commanding Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding directs that you move your division to Kingston (starting to-morrow morning at an early hour) and there await further orders.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 12.45 a. m. November 1.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The Tennessee having fallen so low as to be fordable at several points, the enemy succeeded yesterday afternoon in crossing at Bainbridge, above, and the mouth of Cypress Creek, below, Florence, in spite of General Croxton's efforts to prevent them. Croxton is falling back on Pulaski, where I expect him to be joined by General Hatch, with a small division of cavalry belonging to the Army of the Tennessee. Stanley, in command of the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, is marching for Pulaski also, and I shall use every exertion to get General Schofield there with the Twenty-third Corps, but it will be difficult to effect the latter, as Schofield is at Resaca to-night. With Schofield and Stanley I feel confident I can drive Hood back. I can hear nothing of the Missouri troops. The twelve new regiments which have reached me have been entirely absorbed in replacing necessary garrisons in this district, exhausted by the old regiments composing them going out of service, so that I have no available troops now here except Stanley's corps, which should be between Athens and Pulaski to-night, and Hatch's division and Croxton's brigade of cavalry. I therefore urgently request that the Missouri re-enforcements be urged forward as rapidly as possible. Have heard nothing of the six new regiments since your telegram informing me they would be sent. Two of these regiments belong to Ohio, two to Michigan, and two from General Pope's army. The commanding officer at Johnsonville reports the capture by the enemy last night of one gun-boat and five transports, below that place, on the Tennessee River. He reports that he is in daily expectation of being attacked. Have no re-enforcements to send him, unless the Missouri troops arrive in time to do so.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Rome, Ga.:

General Croxton reports that the enemy has crossed the Tennessee River four miles above Florence. He reports also that he was unable to prevent the enemy crossing, but will resist their farther progress as long as possible. I have ordered General Hatch to move to Lawrenceburg, between Hood and Columbia, and to co-operate with General Croxton in resisting the enemy's progress. I have also ordered Stanley's corps to Pulaski to hold that place. Can you send me Schofield to take post at Columbia at once? I make this application because the force at Chattanooga is not sufficiently large or well organized to do more than defend that place.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROME, GA., *October 31, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

You must unite all your men into one army and abandon all minor points if you expect to defeat Hood. He will not attack posts, but will march around them. General Schofield is marching to-day from here to Resaca, where he will report to you for orders. His advance will be at Resaca to-night.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 31, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Have telegraphed General Rosecrans at Saint Louis, and also to commanding officer at Paducah, but can hear nothing from them. Now that Hood has undoubtedly crossed the river I think it important that General Schofield should be sent to Columbia as soon as possible, as I have no certainty of getting any other troops. There are still six regiments due from the North. If you approve this, please order General Schofield to proceed at once by rail to Columbia.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Rome, Ga.:

I am endeavoring to concentrate my troops as much as possible and trying to place them at Pulaski, Decatur being held by Granger's forces, and shall therefore order Schofield to come with all his corps, except one brigade, by rail, as rapidly as possible. I am sure Stanley's force will not be large enough to drive Hood's whole army back, as he has a large cavalry force. I can hear nothing of the troops from Missouri, and cannot, therefore, rely upon their reaching me. Neither can I hear anything of the balance of the new regiments expected. I consider it absolutely necessary for General Schofield to come. There is no doubt

but there is a large force of the enemy in West Tennessee and now crossing the Tennessee near Florence. I learn by telegraph from Johnsonville that one gun-boat and five transports were captured last night below Johnsonville, and the commanding officer at Johnsonville expects to be attacked daily, and I have no troops to re-enforce him unless the Missouri troops should accidentally get there in time to do so. The water in the Tennessee River having fallen very low the enemy was enabled to cross at three or four points in spite of Croxton's efforts to prevent them. If General Hatch does not disregard my orders for him to halt at Pulaski he and Croxton, with Stanley, may be able to hold Hood at Pulaski until General Schofield can get up.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 31, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

General Easton is ordered to send by cars General Schofield's whole corps to you at any point you may indicate. General Schofield's head of column should now be at Resaca. I have also ordered General Wilson, with 3,000 armed dismounted cavalry, to Resaca to proceed to Nashville for remount. They will join you as soon as possible. Bear in mind my instructions as to concentration and not let Hood catch you in detail.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ROME, GA., *October 31, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.30 a. m. November 1.)

Major-General THOMAS:

If you expect Schofield you must order more activity of the trains.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., October 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor, by direction of the major-general commanding, to express to you the great gratification he has felt during his recent inspection and examination of the different branches of the quartermaster's department under your supervision and charge at this post. He desires not only to signify his warm approval of all that you have undertaken and so successfully completed, but would commend you for the earnest, untiring zeal with which you have devoted your energies to the interests of the army, in anticipating and supplying all its wants, and thus assisting in no small measure to its successful advancement, and the final triumph in the campaign just closed. Particularly is he pleased with the orders and system which rules and regulates every subdivision of your department, wrought out as it has been by your industry from the chaos and confusion in which you found it upon

your entering upon duty here. He has reviewed with pleasure your effort in the organization of the quartermaster and commissary departments, to render every man in those departments useful as a soldier in addition to his other duties, and would encourage you to a continual perseverance to effect the object aimed at, feeling assured of your ultimate and complete success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, October 31, 1864—11 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Hood succeeded in crossing the Tennessee four miles above Florence yesterday at 4 p. m. I therefore urge you to send forward Generals A. J. Smith's and Mower's divisions to report to me at Johnsonville, terminus of Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, on the Tennessee, as rapidly as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864.*
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT,
Assistant Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph:

Hood is reported to-day moving north, on both sides of Tennessee River, threatening Johnsonville and the railroad between there and Nashville. Nothing else new. Railroad and telegraph lines all as last report.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 31, 1864.

General SCHOFIELD,
Resaca or Calhoun:

General Thomas desires your troops in Tennessee, and the general wishes you to report to him by telegraph at once; and you also have his sanction to leave the present garrisons to protect Resaca and intermediate points.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Calhoun, Ga., October 31, 1864.

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Rome, Ga.:

I have reported by telegraph to General Thomas, as directed, and will be ready to obey his orders at once. Are there any trains below here that I can use, or must I get them from Chattanooga?

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Calhoun, Ga., October 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

By direction of Major-General Sherman, I have the honor to report to you for orders. My troops are near this place, and ready to move. I will march to Resaca early in the morning, and be ready to take the cars there or continue the march, as you may direct. If you desire me to move by rail please order down the necessary trains.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Resaca:

I wish you to move your corps by rail, except one brigade, which will be left to garrison Resaca, to Tullahoma, and thence with as much expedition as possible by road to Pulaski. Provide yourself with an ample supply of ammunition and provisions to carry you to Pulaski. Report your arrival at Tullahoma. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

Have just seen Mr. Anderson, the superintendent of military roads, and he suggests that you march your corps, excepting the brigade to be left at Resaca, from Resaca to Dalton, where you can take the cars and run to Pulaski, via Nashville. I wish you to do this, and transportation will reach you at Dalton to-morrow evening. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., October 31, 1864—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Calhoun, Ga.:

Your dispatch of this p. m. is received. I sent a dispatch to Resaca this evening requesting that you would march your corps, excepting one brigade, which you will leave to garrison Resaca, to Dalton, where transportation will await you to carry your command to Pulaski, via Nashville. General Sherman informed me that you would march to Resaca, and I therefore sent my dispatch to that place. Transportation will be at Dalton for your command to-morrow evening, and in view of the great need of your presence with your corps here now I would urge your coming with as little delay as possible. Please acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864—9.40 a. m.*

Major-General STANLEY, or
COMMANDING OFFICER GENERAL STANLEY'S TROOPS,
Athens:

March your command at once to Pulaski. General Croxton reports that the enemy has crossed the Tennessee River above Florence. Make preparations at once for a stubborn defense of Pulaski. Communicate with General Croxton at Shoal Creek, and ascertain if possible the exact position of the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General STANLEY,
Athens:

Have you received my dispatch to you of this morning directing you to march your corps to Pulaski as soon as possible to defend that place? If not I wish you to do so at once. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

ATHENS, *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The infantry of General Wood's division arrived here this morning with the officers' horses. They have no transportation or artillery. I have not heard whether the next division has left Chattanooga or not. I will leave orders for them to move to Pulaski as fast as possible. I will send the baggage back to Stevenson. I will order my supply train to Decherd or Huntsville, as you think best. Please have rations and ammunition for us at Pulaski. I ordered my artillery to be shipped last. Had it not better be left?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

ATHENS, *October 31, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Will you send orders to the commissary officer at Stevenson for my supply train, and give General Steedman instructions for my artillery, which is still at Chattanooga?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864—3 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Pulaski:

Your dispatch from Athens is received. Your supply train had better be ordered to Decherd and your artillery should come up with the

last division of your corps. Direct your ordnance officer and commissary to make requisition on this post for whatever supply of ammunition and commissary stores you will need, and I will give directions to have them sent you promptly.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

DECATUR, *October 31, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General STANLEY:

Elk River Ford is about fourteen miles from Athens, and an excellent position to hold the enemy if he comes toward Athens. I will forward to you the new regiments sent me from Nashville as soon as transportation can be furnished.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 31, 1864—1.30 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m. November 1.)

Major-General STANLEY:

The cars are off the track, and trains cannot go forward until train is removed. Mr. Bruce, master of transportation, has the matter in hand.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *October 31, 1864—1.45 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m. November 1.)

Major-General STANLEY:

Do you want the re-enforcements from here immediately? I cannot get transportation for them, as there is a train off the track at the junction and an engine down the bank. It will take them five hours to march from here to Athens. Shall I send them overland?

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
October 31, 1864—10 p. m.
(Received 7.30 a. m. November 2.)

Major-General STANLEY,
Athens:

The enemy last night and to-day crossed a large infantry force at and above Florence. They are reported moving on the Huntsville road; also toward Lawrenceburg. It is impossible for me to determine which direction their main force will take. I will furnish you all the information I can get promptly.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, Volunteers.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Athens, Ala., October 31, 1864.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: We are ordered to move at once without transportation for Pulaski, Tenn. The garrison at this post will be immediately withdrawn, and no troops or guards will remain. You will, therefore, order Colonel McConnell, Seventy-first Ohio, to destroy the ordnance and ordnance stores shown by the accompanying invoice,* for which he has applied for transportation, as it cannot be furnished. As we will be obliged to ford Elk River you will give similar orders to all your regimental commanders who have ordnance stores on hand that have to be transported.

By command of Brigadier-General Wood:

M. P. BESTOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, October 31, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN:

The following just received from Decatur, 11.45 a. m., this date:

Reliable information has been received that Wheeler, with his whole force, is between Somerville and this place; his advance is now within sight of our pickets.

Respectfully,

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

General Granger telegraphs from Decatur at 4.30 this p. m. that couriers report enemy's cavalry at 12 m. to-day on west side of Elk River at ford on Athens and Florence road; that enemy made his appearance opposite Brown's Ferry at 9 this a. m. and attacked our pickets; also that General Croxton reports that the enemy has crossed at Bainbridge and captured small portion of Second Michigan and Eighth Iowa Cavalry. The cannonading last night was at that place. They are reported crossing in force at Shoal Creek and pressing General Croxton back.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., October 31, 1864.

General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Allow nothing to come to the front but such supplies as General Easton orders transportation for. Tell Mr. Anderson he must work smart or he will lose all his trains south of Chattanooga; notify Mr. Taylor also.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

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*Not found.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding:

General Cruft has consented to remain here.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 300. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, October 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft is assigned to the command of the convalescents of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Army Corps sent back to Chattanooga by Major-General Sherman from the army in the front. Brigadier-General Cruft will organize the convalescents of each corps into a brigade, each brigade representing the corps to which the troops composing it belong. He will also organize his staff from among the convalescent officers sent back with the troops. The command will be reported to Major-General Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, for duty in defending the posts of Chattanooga and Bridgeport and intermediate points.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864—8 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, *Decatur:*

Do not send any more re-enforcements to Athens, except the artillery you mention in your dispatch. Send 300 men or a regiment to Lamb's Ferry with plenty of ammunition and five days' provisions to relieve a guard that General Croxton has at that place. You must not let the rebels cross the river between Whitesburg and Decatur. The great majority of Stanley's troops will undoubtedly reach Athens to-day.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *October 31, 1864—11.10 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

As soon as transportation can be furnished I will forward to Athens all the re-enforcements sent to me, referred to in your previous telegram. General Stanley is now at Athens in position with Wood's division.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864—11.45 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Nashville:*

Reliable information has been received that Wheeler and his entire command is between Somerville and this place. His advance is within sight of our pickets.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Steedman).

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864—12.15 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following dispatch has just been received from Brown's Ferry, dated October 31, 9 a. m.:

The enemy has made his appearance opposite this place and is firing on my pickets. I heard beating of a drum a few minutes ago, but do not know exactly where it was; believe it was across the river.

W. JONES, JR.,
Captain Tenth Indiana Cavalry.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Rousseau.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., October 31, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

I do not think you need have any fear of Wheeler; therefore you can hold part of your force in readiness to re-enforce any point that may need re-enforcement. The crossing of Elk River between Athens and Florence should be obstructed and held as soon as our troops are safely across, and if Croxton has not done so I wish you to obstruct it. I have ordered General Stanley to move his whole corps to Pulaski to defend that place.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Huntsville and Decatur:

If General Croxton has not already obstructed the enemy's passage across the Elk River I wish you to send a sufficient force there at once to do so and to guard the fords. Hold your troops in Decatur in readiness to re-enforce any points that may need re-enforcement. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The new regiments are ready to march and join General Stanley. If they are taken away, and the enemy turns upon this place, what shall I do? Shall I send him the regiments?

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864—2.10 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following communication has just been received from opposite Jackson's Ford:

OCTOBER 31, 1864—7 a. m.

I have just communicated with General Croxton's command at Rogersville. He has one company at that point. Enemy has crossed at Bainbridge and captured small portions of Second Michigan and Eighth Iowa Cavalry. The cannonading last evening was at that place. They are reported crossing in force at mouth of Shoal Creek and pressing General Croxton back. Major Williamson, Tenth Indiana, is between Brown's Ferry and Elk River.

G. R. SWALLOW,
Major Tenth Indiana Cavalry.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have been trying all day to get some regiments to Athens, but can get no transportation. It is fifteen miles from here and fifteen more from there to Elk River. As I could not march troops there before the enemy could get to the river I suggested to General Stanley to detach a portion of his forces for that purpose this morning, and only this afternoon learned that he was under orders from you to move to Pulaski. On the receipt of this information I ordered the garrison and artillery at Athens to move to this place. I understand the enemy was crossing Shoal Creek at 10 a. m. this morning. If this be so he will be at Elk River to-night, if he goes that way. General Croxton thinks he will go by Lawrenceburg, but my information leads me to believe he will cross to Athens. I have no fears whatever of Wheeler, unless he is joined by other forces, with the view of taking this place. I always maintained that this was essential to the enemy, and think so still. They must have some secure place to get out of the country and this is a perfect one with that view. The transportation I spoke of has been promised me all day, and when I was about to receive it the cars ran off the track. When they are removed the provision train must go forward to General Stanley first, as they have been loaded since yesterday.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864—4.35 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

My courier reported enemy's cavalry at 12 m. to-day on west side of Elk River at the ford on Athens and Florence road. Will have more definite information soon.

R. S. GRANGEP,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864—5 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, *Decatur:*

Your 2 p. m. dispatch this day is received. It may not be necessary for you to re-enforce General Stanley. I only wish you to have your

troops ready at all times to do so should it become necessary. Have you men enough at Athens to defend that place, as you reported this morning, against 10,000 men? You must look out for the crossing of Elk River bridge on the Florence road, and see that it is thoroughly obstructed and defended.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatch from General Croxton to Colonel Spalding speaks of the enemy's cavalry and no mention of his infantry. It may yet be doubtful if the infantry has crossed the river. Drums were heard yesterday morning in the direction of Brown's Ferry. Runaway negro says Hood was at Courtland yesterday, and that he (the negro) left a force at Brown's Ferry. All I know about the enemy's crossing is what General Croxton reports.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

It is not possible for me to get a command to Elk River Ford; there is no bridge there. The enemy's cavalry were there at 12 m. to-day. I suggested to General Stanley this morning to send a force there. The road is obstructed. I have not been able to get transportation. I have ordered the troops at Athens to leave there and march to this place.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864—5.15 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Athens can be held against 10,000 men with two batteries for three days. I have, however, at the suggestion of General Stanley, ordered it to be abandoned. I cannot conceive that it is of importance. General Stanley having gone, it is now without rations and none can be gotten there. General Stanley has taken all intended for the garrison.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur:

Your dispatch of this 3 p. m. is received. I wish you to send your garrison that was ordered from that place back there again at once.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have ordered the troops back if they have left Athens, and the post to be reoccupied, by telegraph and by courier. A portion of the troops I know have not left.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, *Decatur:*

Send the One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers back to Murfreesborough as soon as you can spare it.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864—6 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, *Decatur:*

Report immediately whether the whole of Stanley's corps reached Athens to-day, and whether the troops have marched from Athens to Pulaski as directed. If you are fully satisfied that the enemy have possession of the ford at Elk River the garrison at Athens may be withdrawn.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I don't know anything about General Stanley's command, except General Wood's division. I don't think the balance of the corps has arrived. I understand that all of General Stanley's troops at Athens have left. I have ordered the reoccupation of Athens, by two couriers. I have no further information from Elk River than that sent you to-day. Please answer whether Athens is to be reoccupied or not. If it is, rations must be sent there at once.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

A Tennesseean, a deserter from Hood's army, came in this eve from Danville; states that Wheeler was there with his command; that desertions are numerous; that the Georgia regiments have almost melted away. He thinks they will have very little over 20,000 men after they cross the Tennessee River. Hood, he says, has been relieved and is at Courtland. Beauregard has taken command in person. I am inclined to credit this statement, as a negro soldier who escaped was positive that Hood was this side of Courtland last night. He was at the house where Hood was to get something to eat, in the negro quarters.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Rousseau.)

DECATUR, ALA., *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following telegram received:

HUNTSVILLE, *October 31, 1864.*

A courier from Hood's army came into town this eve. The information he brought to the rebel club in this place is that Hood will not come in this direction, unless thwarted in his designs. He will advance on Nashville, make a feint on this place, and cross the Cumberland at Clarksville into Kentucky. Forrest will act in concert with him and pounce into Kentucky to prepare his coming.

JNO. W. HORNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Generals Rousseau and Steedman.)

HUNTSVILLE, *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Couriers in who left Whitesburg at 8 o'clock this morning. All quiet on both sides of the river and at this place. No enemy visible.

WM. P. LYON,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Wisconsin and Post.

SHOAL CREEK, ALA., *October 31, 1864—3 a. m.*
(Via Pulaski.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Clift, commanding Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, reports the enemy's cavalry have driven him up the military road beyond Bough's Factory, and that he is falling back to Lexington. I have started a dispatch through to General Hatch, but think you had better send a courier from Columbia to him. I think the enemy are pressing their cavalry forward as rapidly as they can in order to strike the railroad. This is Hood. I think you may rest assured of that. Their cavalry crossed below Florence. My train was started last night for Pulaski and will, I think, go through safely.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864—8.40 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Centre Star, via Pulaski:

Urge General Hatch to send you re enforcements as rapidly as possible. Capron's brigade of cavalry, Army of the Ohio, starts this morning to report to you. It may be, however, partially diverted from service with you, as a large body of guerrillas is reported near New Market and Larkinsville. General Stanley's corps will begin to arrive at Athens to-day. You must keep General Stanley advised of everything that is going on, but do not neglect to report to me at this place. Send your returns to Chattanooga, to my headquarters there, to be delivered to Lieutenant Porter by the hands of a trusty and intelligent

non-commissioned officer. Use every possible means to prevent Hood from crossing the river. I will direct General Granger to send a party to relieve your guards at Lamb's Ferry.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SHOAL CREEK, *October 31, 1864.*
(Via Pulaski November 1.)

Major-General THOMAS:

I hold Shoal Creek, seven miles east of Florence, and Bough's Factory, nine miles north. The enemy have crossed a large force, but have not yet struck out for their destination. I will try and learn to-night whether they intend to move east or north.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 31, 1864.*

Capt. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The gun-boat 55 and two transports captured yesterday near Fort Heiman. One transport thought to be disabled. The pilot of the 55 just now came in on foot from the boat. Seth Andrews stated to him this morning that 4,000 rebels passed through Paris last week, and that Forrest was coming with two divisions more; that they intend to capture Johnsonville.

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 31, 1864.*

Captain WILLARD,
Aide-de-Camp:

The dispatches for General Hatch, via this place, did not reach him. In accordance with former instructions he started to go to Stevenson, via Pulaski.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. I have not now, nor have had, any idea of surrendering. Will fight till the last if attacked. I feel confident that I can hold the place; have requested the gun-boats now [here] to remain; there are three.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, *October 31, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

I have just arrived here. The four guns are being taken off the train, and will be at once placed in position in the fort. The Fourth

Michigan Cavalry had turned in their arms to go to Nashville. I have directed that they retake their arms and remain until further orders. They number about 350. Leaving out the artillery, the whole force now here is not over 800. About 250 of these are recruits. I have directed Colonel Sipes to send scouting parties at once on all the roads leading in the direction of Florence and westwardly.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Colonel Donaldson, chief quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland, has received a telegram from Captain Howland at Johnsonville, on the Tennessee, that the enemy, supposed to be Forrest's and Buford's force, captured one gun-boat and five transports on the Tennessee River below Johnsonville. I have heard nothing more from that quarter. The enemy crossed the Tennessee River yesterday at 4 p. m. above and below Florence. It is necessary that I have all the troops belonging here and all re-enforcements forwarded as rapidly as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Johnson telegraphs from Hopkinsville:

It is reported that Forrest and Buford, with 8,000 men, are in the vicinity of Fort Henry. Rebels, with two batteries, have whipped the gun-boats.

Have you any information as to the position and intention of this force? Please answer at once.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 31, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON, *Lexington, Ky.:*

CAPTAIN: I selected seventy-five men of my cavalry and sent them on a scout to the Tennessee line on Saturday last. They have just returned, having taken some prisoners, and report that Forrest's whole command is at Paris. Chalmers and Lyon are both there, Chalmers having 3,000 men, with eight pieces of artillery. General Buford has also eight pieces of artillery. Forrest's main command, number not known. Buford has the five pieces recently taken at Eastport. They blockaded the Tennessee, as reported to you this day, and from information received they intend attacking Johnsonville soon. A column of the enemy moved yesterday in the direction of the Tennessee, eight miles beyond Mayfield. The reports all concur in the opinion that I am to be attacked soon. I believe they first intend to attack Johnsonville and then move on Paducah. You can depend upon a gallant defense of this place. The force at my disposal is very small, but I will use it to the best advantage.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *October 31, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Lexington, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: The steamer Anna arrived last night from Johnsonville, Tenn.; reports that she was fired upon by three batteries of four guns each at Fort Heiman, some of the guns 12-pounders. The boat is badly damaged, but succeeded in passing the batteries by the good conduct of its officers. She reports that the steamer Mazeppa and one barge were taken, heavily laden with Government stores. Boat burned on Saturday morning about the same point. I issued an order on the same day forbidding any boats to pass up the Tennessee River until further orders. It is believed that the river is now completely blockaded. From information received to-day there is a large force in my front, and I am in daily expectation of being attacked. Detachments of Ninth and Thirteenth Indiana [Cavalry], Twenty-sixth Kentucky, and Thirtieth Wisconsin have arrived at this post. I have no fears but that I can hold the place, but cannot make an aggressive movement.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HATCH,
Clifton, via Johnsonville:

General Croxton reports that the enemy has crossed the Tennessee River above Florence. I wish you to move with your whole force at once to Lawrenceburg and get between the enemy and Columbia, cooperating with General Croxton in resisting the enemy's progress into Middle Tennessee as much as you possibly can. Please acknowledge receipt

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, DIST. OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., October 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General HATCH,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Clifton, Tenn.:

I am ordered by Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, commanding cavalry, military division, to prepare for an important movement. Winslow will probably not get back, and I must have at least one good regiment with the command I have here. You are, therefore, directed to send the Sixth Illinois Cavalry back to this point by the boats which bring the remnant of your division to Johnsonville. The detachment of the Sixth Illinois, now here, has been ordered to remain.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *October 31, 1864—9 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Paducah:

General Croxton reports that the enemy has crossed the Tennessee River above Florence. Move yours and Mower's divisions to Johnson-

ville as soon as possible and report your arrival at Johnsonville to me, unless you find orders awaiting you there, in which case please acknowledge their receipt by you.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MOUND CITY, ILL., *October 31, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m. November 1.)

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY:

SIR: I have just received the following telegram from General Thomas at Nashville:

Have seen your telegram of 29th to General Webster. The enemy is in strong force before Decatur, and also threatening to cross about Florence. Am moving a corps to oppose him, and will be much obliged to you if you will aid me by sending as many gun-boats up the river as you can spare and as far as Eastport if water will admit. Forrest can't long remain at Jefferson after I get a force on the Tennessee.

I have sent up all boats that are available. Unfortunately the river is too low for iron-clads. The rest of the squadron are patrolling the river from Columbus to Donelsonville to prevent re-enforcements crossing over to Hood's army. The two iron-clads expected from Admiral Farragut's squadron in exchange for the two supplied him from this squadron are much needed.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Captain, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
October 31, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. HOOKER,
Commanding Northern Department, Cincinnati, Ohio:

The Secretary of War desires you to give attention to the subject of the following dispatch at Detroit. Acknowledge receipt:

BUFFALO, N. Y., *October 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General:

The following dispatch has just been received by me, dated Toronto, Canada West, October 30, 1864:

"PROVOST-MARSHAL, *Buffalo:*

"I have received information this afternoon, from a source which I think is entitled to confidence, that a party of Southern rebels and sympathizers left here yesterday, to be joined by others at different points, in all about 100, with the intention of going to Buffalo or Detroit, or both places, for the purpose of burning and committing other depredations, and I think it is not unlikely they may begin operations to-night. They were provided with arms, combustible material, &c., necessary for their intended operations. I judge it is their intention to cross the river in small boats. They also talked of Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls. Their preparations have been going on for some time, and, if my information is correct, are very complete. Their arms have been brought in from the West, and they are leagued with parties in that direction. Two of those who left Toronto have commissions from the rebel government.

"R. J. KIMBALL,
"*U. S. Consular Agent.*"

The military of the city are now assembling, and proper preparations will be taken to secure the safety of the city to-night.

WM. F. ROGERS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Thirtieth District.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBUS, *October 31, 1864.*

Major-General HOOKER:

Telegram from Governor Brough, at Washington, says movements are anticipated from Canada on the northern border. I have ordered Colonel Hayward, Twenty-ninth Regiment National Guard, at Cleveland, and Colonel Phillips, commanding First Regiment National Guard, to hold four companies each in readiness for immediate orders, and to obey your orders or my own for moving. I will also order the battery of National Guard at Camp Dennison to report to you for orders if you desire it. Anything I can do to furnish you with troops will be promptly done.

B. R. COWEN,
Adjutant-General.

Weekly report of effective force of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding, October 31, 1864.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Cavalry.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Company L (escort), Lieut. R. B. Rhodes. *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50	51
1st Battalion Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters, (three companies), Capt. Charles A. Barton. *a*	.....	.....	.....	3	102	105	.....	.....	.....
Reserve Brigade, Col. H. Le Favour *b*	3	17	20	23	454	477	.....	.....	.....
10th Indiana Battery, Capt. William A. Naylor.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore. *a*	.....	.....	.....	18	390	408	.....	.....	.....
Post of Chattanooga, Col. C. H. Carlton	18	69	87	93	2,941	3,034	.....	.....	.....
14th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. T. J. Morgan *c*	.....	.....	.....	30	641	671	.....	.....	.....
16th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William B. Gaw. *c*	.....	.....	.....	30	515	545	.....	.....	.....
Total	21	86	107	197	5,043	5,240	1	50	51
Fourth Army Corps:									
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley	18	122	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitaker.	40	187	227	224	3,906	4,130	.....	.....	.....
Second Division, Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner	34	124	158	248	3,643	3,891	.....	.....	.....
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood	32	101	133	183	2,883	3,066	.....	.....	.....
Artillery Brigade, Capt. Lyman Bridges	7	31	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	131	565	696	655	10,432	11,087	.....	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps:									
Headquarters, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis	23	445	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin	20	144	164	104	2,134	2,238	.....	.....	.....
Second Division, Brig. Gen J. D. Morgan	22	61	83	207	4,283	4,490	.....	.....	.....
Third Division, Col. George P. Este	27	233	260	224	4,203	4,427	.....	.....	.....
Artillery, Major Houghtaling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	92	883	975	535	10,620	11,155	.....	.....	.....
Twentieth Army Corps:									
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum	21	219	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provost guard Atlanta, Col. William Cogswell.	.....	.....	.....	33	711	744	.....	.....	.....
First Division, Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams	40	180	220	239	4,501	4,740	.....	.....	.....
Second Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Geary	71	1,203	1,274	160	3,335	3,495	.....	.....	.....
Third Division, Col. Daniel Dustin	39	342	381	199	4,162	4,361	.....	.....	.....
Artillery Brigade, Maj. J. A. Reynolds	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	177	1,947	2,124	631	12,709	13,340	.....	.....	.....

a October 24, 1864. *b* October 27, 1864. *c* September 19, 1864.

Weekly report of effective force of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Headquarters.			Infantry.			Cavalry.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Cavalry: *a*									
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer. *b*							18	345	363
Engineer Troops:									
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Col. William P. Innes. *c*				50	1,695	1,745			
1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, Col. William E. Merrill.				24	954	978			
13th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. T. R. Palmer. *b*				25	642	667			
21st Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Maj. B. D. Fox. *b*				19	451	470			
Total				118	3,742	3,860			
District of Tennessee: *d*									
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau	16	45	61						
Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps	6	2	8	194	4,578	4,772			
Post Nashville, Brig. Gen. J. F. Miller	5	4	9	129	3,126	3,255			
Reserve Artillery, Maj. John J. Ely	4	3	7						
Post Springfield, Col. T. J. Downey				24	511	535			
Post Fort Donelson, Lieut. Col. E. C. Brott	2	2	4						
Post Clarksville, Col. A. A. Smith	4	2	6						
Gallatin, Tenn., Lieut. Col. John Ball				32	818	850			
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Col. C. R. Thompson.	5	1	6	63	1,842	1,905			
Murfreesborough, Tenn., Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve.	8	9	17						
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy.									
Stevenson, Ala., Capt. Lewis Heckman									
Bridgeport, Ala., Col. W. Krzyzanowski	7	33	40						
Columbia, Tenn., 21st Indiana Battery									
Decatur, Ala., Battery F, 1st Ohio Light Artillery.									
Total	57	101	158	442	10,875	11,317			
Signal Corps, Capt. Samuel Bachtell *e*									
Grand total	478	3,582	4,060	2,578	53,421	55,999	19	395	414

Command.	Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.	Horses.	Guns.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			
1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Company L (escort), Lieut. R. B. Rhodes. *f*				1	50	51	64	
1st Battalion Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters (three companies), Capt. Charles A. Barton. *f*				3	102	105		
Reserve Brigade, Col. H. Le Favour *g*				26	471	497		
10th Indiana Battery, Capt. William A. Naylor.	3	85	88	3	85	88		5
58th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore. *f*				18	390	408		
Post of Chattanooga, Col. C. H. Carlton	43	1,272	1,315	154	4,286	4,436	132	95
14th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. T. J. Morgan *h*				30	641	671		
16th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William B. Gaw. *h*				30	515	545		
Total	46	1,357	1,403	265	6,536	6,801	196	100

a All Cavalry except the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry ordered to report to Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, chief of cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi.

b September 26, 1864.

c October 17, 1864.

d No report from 13th New York Battery.

e October 3, 1864; not included in grand total.

f October 24, 1864.

g October 27, 1864.

h September 19, 1864.

Weekly report of effective force of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Artillery.			Total.		Aggregate.	Horses.	Guns.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.			
Fourth Army Corps:								
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. D. S. Stanley				18	122	140		
First Division, Brig. Gen. W. C. Whitaker.				264	4,093	4,357		
Second Division, Brig. Gen. G. D. Wagner				282	3,767	4,049		
Third Division, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood				215	2,984	3,199		
Artillery Brigade, Capt. Lyman Bridges	13	481	494	20	512	532	364	16
Total	13	481	494	799	11,478	12,277	364	16
Fourteenth Army Corps:								
Headquarters, Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis				23	445	468		
First Division, Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin				124	2,278	2,402		
Second Division, Brig. Gen. J. D. Morgan				229	4,344	4,573		
Third Division, Col. George P. Este				251	4,436	4,687		
Artillery, Major Houghtaling	18	707	725	18	707	725	277	28
Total	18	707	725	645	12,210	12,855	277	28
Twentieth Army Corps:								
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum				21	219	240		
Provost guard Atlanta, Col. William Cogswell.				33	711	744		
First Division, Brig. Gen. A. S. Williams				279	4,681	4,960		
Second Division, Brig. Gen. J. W. Geary				231	4,538	4,769		
Third Division, Col. Daniel Dustin				238	4,504	4,742		
Artillery Brigade, Maj. J. A. Reynolds	16	564	580	22	567	589	361	16
Total	16	564	580	824	15,220	16,044	361	16
Cavalry: *a*								
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. William J. Palmer. *b*				18	345	363	434	
Engineer Troops:								
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, Col. William P. Innes. *c*				50	1,695	1,745		
1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, Col. William E. Merrill.				24	954	978		
13th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Lieut Col. T. R. Palmer. *b*				25	642	667		
21st Michigan Volunteer Infantry, Maj. B. D. Fox. *b*				19	451	470		
Total				118	3,742	3,860		
District of Tennessee: *d*								
Headquarters, Maj. Gen. L. H. Rousseau				16	45	61		
Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps	4	132	136	204	4,712	4,916	199	6
Post Nashville, Brig. Gen. J. F. Miller	12	366	378	146	3,496	3,642	101	25
Reserve Artillery, Maj. John J. Ely	10	321	331	14	324	338	224	14
Post Springfield, Col. T. J. Downey	1	33	34	25	544	569		
Post Fort Donelson, Lieut. Col. E. C. Brott	3	93	96	5	95	100	62	6
Post Clarksville, Col. A. A. Smith	3	120	123	7	122	129	102	6
Gallatin, Tenn., Lieut. Col. John Ball	3	136	139	35	954	989	50	6
Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Col. C. R. Thompson.	3	106	109	71	1,949	2,020	128	6
Murfreesborough, Tenn., Brig. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve.	10	409	419	18	418	436		57
Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Maj. Gen. R. H. Milroy.	2	89	91	2	89	91	3	9
Stevenson, Ala., Capt. Lewis Heckman	1	115	116	1	115	116	9	6
Bridgeport, Ala., Col. W. Krzyzanowski	2	131	133	9	164	173	1	4
Columbia, Tenn., 21st Indiana Battery	3	114	117	3	114	117		6
Decatur, Ala., Battery F, 1st Ohio Light Artillery.	3	84	87	3	84	87		5
Total	60	2,249	2,309	559	13,225	13,784	879	156
Signal Corps, Capt. Samuel Bachtell *e*				10	90	100		
Grand total	153	5,358	5,511	3,228	62,756	65,984	2,511	316

a All cavalry, except 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, ordered to report to Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, chief of cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi.

b September 26, 1864.

c October 17, 1864.

d No report from 13th New York Battery.

e October 3, 1864; not included in grand total.

No reports from Forty-second and Forty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops, Tenth Kentucky, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, One-hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Eighteenth Ohio Battery.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. L. PORTER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of October, 1864.

[Compiled mainly from subordinate returns.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	35	69	104	144	.....	.....
Fourth Army Corps (Stanley)	731	12,126	14,636	26,808	.....	16
Fourteenth Army Corps (Davis)	560	11,393	13,271	25,691	.....	16
Twentieth Army Corps (Slocum)	664	13,179	16,757	28,443	.....	16
District of Tennessee*	687	17,021	20,830	24,765	42	105
Post and garrison of Chattanooga (Colonel Carlton)	125	3,983	4,997	7,298	15	90
Reserve Brigade (Le Favour)	35	850	1,077	1,778	.....	.....
Unassigned infantry	107	2,592	3,451	4,453	.....	.....
Unassigned artillery	18	587	641	803	3	21
Veteran Reserve Corps (Gazzam)	5	517	1,003	1,139	.....	.....
Grand total	2,967	62,317	76,767	121,322	60	264
Grand total according to department return	2,967	62,398	76,988	120,556	31	256

Organization of troops in the Department of the Cumberland, commanded by Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, October 31, 1864.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. DAVID S. STANLEY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WALTER C. WHITAKER.

First Brigade.

Col. ISAAC M. KIRBY.

21st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Warren E. McMackin.
38th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William T. Chapman.
31st Indiana, Maj. James R. Hallowell.
81st Indiana, Lieut. Col. William C. Wheeler.
90th Ohio, Maj. Nicholas F. Hitchcock.
101st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Bedan B. McDanald.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JAMES C. EVANS.

96th Illinois, Maj. George Hicks.
115th Illinois, Col. Jesse H. Moore.
35th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Augustus G. Tassin.
21st Kentucky, Maj. Jesse E. Hoskins.
23d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. George W. Northup.
40th Ohio, Lieut. Col. James Watson.
45th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John H. Humphrey.
51st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Wood.

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* District of Northern Alabama (R. S. Granger) included in District of Tennessee.

Third Brigade.

Col. LOUIS H. WATERS.

75th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William M. Kilgour.
80th Illinois, Capt. James Cunningham.
84th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Morton.
9th Indiana, Col. Isaac C. B. Suman.
30th Indiana (detachment), Capt. Nelson N. Boydston.
36th Indiana (detachment), Lieut. John P. Swisher.
77th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas E. Rose.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. WAGNER.

First Brigade.

Col. EMERSON OPDYCKE.

36th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Porter C. Olson,
44th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John Russell.
73d Illinois, Maj. Thomas W. Motherspaw.
74th Illinois, Capt. Thomas J. Bryan.
88th Illinois, Lieut. Col. George W. Smith.
125th Ohio, Capt. Edward P. Bates.
24th Wisconsin, Maj. Arthur MacArthur, jr.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM GROSE.

100th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles M. Hammond.
40th Indiana, Maj. Anthony E. Gordon.
57th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Willis Blanch.
28th Kentucky, Maj. George W. Barth.
26th Ohio, Maj. Norris T. Peatman.
97th Ohio, Capt. George S. Davis.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LUTHER P. BRADLEY.

42d Illinois, Maj. Frederick A. Atwater.
51st Illinois, Capt. Albert M. Tilton.
79th Illinois, Col. Allen Buckner.
15th Missouri, Col. Joseph Conrad.
64th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Brown.
65th Ohio, Maj. Orlow Smith.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN A. MARTIN.

89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William D. Williams.
8th Kansas, Lieut. Col. John Conover.
15th Ohio, Col. Frank Askew.
49th Ohio, Maj. Luther M. Strong.

Second Brigade.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST.

59th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Clayton Hale.
41st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert L. Kimberly.
71st Ohio, Col. Henry K. McConnell.
93d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Daniel Bowman.
124th Ohio, Lieut. Col. James Pickands.

Third Brigade.

Col. FREDERICK KNEFLER.

79th Indiana, Capt. John G. Dunbar.
86th Indiana, Col. George F. Dick.
9th Kentucky, Col. George H. Cram.
17th Kentucky, Col. Alexander M. Stout.
13th Ohio, Maj. Joseph T. Snider.
19th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry G. Stratton.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Capt. LYMAN BRIDGES.

Bridges' Illinois Battery, Lieut. Lyman A. White.
1st Ohio Light, Battery A, Lieut. Charles W. Scovill.
Ohio Light, 6th Battery, Capt. Cullen Bradley.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. Jacob Ziegler.

FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. DOUGLAS HAPEMAN.

104th Illinois, Maj. John H. Widmer.
42d Indiana, Capt. Gideon R. Kellams.
88th Indiana, Maj. Lewis J. Blair.
33d Ohio, Capt. Joseph Hinson.
94th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Rue P. Hutchins.
21st Wisconsin, Capt. Charles H. Walker.

Third Brigade.

Col. HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT.

38th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin.
21st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan.
69th Ohio,* Capt. Alexander Lemmon.
74th Ohio, Maj. Joseph Fisher.
79th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. David Miles.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

First Brigade.

Col. ROBERT F. SMITH.

16th Illinois, Lieut. Col. James B. Cahill.
60th Illinois, Col. William B. Anderson.
10th Michigan, Col. Charles M. Lum.
14th Michigan, Maj. Thomas C. Fitzgibbon.
17th New York, Maj. Joel O. Martin.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JOHN S. PEARCE.

34th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Oscar Van Tassell.
78th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Maris R. Vernon.
98th Ohio, Capt. James R. McLaughlin.
108th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Joseph Good.
113th Ohio, Capt. Toland Jones.
121st Ohio, Maj. Aaron B. Robinson.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JAMES W. LANGLEY.

85th Illinois, Maj. Robert G. Rider.
86th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Allen L. Fahnestock.
110th Illinois, Lieut. Col. E. Hibbard Topping.
125th Illinois, Capt. George W. Cook.
22d Indiana, Capt. William H. Snodgrass.
52d Ohio, Maj. James T. Holmes.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABSALOM BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Col. MORTON C. HUNTER.

82d Indiana, Lieut. Col. John M. Matheny.
25d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Quin Morton.
17th Ohio, Maj. Willis G. Clark.
31st Ohio, Capt. Michael Stone.
89th Ohio, Lieut. Col. William H. Glenn.
92d Ohio, Col. Benjamin D. Fearing.

Second Brigade.

Col. NEWELL GLEASON.

75th Indiana, Maj. Cyrus J. McCole.
87th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Hammond.
101st Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan.
2d Minnesota, Maj. Calvin S. Uline.
105th Ohio, Maj. Charles G. Edwards.

* Temporarily attached.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. HUBBARD K. MILWARD.

74th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Thomas Morgan.
18th Kentucky, Maj. John W. Robbins.
14th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry D. Kingsbury.
38th Ohio, Capt. Charles M. Gilbert.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING.

1st Illinois Light, Battery C, Capt. Mark H. Prescott.
2d Illinois Light, Battery I, Capt. Charles M. Barnett.
Indiana Light, 19th Battery, Capt. William P. Stackhouse.
Wisconsin Light, 5th Battery, Capt. George Q. Gardner.

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES L. SELFRIDGE.

5th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Henry W. Daboll.
3d Maryland (detachment), Lieut. David Gove.
123d New York, Lieut. Col. James C. Rogers.
141st New York, Capt. Elisha G. Baldwin.
46th Pennsylvania, Maj. Patrick Griffith.

Second Brigade.

Col. EZRA A. CARMAN.

27th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John R. Fesler.
2d Massachusetts, Col William Cogswell.
13th New Jersey, Maj. Frederick H. Harris.
107th New York, Col. Nirom M. Crane.
150th New York, Col. John H. Ketcham.
3d Wisconsin, Col. William Hawley.

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES S. ROBINSON.

82d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Salomon.
101st Illinois, Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage.
143d New York, Maj. John Higgins.
61st Ohio, Capt. John Garrett.
82d Ohio, Lieut. Col. David Thomson.
31st Wisconsin, Col. Francis H. West.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Col. ARIO PARDEE, Jr.

5th Ohio, } Lieut. Col.
7th Ohio (detachment), } Robert Kirkup.
29th Ohio, Maj. Myron T. Wright.
66th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
28th Pennsylvania, Col. John Flynn.
147th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Craig.

Second Brigade.

Col. PATRICK H. JONES.

33d New Jersey, Col. George W. Mindil.
119th New York, Col. John T. Lockman.
134th New York, Maj. William H. Hoyt.
154th New York, Maj. Lewis D. Warner.
73d Pennsylvania, Maj. Charles C. Cresson.
109th Pennsylvania, Capt. Walter G. Dunn.

Third Brigade.

Col. HENRY A. BARNUM.

60th New York, Maj. Thomas Elliott.
102d New York, Lieut. Col. Harvey S. Chatfield.
137th New York, Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhis.
149th New York, Maj. Nicholas Grumbach.
29th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Zulich.
111th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. WARD.

First Brigade.

Col. FRANKLIN C. SMITH.

102d Illinois, Capt. Hiland H. Clay.
105th Illinois, Maj. Henry D. Brown.
129th Illinois, Col. Henry Case.
70th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel Merrill.
79th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Azariah W. Doan.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ALEXANDER B. CRANE.

33d Indiana, Capt. James E. Burton.
85th Indiana, Maj. Jefferson E. Brant.
19th Michigan, Maj. John J. Baker.
22d Wisconsin, Capt. Alphonzo G. Kellam.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. PHILO B. BUCKINGHAM.

20th Connecticut, Maj. Henry C. Pardee.
33d Massachusetts, Maj. Elisha Doane.
136th New York, Maj. Henry L. Arnold.
55th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Powers.
73d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Hurst.
26th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Winkler.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Maj. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.

1st New York Light, Battery I, Capt. Charles E. Winegar.
1st New York Light, Battery M, Lieut. Edward P. Newkirk.
1st Ohio Light, Battery C, Lieut. Jerome B. Stephens.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery E, Capt. Thomas S. Sloan.

DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. MILLER.

Infantry.

3d Kentucky (detachment), Lieut. Robert Gilmore.
173d Ohio, Col. John R. Hurd.
176th Ohio, Col. Edwin C. Mason.
179th Ohio, Col. Harley H. Sage.
17th U. S. Colored, Col. William R. Shafter.
44th Wisconsin (detachment), Capt. Oscar F. Brown.

Garrison Artillery.

Maj. JOHN J. ELY.

Indiana Light, 12th Battery, Capt. James E. White.
1st Michigan Light, Battery E, Capt. Peter De Vries.
1st Ohio Light, Battery E, Lieut. Frank B. Reckard.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery C, Lieut. Joseph Grigsby.
1st Tennessee Light, Battery D, Capt. Samuel D. Leinart.

First Division, Artillery Reserve.

Capt. CLERMONT L. BEST.

4th United States, Battery F, Capt. Clermont L. Best.
4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. Eugene A. Bancroft.
4th United States, Battery H, Lieut. Charles N. Warner.
4th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Frank G. Smith.
4th United States, Battery M, Lieut. Samuel Canby.
5th United States, Battery H, Lieut. Edmund D. Spooner.

DEFENSES OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

Maj. Gen. ROBERT H. MILROY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HORATIO P. VAN CLEVE.

115th Ohio, Col. Thomas C. Boone.
1st Michigan Artillery, D, } Lieut. Col. Walker E. Lawrence.
12th Ohio Battery, } Lieut. Col. Walker E. Lawrence.
8th Wisconsin Battery, } Lieut. Col. Walker E. Lawrence.

Third Brigade.

Col. WLADIMIR KRZYZANOWSKI.

6th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Richard C. Dawkins.
58th New York, Capt Michael Esembaux.
68th New York, Col. Felix Prince Salm.
106th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Gustavus Tafel.
180th Ohio, Col. Willard Warner.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery K, Capt. Lewis Heckman.
9th Ohio Battery, Capt. Harrison B. York.

Tullahoma.

59th Ohio (detachment), Capt. Elbert M. Sargent.
177th Ohio, Col. Arthur T. Wilcox.
178th Ohio, Col. Joab A. Stafford.
12th Indiana Cavalry, Col. Edward Anderson.
2d Kentucky Battery, Lieut. George W. Nell.

UNASSIGNED REGIMENTS, FOURTH DIVISION, TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

83d Illinois (eight companies), Maj. William G. Bond.
83d Illinois (two companies), Capt. James Moore.
45th New York, Col. Adolphus Dobke.
75th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Alvin V. Matzdorff.
78th Pennsylvania (detachment), Lieut. Henry W. Torbett.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN.

Col. THOMAS J. DOWNEY.

15th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Cyrus F. Jackson.

FORT DONELSON, TENN.

Lieut. Col. ELIJAH C. BROTT.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. James P. Flood.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Col. ARTHUR A. SMITH.

2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Henry C. Whittemore.

GALLATIN, TENN.

Lieut. Col. JOHN BALL.

11th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. John Ball.
13th Indiana Battery, Capt. Benjamin S. Nicklin.

TROOPS ON THE NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Col. CHARLES R. THOMPSON.

12th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. William R. Sellon.
13th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. John A. Hottenstein.
100th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Collin Ford.
43d Wisconsin, Col. Amasa Cobb.
14th Tennessee Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. William Cleary.
1st Kansas Battery, Capt. Marcus D. Tenney.

CAVALRY AT NASHVILLE.

11th Indiana, Col. Robert R. Stewart.
2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Smith.
3d Tennessee, Maj. Benjamin Cunningham.
4th Tennessee, Maj. Meshack Stephens.

DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT S. GRANGER.

Decatur, Ala.

Col. CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE.

3d Michigan, Col. Moses B. Houghton.
4th Michigan, Col. Jairus W. Hall.
29th Michigan, Col. Thomas Saylor.
174th Ohio, Col. John S. Jones.
10th Indiana Cavalry (detachment), Maj. George R. Swallow.
2d Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. Charles S. Cooper.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery D (detachment), Sergt. John Mattock.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery F, Lieut. Norval Osburn.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Albert F. Beach.

First Brigade, Fourth Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

Col. CHARLES C. DOOLITTLE.

73d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alfred B. Wade.
18th Michigan, Maj. Edwin M. Hulburd.
102d Ohio, Col. William Given.
13th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. James F. Chapman.

Pulaski, Tenn.

Col. THOMAS N. PACE.

106th, 110th, and 111th U. S. Colored Troops (detachments), Capt. Daniel McTaggart.
9th Indiana Cavalry, Maj. Patrick Carland.
10th Indiana Cavalry, Lieut. Thomas Claiborn.

*Second Brigade, Fourth Cavalry Division.**

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM J. CLIFT.

5th Tennessee, Maj. John F. Armstrong.
10th Tennessee, Capt. Daniel W. Baker.
12th Tennessee, Maj. John S. Kirwan.

Huntsville, Ala.

Col. WILLIAM P. LYON.

13th Indiana Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William T. Pepper.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery D, Lieut. George W. Kniss.

Columbia, Tenn.

Col. WILLIAM B. SIPES.

Detachment 1st Brigade, 2d Cavalry Division, Capt. William C. Garrett.
Detachment 2d Brigade, 2d Cavalry Division, Capt. Lafayette Pickering.
Detachment 3d Brigade, 2d Cavalry Division, Capt. Henry Henley.

* Ordered to report to Brig. Gen. John T. Croxton.

POST AND GARRISON OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Col. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Volunteer Infantry.

29th Indiana, Capt. Samuel O. Gregory.
44th Indiana, Capt. James F. Curtis.
68th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Harvey J. Espy.
8th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James D. Mayhew.
15th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Ole C. Johnson.

Regular Brigade.

Maj. JOHN R. EDIE.

15th United States, 1st and 3d Battalions, Capt. John H. Young.
15th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. William S. McManus.
16th United States (detachment), Capt. Ebenezer Gay.
18th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. Henry R. Mizner.
19th United States, 1st Battalion, Lieut. Walter O. Lattimore.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM A. HOTCHKISS.

Indiana Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Alfred Morrison.
Indiana Light, 8th Battery, Lieut. Jeremiah Voris.
Indiana Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Arnold Sutermeister.
1st Michigan Light, Battery A, Capt. Almerick W. Wilbur.
1st Michigan Light, Battery K, Capt. John C. Schuetz.
Minnesota Light, 2d Battery, Capt. William A. Hotchkiss.
1st Missouri Light, Battery G, Lieut. Joseph L. Follett.
1st Ohio Light, Battery G, Capt. Alexander Marshall.
1st Ohio Light, Battery I, Lieut. Christian Weidman.
Ohio Light, 20th Battery, Lieut. William Backus.
Wisconsin Light, 3d Battery (detachment), Lieut. Joseph W. Wait.
1st Minnesota Heavy, Company A, Capt. Clinton N. Sterry.
1st Minnesota Heavy, Company B, Capt. William M. Leyde.
1st Wisconsin Heavy, Company C, Capt. John R. Davies.

RESERVE BRIGADE.

Col. HEBER LE FAVOUR.

9th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William Wilkinson.
22d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Dean.

U. S. VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Maj. AUDLEY W. GAZZAM.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. JEHU L. HOLLOPETER.

UNASSIGNED INFANTRY.

1st Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Gershom M. Barber.
1st U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers, Col. William E. Merrill.
14th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Thomas J. Morgan.
16th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William B. Gaw.
42d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William W. Wright.
44th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Lewis Johnson.

UNASSIGNED ARTILLERY.

1st Illinois Light, Battery M, Capt. George W. Spencer.
Indiana Light, 10th Battery, Capt. William A. Naylor.
1st Michigan Light, Battery I, Capt. Luther R. Smith.
New York Light, 13th Battery, Capt. Henry Bundy.
1st Ohio Light, Battery B, Capt. Norman A. Baldwin.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of October, 1864.

[Compiled mainly from subordinate returns.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	87	944	1,335	1,881	.....	.....
Fifteenth Army Corps (Osterhaus)	714	15,007	19,470	29,625	.....	22
Sixteenth Army Corps *	481	8,657	10,722	21,577	.....	32
District of West Tennessee (Washburn)	453	11,894	15,383	20,510	77	64
Seventeenth Army Corps (Mower)	379	9,083	10,872	20,441	.....	14
District of Vicksburg (Dana)	493	12,575	16,222	19,392	6	55
Grand total	2,607	58,160	74,004	113,426	83	187
Grand total according to monthly return of the department.	2,972	69,132	89,241	126,134	95	205

Organization of troops in the Department of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, October 31, 1864.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

1st Alabama Cavalry, Col. George E. Spencer.
4th Company Ohio Cavalry, Capt. William Duncan.

ENGINEERS.

1st Missouri, Col. Henry Flad.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. PETER J. OSTERHAUS.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS.

First Brigade.

Col. MILO SMITH.

12th Indiana, Maj. Elbert D. Baldwin.
26th Iowa, Maj. John Lubbers.
3d Missouri†, 12th Missouri†, 17th Missouri† } Lieut. Col. Theodore Meumann.
27th Missouri, Col. Thomas Curly.
29th Missouri, Capt. Christian Burkhardt.
31st Missouri, Capt. Andrew A. Harrison.
32d Missouri, Capt. Charles C. Bland.
76th Ohio, Col. William B. Woods.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES C. WALCUTT.

26th Illinois, Capt. George H. Reed.
40th Illinois, Capt. Thomas F. Galvin.
103d Illinois, Maj. Asias Willison.
97th Indiana, Col. Robert F. Catterson.
100th Indiana, Maj. Ruel M. Johnson.
6th Iowa, Capt. David J. McCoy.
46th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Isaac N. Alexander.

* Right wing, under Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, detached in the Department of the Missouri.
† Detachments.

Third Brigade.

Col. GEORGE A. STONE.

4th Iowa, Capt. Wilmer S. Simmons.
9th Iowa, Maj. George Granger.
25th Iowa, Lieut. Col. David J. Palmer.
30th Iowa, Maj. Robert D. Creamer.
31st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Jeremiah W. Jenkins.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.

First Brigade.

Col. THEODORE JONES.

55th Illinois, Capt. Charles A. Andress.
116th Illinois, Capt. John E. Maddux.
127th Illinois, Capt. Charles Schryver.
6th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Delos Van Deusen.
8th Missouri, Capt. John W. White.
30th Ohio, Capt. Emory W. Muenscher.
57th Ohio, Capt. John A. Smith.

Second Brigade.

Col. WELLS S. JONES.

111th Illinois, Col. James S. Martin.
83d Indiana, Lieut. Col. George H. Scott.
37th Ohio, Capt. George Boehm.
47th Ohio, Col. Augustus C. Parry.
53d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Robert A. Fulton.
54th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Israel T. Moore.

Third Brigade.

Col. ALEXANDER FOWLER.

48th Illinois, Maj. Edward Adams.
90th Illinois, Capt. Daniel O'Connor.
99th Indiana, Capt. Joseph B. Homan.
15th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Hutchinson.
70th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Henry L. Philips.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH B. MCCOWN.

63d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James Isaminger.
93d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Nicholas C. Buswell.
48th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Edward J. Wood.
59th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jefferson K. Scott.
4th Minnesota, Maj. James C. Edson.
18th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Charles H. Jackson.

Second Brigade.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GREEN B. RAUM.

56th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John P. Hall.
10th Iowa, Capt. William H. Silsby.
17th Iowa, } Capt. William Horner.
10th Missouri,* }
26th Missouri, Capt. James M. Dennis.
80th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Pren Metham.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ELLIOTT W. RICE.

52d Illinois, Capt. Don Carlos Newton.
66th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Roger Martin.
2d Iowa, Capt. John A. Duckworth.
7th Iowa, Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT N. ADAMS.

9th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Hughes.
12th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Henry Van Sellar.
66th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Andrew K. Campbell.
81st Ohio, Capt. William C. Henry.

* Battalion.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. FREDERICK J. HURLBUT.

7th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Hector Perrin.
50th Illinois, Capt. Henry Horn.
57th Illinois, Capt. Harlan Page.
39th Iowa, Maj. Joseph M. Griffiths.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Maj. CHARLES J. STOLBRAND.

1st Illinois Light, Battery H, Capt. Francis De Gress.
1st Michigan Light, Battery B, Capt. Albert F. R. Arndt.
1st Missouri Light, Battery H, Lieut. John F. Brunner.
Wisconsin Light, 12th Battery, Capt. William Zickerick.

SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.*

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. JOSEPH J. WOODS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM L. MCMILLEN.

114th Illinois, Maj. Joseph M. McLane.
93d Indiana, Capt. Charles A. Hubbard.
10th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison.
72d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Eaton.
95th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson Brumback.

Second Brigade.

Col. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD.

47th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. Edward Bonham.
5th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William B. Gere.
9th Minnesota, Maj. Horace B. Strait.
11th Missouri, Maj. Eli Bowyer.
8th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. William B. Britton.

Third Brigade.

Col. SYLVESTER G. HILL.

12th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Stibbs.
35th Iowa, Capt. Abraham N. Snyder.
7th Minnesota, Col. William R. Marshall.
33d Missouri, Lieut. Col. William H. Heath.

Artillery.

1st Illinois Light, Battery E, Capt. John A. Fitch.
Iowa Light, 2d Battery, Lieut. John W. Coons.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. DAVID MOORE.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS J. KINNEY.

58th Illinois, Maj. Robert W. Healy.
119th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Taylor.
89th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hervey Craven.
21st Missouri, Lieut. Col. Edwin Moore.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES I. GILBERT.

122d Illinois, Lieut. Col. James F. Drish.
27th Iowa, Maj. George W. Howard.
32d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Gustavus A. Eberhart.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD H. WOLFE.

49th Illinois, Col. Phineas Pease.
117th Illinois, Col. Risdon M. Moore.
52d Indiana, Capt. Eli Mattocks.
178th New York, Capt. John B. Gandolfo.

Artillery.

2d Illinois Light, Battery G, Capt. John W. Lowell.
Indiana Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. Thomas J. Ginn.
Indiana Light, 9th Battery, Lieut. Samuel G. Calfee.

* The Left Wing broken up, and the Right Wing, under Maj. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, detached in the Department of the Missouri. For N. J. T. Dana's assignment to the command of the corps, see General Orders, No. 44, p. 304, and General Orders, No. 275, p. 420.

BRIGADE SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Col. JONATHAN B. MOORE.

81st Illinois, Lieut. Col. Andrew W. Rogers.
95th Illinois, Maj. William Avery.
14th Wisconsin, Col. Lyman M. Ward.
33d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Lovell.

SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

HEADQUARTERS.

11th Illinois Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Stephen S. Tripp.
Signal detachment, Lieut. Clifford Stickney.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. SPRAGUE.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES S. SHELDON.

64th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Michael W. Manning.
18th Missouri, Capt. Peter R. Dolman.
27th Ohio, Capt. James Morgan.
39th Ohio, Maj. John S. Jenkins.

Second Brigade.

Col. WAGER SWAYNE.

35th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. William A. Henry.
43d Ohio, Maj. Horace Park.
63d Ohio, Maj. John W. Fouts.
25th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Jeremiah M. Rusk.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN TILLSON.

10th Illinois, Lieut. Col. McLain F. Wood.
25th Indiana, Maj. James S. Wright.
32d Wisconsin, Col. Charles H. De Groat.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. MORTIMER D. LEGGETT.

Provost Guard.

20th Illinois, Capt. John H. Austin.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MANNING F. FORCE.

30th Illinois, Capt. John P. Davis.
31st Illinois, Capt. Simpson S. Stricklin.
45th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert P. Sealy.
12th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. James K. Proudfit.
16th Wisconsin, Maj. William F. Dawes.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT K. SCOTT.

20th Ohio, Maj. Francis M. Shaklee.
68th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George E. Welles.
78th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Greenberry F. Wiles.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. DONALD D. SCOTT.

17th Wisconsin, Maj. Patrick H. McCauley.
Worden's Battalion,* Capt. William I. Henry.

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* Detachments 14th Wisconsin and 81st and 95th Illinois.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. POTTS.

53d Illinois, Lieut. Col. John W. McClanahan.
23d Indiana, Lieut. Col. George S. Babbitt.
53d Indiana, Capt. George H. Beers.
3d Iowa, Capt. George S. Batsford.
32d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Jefferson J. Hibbets.

Second Brigade.

Maj. ROBERT H. MCFADDEN.

14th Illinois (battalion), } Lieut. Alonzo
15th Illinois (battalion), } J. Gillespie.
32d Illinois, Maj. Henry Davidson.
41st Illinois (battalion), Capt. Michael F. Kanan.

Third Brigade.

Maj. GEORGE POMUTZ.

11th Iowa, Capt. Benjamin Beach.
13th Iowa, Capt. John Archer.
15th Iowa, Capt. James M. Reid.
16th Iowa, Capt. Leo Schumacher.

ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Maj. JOHN W. POWELL.

1st Michigan Light, Battery C, Lieut. Henry Shier.
Minnesota Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Henry Hurter.
Ohio Light, 15th Battery, Lieut. James Burdick.

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

DISTRICT OF MEMPHIS.

Brig. Gen. RALPH P. BUCKLAND.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE B. HOGE.

108th Illinois, Capt. Sylvester V. Dooley.
113th Illinois, Capt. Robert B. Lucas.
120th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Spencer B. Floyd.
7th Missouri, Capt. Thomas Russell.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Gustave Dachsel.
6th Indiana Battery, Lieut. Louis Kern.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. William Arthur.

First Brigade U. S. Colored Troops.

Col. EDWARD BOUTON.

55th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. William B. McCord.
59th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Robert Cowden.
61st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Frank A. Kendrick.
68th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. J. Blackburn Jones.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery F, Capt. Carl A. Lamberg.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Louis B. Smith.

Fort Pickering.

Col. IGNATZ G. KAPPNER.

3d U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. James P. Harper.
7th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. William D. Turner.

Unassigned.

8th Iowa, Lieut. Col. William B. Bell.
63d U. S. Colored Troops (detachment), Capt. Henry S. Hay.
6th Tennessee Cavalry (dismounted), Col. Fielding Hurst.
14th Indiana Battery, Capt. Francis W. Morse.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery M, Capt. John H. Tiemeyer.
7th Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. Arthur B. Wheelock.

CAVALRY CORPS.*

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.

DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG.

Maj. Gen. NAPOLEON J. T. DANA.

GARRISON OF VICKSBURG.

Maltby's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JASPER A. MALTBY.

124th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John H. Howe.
58th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Ezra P. Jackson.
1st Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade, Maj. David S. Tallerday.
72d Illinois,† Maj. William James, jr.
8th Ohio Battery, Capt. James F. Putnam.
26th Ohio Battery, Capt. Theobold D. Yost.

Unattached.

5th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. Herman Lieb.
64th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Samuel Thomas.

CAVALRY FORCES.

Col. EMBURY D. OSBAND.

5th Illinois, Col. John McConnell.
11th Illinois, Col. Lucien H. Kerr.
3d U. S. Colored, Maj. Jeremiah B. Cook.
2d Wisconsin, Maj. Nicholas H. Dale.

ARTILLERY AT VICKSBURG.

Maj. CHARLES MANN.

2d Illinois Light, Battery L, Lieut. Charles H. Felton.
Ohio Light, 7th Battery, Capt. Silas A. Burnap.

POST AND DEFENSES OF NATCHEZ.

Brig. Gen. MASON BRAYMAN.

8th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. George A. Flanders.
48th Ohio, Col. Job R. Parker.
4th Illinois Cavalry (five companies), Capt. John F. Wallace.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery K, Lieut. Wesley Platt.
58th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Simon M. Preston.
63d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Albion L. Mitchell.
70th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. James T. Organ.
71st U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Willard C. Earle.
6th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Maj. John P. Coleman.

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* See roster of this command as borne on return of Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, p. 575.

† Ordered to the Army of the Tennessee (in the field), October 27, 1864.

FOURTH DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HAWKINS.

First Brigade.

Col. VAN E. YOUNG.

48th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Moses H. Crowell.
49th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Cyrus Sears.
53d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Orlando C. Risdon.

Second Brigade.

Col. HIRAM SCOFIELD.

47th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Ferdinand E. Peebles.
50th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Charles A. Gilchrist.
52d U. S. Colored Troops, Col. George M. Ziegler.
Powell's detachment U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. C. W. G. Hyde.

Goodrich's Landing, La.

Col. A. WATSON WEBBER.

51st U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Buck.
66th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William T. Frohock.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery D, Capt. William M. Pratt.

Milliken's Bend, La.

Col. JULIAN E. BRYANT.

46th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Will Lyon.
2d U. S. Colored Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Robert Ranney.

*Abstract from returns of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of October, 1864.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	47	.....	47	47	.....	.....
Twenty-third Army Corps (Schofield):						
Headquarters	16	48	64	72	.....	.....
Second Division (Cooper)	280	4,982	6,072	10,959	.....	12
Third Division (Cox)	248	5,278	6,379	10,753	.....	.....
Fourth Division (Ammen)	182	5,159	6,722	8,267	.....	75
District of Western Kentucky (Meredith)	176	4,448	5,543	6,721	.....	.....
First Division, Military District of Kentucky (McLean).	427	9,005	11,002	14,003	8	14
Second Division, Military District of Kentucky (Ewing).	107	2,338	2,722	4,493	.....	.....
Cavalry (Colonel Garrard)	214	4,490	5,425	7,619	.....	.....
First Ohio Heavy Artillery (Colonel Hawley)	18	589	695	1,868	.....	.....
Engineer troops (Captain McClure)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,668	36,337	44,624	64,755	8	101
Grand total	1,715	36,337	44,671	64,802	8	101

* Compiled mainly from subordinate returns. No monthly return of department or corps on file. The tri-monthly for October 31 is prepared from back returns of June, July, and October 20. It shows 1,274 officers and 28,057 men for duty.

Organization of troops in the Department of the Ohio, commanded by Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. Army, October 31, 1864.

TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

ENGINEER BATTALION.

Capt. OLIVER S. MCCLURE.

U. S. SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. WILLIAM G. MCCREARY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. COOPER.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. GALLUP.

130th Indiana, Col. Charles S. Parrish.
14th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Rhys M. Thomas.
25th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Benjamin F. Orcutt.
99th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John E. Cummins.
3d Tennessee, Maj. Rhadamanthus H. Dunn.
6th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Edward Maynard.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN C. MCQUISTON.

107th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Francis H. Lowry.
80th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Alfred D. Owen.
129th Indiana, Col. Charles A. Zollinger.
23d Michigan, Capt. Benjamin W. Huston.
111th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Isaac R. Sherwood.
118th Ohio, Maj. Edgar Sowers.

Third Brigade.

Col. SILAS A. STRICKLAND.

91st Indiana, Col. John Mehringer.
123d Indiana, Maj. Irvin Robbins.
20th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Waller.
27th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John H. Ward.
50th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Hamilton S. Gillespie.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 22d Battery, Capt. Edward W. Nicholson.
1st Michigan Light, Battery F, Lieut. Marshall M. Miller.
Ohio Light, 19th Battery, Lieut. Frank Wilson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB D. COX.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. REILLY.

11th Kentucky, Col. S. Palace Love.
12th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Laurence H. Rousseau.
16th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John S. White.
100th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Edwin L. Hayes.
104th Ohio, Col. Oscar W. Sterl.
8th Tennessee, Capt. William K. Byrd.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN S. CASEMENT.

65th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William S. Stewart.
65th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John W. Hammond.
124th Indiana, Maj. Henry S. Gibson.
103d Ohio, Capt. Henry S. Pickands.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS J. HENDERSON.

112th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Emery S. Bond.
63d Indiana, Col. Israel N. Stiles.
120th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Reuben C. Kise.
128th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Jasper Packard.
5th Tennessee, Maj. David G. Bowers.

Artillery.

Indiana Light, 15th Battery, Capt. Alonzo D. Harvey.
Indiana Light, 23d Battery, Lieut. Aaron A. Wilber.
1st Ohio Light, Battery D, Capt. Giles J. Cockerill.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB AMMEN.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM Y. DILLARD.

34th Kentucky, Maj. Milton T. Callahan.
2d North Carolina (mounted), Lieut. Edward M. Long.
11th Tennessee Cavalry, Maj. James H. Johnson.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery M, Lieut. Augustus H. Emery.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. William O. Beebe.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DAVIS TILLSON.

3d North Carolina (two companies), Capt. George W. Kirk.
2d Tennessee, Capt. S. C. Honeycutt.
4th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Michael L. Patterson.
16th Kentucky Cavalry, Maj. George F. Barnes.
10th Michigan Cavalry, Maj. Cicero Newell.
Colvin's (Illinois) Battery, Capt. John H. Colvin.
Elgin (Illinois) Battery, Capt. Andrew M. Wood.
Henshaw's (Illinois) Battery, Lieut. Azro C. Putnam.
Wilder (Indiana) Battery, Capt. Hubbard T. Thomas.
1st Michigan Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Thomas Gallagher.
21st Ohio Battery, Capt. James H. Walley.
22d Ohio Battery, Lieut. Harvey Burdell.
2d Ohio Heavy Artillery, Col. Horatio G. Gibson.
1st U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. John A. Shannon.

CLEVELAND, TENN.

1st Ohio Heavy Artillery, Col. Chauncey G. Hawley.

DISTRICT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY.

Brig. Gen. SOLOMON MEREDITH.

Columbus, Ky.

Col. JAMES N. MCARTHUR.

161st New York, Lieut. Col. William B. Kinsey.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. Thomas E. Dawson.
4th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Peter P. Dobozy.

Smithland, Ky.

Capt. FORRESTER L. TAYLOR.

48th Kentucky, Company G, Capt. John W. Bush.

Paducah, Ky.

Col. JOSHUA J. GUPPEY.

29th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John A. Callicott.
26th Kentucky, Capt. Francis M. Page.
1st Louisiana, Maj. John R. Parsons.
34th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Timothy C. Moore.
30th Wisconsin, Maj. John Clowney.
3d Illinois Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Samuel L. Shellenberger.
9th Indiana Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Col. Christian Beck.
7th Tennessee Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Col. Isaac R. Hawkins.
8th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Col. Henry W. Barry.

MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. NATHANIEL C. MCLEAN.

First Brigade.

Col. CLINTON J. TRUE.

35th Kentucky,* Col. Edmund A. Starling.
40th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Mathew Mullins.
13th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. James W. Weatherford.

Second Brigade.

Col. FRANCIS N. ALEXANDER.

30th Kentucky,* Capt. Milton P. Hodges.
45th Kentucky,* Lieut. Col. Lewis M. Clark.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES S. HANSON.

37th Kentucky,* Maj. Samuel Martin.
39th Kentucky,* Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Ferguson.
109th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Orion A. Bartholomew.
1st Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Silas Adams.
1st Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. John W. Neville.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. ROBERT W. RATLIFF.

11th Michigan Cavalry, Col. Simeon B. Brown.
12th Ohio Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Bentley.

Lexington, Ky.

Col. SAMUEL W. PRICE.

46th Indiana, Col. Thomas H. Bringhurst.
49th Indiana, Col. James Keigwin.
79th Company, Second Battalion, U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Capt. Sylvester B. Phillips.
1st Kentucky Light Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Llewyllyn E. P. Bush.
1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Company B, Lieut. Charles W. Hyde.

Camp Nelson, Ky.

Brig. Gen. SPEED S. FRY.

43d Indiana, Company F, Capt. James B. Dyer.
47th Kentucky, Col. Andrew H. Clark.
49th Kentucky, Col. John G. Eve.
114th U. S. Colored Troops, Maj. Andrew J. Hogan.
116th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. William W. Woodward.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING.

Second Brigade.

Col. CICERO MAXWELL.

48th Kentucky (nine companies), Col. Hartwell T. Burge.
52d Kentucky,* Col. John H. Grider.
12th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Walter S. Babcock.

Not Brigaded.

115th U. S. Colored Troops, Col. Robert H. Earnest.
2d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company H, Capt. Adolphus von Dachenhausen.
23d U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, Company D, Lieut. George W. Moore.
11th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Gottlob Hummel.
40th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Capt. Patrick Dwyer.
56th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. John Stephenson.
67th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Capt. John W. Bradburn.
68th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Usher F. Kelly.
77th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. James Hart.
83d Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), } Lieut. Samuel H. Morri-
84th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), } son.
141st Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Lieut. Noah W. Yoder.
157th Company U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps (2d Battalion), Capt. John W. Bradburn.

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* Mounted infantry.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Col. ISRAEL GARRARD.

First Brigade.

Col. HORACE CAPRON.

14th Illinois, Maj. Haviland Tompkins.
16th Illinois, Maj. Charles H. Beeres.
5th Indiana, Maj. Moses D. Leeson.
8th Michigan, Maj. Edward Coates.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE S. ACKER.

9th Michigan, Lieut. Col. William B. Way.
McLaughlin's Ohio Squadron.
7th Ohio, Lieut. Col. George G. Miner.
9th Ohio, Col. William D. Hamilton.

Abstract from return of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, Brt. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, commanding, for October 31, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			
Headquarters	5	.....	5	5	Gaylesville, Ala.
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND.					
First Division (McCook)	169	3,150	4,146	7,403	Calhoun, Ga.
Second Division (K. Garrard)	147	2,826	3,565	8,751	Rome, Ga.
Third Division (Kilpatrick)	170	3,758	4,628	7,479	Stilesborough, Ga.
First Brigade, Fourth Division (Thornburgh).	61	1,168	1,562	1,853	Decatur, Ala.
Second Brigade, Fourth Division (Clift).	51	1,184	1,414	2,513	Pulaski, Tenn.
CAVALRY CORPS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.					
First Division (Hatch)	111	2,786	4,035	5,934	Pulaski, Tenn.
Second Division (Winslow)	149	4,459	5,682	8,302	Missouri.
ARMY OF THE OHIO.					
First Brigade (Capron)	47	916	1,153	1,978	Pulaski, Tenn.
DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.					
9th Indiana	12	307	367	901	Pulaski, Tenn.
10th Indiana	7	231	292	360	Do.
11th Indiana	32	710	1,063	1,115	Larkinsville, Ala.
12th Indiana	12	178	311	878	Tullahoma, Tenn.
13th Indiana	34	627	767	1,034	
UNASSIGNED.					
15th Pennsylvania	13	274	402	576	Waulhatchie, Tenn.
4th United States	6	365	442	688	Gaylesville, Ala.
Total	1,026	22,939	29,824	49,770	

Organization of troops in the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Army, October 31, 1864.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD M. MCCOOK.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON.

8th Iowa, Col. Joseph B. Dorr.
4th Kentucky,* Lieut. Col Robert M. Kelly.
2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Smith.
1st Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Calvin M. Dyer.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. HORACE P. LAMSON.

2d Indiana (battalion), Lieut. Bennett Depenbrock.
4th Indiana, Maj. John Austin.
1st Wisconsin, Maj. Henry Harnden.

Third Brigade.

Col. LOUIS D. WATKINS.

4th Kentucky, Col. Wickliffe Cooper.
6th Kentucky, Maj. William H. Fidler.
7th Kentucky, Col. John K. Faulkner.

Artillery.

18th Indiana Battery, Capt. Moses M. Beck.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. KENNER GARRARD.

First Brigade.

Maj. JAMES F. ANDRESS.

4th Michigan, Capt. L. Briggs Eldridge.
7th Pennsylvania, Capt. Charles L. Greene.

Second Brigade.

Col. BEROTH B. EGGLESTON.

1st Ohio, Lieut. Col. Thomas J. Patten.
3d Ohio, Col. Charles B. Seidel.
4th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Oliver P. Robie.

Third Brigade.

Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.

98th Illinois,* Lieut. Col. Edward Kitchell.
123d Illinois,* Lieut. Col. Jonathan Biggs.
17th Indiana,* Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Vail.
72d Indiana,* Maj. Adam Pinkerton.

Artillery.

Chicago (Illinois) Board of Trade Battery, Capt. George I. Robinson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK.

First Brigade.

3d Indiana (battalion), Capt. Charles Qualman.
5th Iowa, Maj. J. Morris Young.
9th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas J. Jordan.

Second Brigade.

Maj. WILLIAM THAYER.

8th Indiana.
2d Kentucky, Maj. Owen Star.
10th Ohio.

* Mounted infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. SMITH D. ATKINS.

92d Illinois,* Capt. Lyman Preston.
3d Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Robert H. King.
5th Kentucky, Maj. Christopher T. Cheek.

Artillery.

10th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. Yates V. Beebe.

FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. JACOB M. THORNBURGH.

2d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. William F. Prosser.
3d Tennessee, Maj. Benjamin Cunningham.
4th Tennessee, Maj. Luther M. Blackman.
1st Tennessee Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. Albert F. Beach.

SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM J. CLIFT.

5th Tennessee, Maj. John F. Armstrong.
10th Tennessee, Maj. William P. Story.
12th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Charles C. Hoefling.

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

FIRST BRIGADE.†

Col. HORACE CAPRON.

CAVALRY CORPS, DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH.

First Brigade.

Col. OLIVER WELLS.

3d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Carnahan.
7th Illinois, Maj. John M. Graham.
12th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Brown.

Second Brigade.

Col. DATUS E. COON.

6th Illinois, Maj. Charles W. Whitsit.
9th Illinois, Col. Albert G. Brackett.
2d Iowa, Maj. Charles C. Horton.
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery K, Lieut. Isaac W. Curtis.

SECOND DIVISION.

Col. EDWARD F. WINSLOW.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH KARGÉ.

7th Indiana, Capt. James H. Carpenter.
1st Mississippi Mounted Rifles, Maj. Samuel O. Shorey.
4th Missouri, Col. George E. Waring, Jr.
2d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. P. Jones Yorke.
19th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hess.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. NOBLE.

3d Iowa, Maj. John C. McCrary.
4th Iowa, Lieut. Col. John H. Peters.
10th Missouri, Capt. Frederick R. Neet.

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* Mounted infantry.

†For composition, see p. 573. The Second Brigade is not borne on return of the Cavalry Corps.

DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE.

9th Indiana, Col. George W. Jackson.
10th Indiana, Col. Thomas N. Pace.
11th Indiana, Col. Robert R. Stewart.
12th Indiana, Col. Edward Anderson.
13th Indiana, Col. Gilbert M. L. Johnson.

UNASSIGNED.

15th Pennsylvania, Col. William J. Palmer.
4th United States, Lieut. Joseph Hedges.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 1, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Do you not think it advisable now that Hood has gone so far north to entirely settle him before starting on your proposed campaign? With Hood's army destroyed you can go where you please with impunity. I believed, and still believe, that if you had started south whilst Hood was in the neighborhood of you he would have been forced to go after you. Now that he is so far away, he might look upon the chase as useless and go in one direction whilst you are pushing in the other. If you can see the chance for destroying Hood's army, attend to that first and make your other move secondary.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

ROME, GA., *November 1, 1864—9 a. m.*

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Armies of the United States, City Point, Va.:

As you foresaw, and as Jeff. Davis threatened, the enemy is now in the full tide of execution of his grand plan to destroy my communications and defeat this army. His infantry, about 30,000, with Wheeler's and Roddey's cavalry, from 7,000 to 10,000, are now in the neighborhood of Tuscumbia and Florence, and the water being low is able to cross at will. Forrest seems to be scattered from Eastport to Jackson, Paris, and the lower Tennessee, and General Thomas reports the capture by him of a gun-boat and five transports. General Thomas has near Athens and Pulaski Stanley's corps, about 15,000 strong, and Schofield's corps, 10,000, en route by rail, and has at least 20,000 to 25,000 men, with new regiments and conscripts arriving all the time; also Rosecrans promises the two divisions of Smith and Mower, belonging to me, but I doubt if they can reach Tennessee in less than ten days. If I were to let go Atlanta and North Georgia and make for Hood, he would, as he did here, retreat to the southwest, leaving his militia, now assembling at Macon and Griffin, to occupy our conquests, and the work of last summer would be lost. I have retained about 50,000 good troops, and have sent back full 25,000, and having instructed General Thomas to hold defensively Nashville, Chattanooga, and Decatur, all strongly fortified and provisioned for a long siege, I will destroy all the railroads of Georgia and do as much substantial damage as is possible, reaching the sea-coast near one of the points hitherto indicated, trusting that General Thomas, with his present troops and the

influx of new troops promised, will be able in a very few days to assume the offensive. Hood's cavalry may do a good deal of damage, and I have sent Wilson back with all dismounted cavalry, retaining only about 4,500. This is the best I can do, and shall, therefore, when I can get to Atlanta the necessary stores, move as soon as possible.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., November 1, 1864.

Capt. O. M. POE,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Make up two good pontoon trains ready to move in five days, one by the McDonough road and the other by the Rough and Ready road, each capable of spanning the Ocmulgee at Macon, with a good engineer officer and force sufficient to handle and protect it. All other pontoon wagons and property may be used to lay a bridge at Turner's Ferry for the passage of the Army of the Tennessee, and when we are done with it it will be destroyed, wagons included. I do not think our railroad will be able to relieve us in Atlanta of all the trash we have there, and I will use fire freely, both on our own and the enemy's property. Consult with General Easton and Colonel Beckwith freely as to what we will most need, and whatever conclusion you jointly come to will be all right. The enemy is well off on the Tennessee from Florence down to Johnsonville, evidently aiming at our communications. You can use the Michigan Engineers and Mechanics as desired.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ATLANTA, *November 1, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch is received. The bridge at Turner's Ferry will be ready. The pontoon trains are ready to move at any moment. The maps are ready. I have enough on hand to supply one to each corps and division commander, and will be delivered to them as soon as you direct.

O. M. POE,
Chief Engineer.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., November 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Your two telegrams of 9.30 p. m. 31st are received. Let the cavalry be sent to Memphis with their arms and equipments; they can be mounted there.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Rome, Ga., November 1, 1864.*

Orders for to-morrow, November 2: Colonel Este will march his division for Kingston, starting at daylight. His trains will all move in rear of his troops. General Carlin will follow with his division, taking the same road, starting one hour later and followed by his trains.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis:

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., November 1, 1864.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Send a strong force to Lithonia with orders to break up the Augusta road eastward, burning every tie and twisting every bar of iron around trees, or otherwise rendering them entirely useless. The same party might cover a forage expedition; it should not be out more than five days. Also make preliminary preparations for the absolute destruction in Atlanta of the railroad track, depots, car and store houses, shops, and indeed everything that might be used to our disadvantage by an enemy. Five days are all I can allow for the removal of our own property or the accumulation of stores. At the end of that time I expect to run back to Chattanooga all railroad stock, and commence the movement of which you are advised.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 1, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Atlanta:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that two men of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, captured on the Stoneman raid, and escaping from Savannah, have come in to-night. They inform me that a large mounted force, estimated by them to be over 5,000, and said by the rebels to be 8,000, is in camp to-night at Stone Mountain. This force is made up of troops said to be from East Tennessee and North Carolina. They have no artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISRAEL GARRARD,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., November 1, 1864.

Capt. W. T. FORBES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions received yesterday, I destroyed the railroad from the city of At-

lanta to a point 250 yards beyond the fourth mile post, in all about two miles and three-quarters of track. The ties have been burned and the rails bent and twisted so as to render them useless.

Very respectfully,

ARIO PARDEE, JR.,
Colonel 147th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Commanding.

CEDARTOWN, GA., *November 1, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi:

We marched to this place by two good roads from Cave Spring. All nicely encamped. Hood took much, but there is plenty of corn and some pigs. My trains from Rome arrived in Vann's Valley Post-Office all right. Some of the enemy's cavalry, scouting and observing parties, hover about us.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD.
Major-General.

[NOVEMBER 1, 1864.—For General Field Orders, No. 21, headquarters Department and Army of the Tennessee, announcing the death of General Ransom, see Part I, p. 733.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 154. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Cedartown, Ga., November 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. This army will continue its march to-morrow, as follows:

1. The Seventeenth Corps, Major-General Blair commanding, will move at 7 a. m. on the direct Van Wert road toward Dallas.

2. The Fifteenth Corps, Major-General Osterhaus commanding, will move at 7 a. m., proceeding on the Carrollton road six miles, and, taking a left fork, will move toward Van Wert till the first practicable road to Dallas is reached; thence to Dallas, reaching that point day after to-morrow. On striking the Dallas road, as above indicated, General Osterhaus will communicate with the major-general commanding by courier.

3. The train of these headquarters will follow the ordnance train of the leading division of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

The entire supply train of the army, and cattle, properly guarded, will follow the Seventeenth Corps on the direct road.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 247. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *Atlanta, Ga., November 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. The following-named batteries and detachments of artillery of this army will proceed forthwith to Nashville, Tenn., and report to

Capt. F. Welker, commanding Reserve Artillery: Third Ohio Battery, detachment Fifteenth Ohio Battery, detachment Company A, First Illinois Light Artillery, detachment Company D, First Illinois Light Artillery, and detachment Company H, First Michigan Light Artillery.

Major Landgraeber is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

JNO. H. MUNROE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 270. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Cedartown, Ga., November 1, 1864.*

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II. Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett, commanding Third Division, will have the advance to-morrow, moving promptly at 7 a. m., taking the direct road to Van Wert.

2. The Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith commanding, will follow the Third Division.

3. The First Division, Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower commanding, will follow the Fourth Division.

4. Major Waterhouse, commanding Artillery Brigade, will cause one battery to report to each division, to move therewith as may seem best to the division commanders.

5. The supply train will follow the corps.

III. Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding First Division, will cause to be detailed two regiments from his command to act as rear guard, that is, in rear of everything.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair:

ROWLAND COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROME, GA., *November 1, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatch of last night received. The fact that Forrest is down about Johnsonville, while Hood, with his infantry, is still about Florence and Tuscumbia, gives you time for concentration. The supplies about Chattanooga are immense, and I will soon be independent of them; therefore I would not risk supplies coming in transitu from Nashville to Chattanooga. In like manner we have large supplies in Nashville, and if they be well guarded, and Hood can't get our supplies, he can't stay in Tennessee long. General Schofield will go to you as rapidly as cars can take him. I have no doubt after the emergency is past, and the enemy has done us considerable damage, re-enforcements will pour to you more than can be provided for or taken care of. In the mean time do your best. I will leave here to-morrow for Kingston and keep things moving toward the south; therefore hold fast all new troops coming to you, excepting such as are now at Chattanooga, to whom I will give orders.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *November 1, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

General Rosecrans was directed some days ago to send you A. J. Smith's division. He is also directed to send you all available troops in Saint Louis and vicinity. General Grant has sent his chief of staff, General Rawlins, to Saint Louis to hurry forward these re-enforcements. Should you want them to land at Clifton, Savannah, or Nashville, instead of Eastport, please so direct. The four Michigan regiments had all gotten off by the 24th ultimo, and the two from Ohio left the 24th and 27th. There is another regiment in Ohio which will be gotten off as soon as completed. The two regiments from the Northwest are en route, but as they had a long march before reaching railroad or steamboat transportation, we may not hear of them for some days. I think you should concentrate all you can against Hood, replacing the garrisons in your rear by new troops as they arrive.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 1, 1864—8 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The following dispatch, received last night, I send for your information:*

I have made every effort to have trains ready to move General Schofield's troops in the shortest time possible. General Schofield reported his corps to me at 11.30 a. m. yesterday, for orders, from Calhoun, to which place I immediately sent my orders for him to move, by road, to Resaca and Dalton, to meet the trains which should reach those places by the time his troops do.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to Halleck.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 1, 1864—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

General Donaldson has just reported to me the capture of gun-boat 55 and transports Venus and Cheeseman, near Paris Landing, forty miles below Johnsonville, and about four miles above Fort Heiman. The force was Forrest's, and Colonel [General] Donaldson reports two other transports captured and burned about forty miles above Paducah.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

(Same to General Sherman.)

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* See Horner to Granger, October 31, p. 547.

ROME, GA., *November 1, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Did Forrest burn the gun-boat and transports captured near Paris Landing as well as the two above Paducah? Had they provisions on board? Let me know the moment you know that Beauregard's infantry makes its appearance at any distance north of the Tennessee River. I go to Kingston to-morrow. It is raining hard now.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 1, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 11.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 11.30 a. m. to-day is received. General Croxton reports that last night he held the fords of Shoal Creek, eight miles east, and nine miles north of Florence, and that he will retard the enemy as long as possible. Stanley's troops are now arriving at Pulaski. Hope they will all be there by noon to-morrow. I have halted General Hatch at Pulaski, and he is co-operating with General Croxton against the enemy. If I had Schofield I should feel perfectly safe. I have given such instructions as ought to expedite his arrival. It will be necessary to hold the usual guards on the railroads until the troops can pass over. I will give instructions to have them concentrated as soon as the troops have passed. I despair of getting any troops from Missouri in time to be of any service. None of my telegrams have been answered by General Rosecrans. Be assured I will do the best I can.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to General Sherman in reply to his dispatch of 8.30 a. m., p. 580.)

WARRENSBURG, MO., *November 1, 1864—5 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

If Smith's command is sent without artillery or ammunition or regimental trains, in driblets, it can reach you perhaps five days sooner than if sent as at present ordered. Do you wish them sent in that way? If with their artillery, &c., they will reach the Mississippi River in about ten days. By what route and to what point do you wish the command to move?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 112. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Rome, Ga., November 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, commanding Cavalry Corps, will proceed to mount the dismounted men of his command and will report in person to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas for instructions.

III. Maj. Henry Hitchcock, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, is hereby announced as a member of the personal staff of the general-in-chief, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

CALHOUN, GA., *November 1, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Garrard will be here to-morrow evening with the remount of McCook's division; we shall have about 3,000 men; there will be 500 or 600 mounted men besides. General Sherman thinks we ought to get to Nashville by the cars. Can you send them? I will make arrangements to get my things off and leave for Nashville to-morrow p. m. Please answer.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following copies of telegrams just received are furnished for the information of the major-general commanding:

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 31, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster:

The new boat Mazeppa, with 700 tons of freight from Cincinnati, was captured and burned at Fort Heiman, two miles this way from Fort Henry, on opposite side of the river, on Friday. The Naugatuck and Alice were captured at Widow Reynolds' Bar, forty miles this way from Paducah, on Saturday. Gun-boat 55 with transports Venus and Cheeseman were captured yesterday without being disabled near Paris Landing, forty miles below here and four miles this way from Fort Heiman. Our information is reliable that Forrest intends to attack this place, with from 8,000 to 10,000 men, within next three or four days. Our employés will be ready and do good service.

HENRY HOWLAND,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

The substance of the above telegram was sent you yesterday, but this is clearer and more specific, having been repeated for that purpose.

JOHNSONVILLE, *October 31, 1864.*

Gun-boat 55 with the two transports were captured without being disabled, and are now in the hands of rebels in the river. Colonel Brott, at Fort Donelson, telegraphs that Lieutenant-Colonel Weaver, commanding at Pine Bluff, has abandoned the post. The pilot of the 55 has just reached here by land.

HENRY HOWLAND,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CLARKSVILLE, *November 1, 1864.*

Lieut. S. H. STEVENS,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Nashville, Tenn.:

Steamer Dave Hughes, with barge loaded with Government stores, was burned yesterday afternoon, fifteen miles above this post, by guerrillas.

I. P. WILLIAMS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

The Dave Hughes was a light-draught boat valued at $5,000 to $7,000, and was chartered by me some time since.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. STEVENS,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Very respectfully,

J. L. DONALDSON,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., Chief Quartermaster Dept. of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 1, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

If General Wagner's division, of the Fourth Corps, has not yet left Chattanooga I desire you to have it move as soon as possible. It is necessary that they reach Athens without further delay.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 1, 1864—4.20 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just arrived at this place with Wood's division, the smallest of the corps, with muskets only. Athens, I was informed, was evacuated two hours after I left, by your orders yesterday. I can tell nothing of Whitaker's and Wagner's divisions, excepting that they left Chattanooga. There are no preparations here for defense. I have no news from Croxton, and no means of judging of the enemy's position.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 1, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Please direct the medical purveyor at Nashville to send to Pulaski medical and hospital supplies, such as chloroform, stimulants, opiates, dressings, blankets, &c. The hospital and ambulances, &c., of this corps will not be up for several days. In case of an engagement these supplies will be needed.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 1, 1864—5 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Pulaski:

Your two dispatches of this date, announcing your arrival at Pulaski and an application for medical stores, are received. The stores will be sent to-morrow. Granger evacuated Athens yesterday after you left, as he says by your advice. I ordered him to reoccupy it immediately, which I suppose he has done. Whitaker's and Wagner's troops have left Chattanooga and some of them should reach you to-morrow. Assume command at Pulaski by my order and make dispositions for the defense

of the place. General Sherman will also send me Schofield, whose troops I will endeavor to get to you in four days. Your artillery is coming up with Wagner. If General Hatch has left Pulaski with his command send a staff officer after him and bring him and his command back. I telegraphed him yesterday at Pulaski to halt there and co-operate with Croxton. I do not understand why he did not acknowledge its receipt. Say to General Hatch that I am authorized by General Sherman to detain him. Acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch, and always report the hour and date of your dispatches to me.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 1, 1864—5 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Pulaski:

If General Hatch has passed through Pulaski with his division of cavalry I wish you to send a courier after him immediately with the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General HATCH:

I am authorized by Major-General Sherman to detain you at Pulaski. Communicate with General Croxton and assist him in opposing the advance of the enemy northward by all the means in your power. General Croxton is at Shoal Creek. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Hand this dispatch to General Hatch if at Pulaski, and if he has left forward it to him immediately. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 1, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Have your dispatch and also one for General Hatch. He has sent scouts toward Florence and Lawrenceburg; to-night will also scout toward Athens. I have examined the position here; it is easily defensible. Wagner is the ranking officer with the two divisions. I advised the evacuation of Athens if the enemy was known to have crossed in large force at Brown's Ferry. I had nothing to do with deciding he had crossed in force. I am not satisfied that the rebels are in force yet on this side, though I believe they intend to cross. Please send me by military conductor campaign map of Tennessee. I will make this place secure by to-morrow night.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 1, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have as yet no dispatches from General Croxton, but his hospital steward just in left his train this morning on Sugar Creek. He says

the train was ordered back to Croxton's camp, on Four-Mile Creek, ten miles from Florence. The most of the men of the Eighth Iowa and Second Michigan who were missing have come in. It appears they were attacked in front by two regiments of infantry and in rear by rebel cavalry. The steward says it was reported that the rebels had crossed back south of the river.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

SHOAL CREEK BRIDGE, *November 1, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General STANLEY,
Athens, Ala.:

The enemy are in force at Florence intrenching. They have not yet moved out on either road. I find no cavalry, though Forrest is reported crossing below. I can hear nothing from General Hatch. Let me hear from you.

Respectfully, your obedient,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 1, 1864—7 p. m.*

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga:

The train and brigade guarding it must come by way of Decherd and Fayetteville unless they have passed Stevenson; in such case they can come by Huntsville and Fayetteville. Wagner must escort all of the artillery. Tell Captain Hodgdon to arrange to feed the corps from Nashville, and not to send rations to Athens. Everything should hurry up.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Athens, Ala., November 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived with my brigade at Athens this a. m. at 2 o'clock. Found the town deserted of its garrison and quite large amounts of Government stores destroyed. Citizens in a great state of excitement, with a rumor that the enemy are encamped within about two miles of the place on the Florence road, and that five rebel cavalry had been in town last evening. I immediately took possession of the fort and prepared to defend it. The Second Brigade arrived at 7 a. m. General Whitaker has not yet arrived. I am awaiting immediate orders. Upon the best information I can gain, I am satisfied there is no enemy in force nearer than this side of the river. A brigade of rebel cavalry is reported to be in the vicinity of Larkinsville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. H. WATERS,
Colonel Eighty-fourth Illinois, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 1, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

General R. S. GRANGER, *Decatur:*

If the enemy have not got possession of the Elk River Ford, I wish you to have the garrison of Athens reoccupy that place again. Brown's Ferry and Elk River Ford should be held as long as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *November 1, 1864—10.15 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I had already ordered the reoccupation of Athens. I have a heavy picket of cavalry at Brown's Ferry; have ordered 100 infantry there also. All my cavalry is on the river. Have ordered my strongest regiment to Elk River Ford; would have done so before but could not get transportation.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *November 1, 1864—a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Courier just in from Brown's Ferry with the following:

BROWN'S FERRY, *October 31, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Yours of 2 p. m. received. Major Williamson has arrived. The report of rebel cavalry being on the west side of Elk River was premature. Major Williamson brought with him the detachment of Second Tennessee stationed at mouth of Elk River. He says Major Hutsell, Second Tennessee, will camp five miles west of here, on the road to Florence, to-night, and fall back to this point in the morning. The eight companies of my command are now at this point; will have to send or come in for rations, or run corn mills. Please send orders if a force is to remain at this ferry. I think a force should be kept on the Athens and Florence road opposite this point, to prevent its being cut off or flanked.

G. R. SWALLOW,
Major Tenth Indiana Cavalry.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *November 1, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

All quiet along the river. Sent two gun-boats from here to-day. One goes up the river and Stone River goes down to Brown's Ferry with troops. I shall leave for Huntsville some time to-night with part of a regiment to look after the defenses of the road. Will be back at daylight in the morning and see if I can possibly get transportation for additional troops for defense of Elk River.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *November 1, 1864.*

General J. L. DONALDSON, *Chief Quartermaster:*

I would urgently request that you order a train of five flats and a caboose to this place, to be entirely subject to my orders, for patrolling the road. I found such an one, strengthened with timber, extremely

useful in the two preceding raids. I have no cavalry to patrol the roads and this must be substituted. The wires are cut every day, and I am in constant fear that trains will be taken; one is now an hour overdue from Huntsville and the wires down here. No enemy this side of Elk River. Colonel Thornburgh, who has gone to Nashville, can tell you all about our affairs here. You will find them interesting.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 1, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Shoal Creek, via Pulaski:

Your dispatch of yesterday, reporting your position on Shoal Creek, received. Hold that position as long as possible, so as to enable General Stanley to get into position at Pulaski. Should you be compelled to fall back do so with the view of covering Stanley's march from Athens. I have ordered General Hatch to co-operate with you. Acknowledge receipt and report state of affairs.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SHOAL CREEK BRIDGE, *November 1, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Via Pulaski 2d.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch directing me to cover General Stanley's march to Pulaski received. Can you tell me where General Hatch is? I have heard nothing from him. Citizens came out of Florence to-day with passes signed by Major Austin, provost-marshal, Lee's corps.

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 1, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Columbia:

Your dispatch received. Communicate with Stanley, and you and he must keep Hood back until I can get Schofield up. Croxton and Hatch ought to be able to retard Hood long enough for Stanley to get troops into position. I have sent you this morning the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and detachments of other regiments, which will amount to something like 1,000 men. Have just heard from Croxton; he holds Shoal Creek, seven miles east of Bough's Factory, nine miles north of Florence.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *November 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

The fort here is in an unfinished condition, but good deal of work has been done upon it. We will have up to-day platforms for all the guns,

nine in number (there are two platforms up now), and will frame and erect a large block-house in the center of the fort, depressing it so as to shield it from the enemy's artillery. The position is very strong, and by the time the enemy can get here I do not think it can be taken. I have great confidence in our ability to hold the position by hard and determined fighting against any force. The four rifled pieces were sent without the tangent scales, an inexcusable blunder of Colonel Loomis. Besides the four pieces I brought down, there were in the fort three old short howitzers, one James rifle, and one Wiard gun. I have no information of the enemy; no scouts have returned.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *November 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

No news of the enemy; have you any? Work progressing pretty well on the fort, though the excavations have to be made through rock and dirt, and is as difficult as you can imagine.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 1, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU, *Columbia:*

General Granger reports all quiet about him. A dispatch from General Croxton, dated last night, states that he holds Shoal Creek, eight miles east and nine miles north of Florence, and will continue to hold those fords as long as he can. Have not heard from him to-day. General Stanley is at Pulaski, and his troops are arriving and going into position.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *November 1, 1864.**

Major-General THOMAS:

General Howard telegraphs for General Hatch's cavalry division to come to the front via Stevenson and Trenton. Please tell him it is at Clifton, on Tennessee River, so that he can order it, or order it forward yourself. Grierson's division is at Fort Scott, Kans., chasing Price.

M. L. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 1, 1864—7 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH, *Memphis:*

Your dispatch of 30th is received. Have detained General Hatch at Pulaski by the authority of General Sherman. Can you give me any information of Hood's and Forrest's intentions and strength?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

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* Probably sent October 30, but is recorded in Thomas' "telegrams received" book under date of November 1. See answer following.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 1, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I am marching under General O. O. Howard's orders to Stevenson, Ala., and Rome, Ga. The movements of the enemy are such you may want me in this vicinity.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Div. Cav., Dept. of the Tenn.

NASHVILLE, *November 1, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HATCH,
Pulaski:

(To be forwarded if not at Pulaski.)

You must not think of obeying the order of Major-General Howard at present. Put yourself between the enemy and Columbia without further delay, resisting the enemy's progress by all means in your power. Communicate with General Croxton at Shoal Creek, and co-operate with him. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 1, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. I will move and will communicate with General Croxton.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

MOUND CITY, ILL., *November 1, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your telegram received. Will send all the gun-boats up the Tennessee River that can possibly be spared.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Captain, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

PADUCAH, KY., *November 1, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Three gun-boats have gone up the Tennessee to day, and if Captain Fitch sends me more gun-boats I will send them up also.

JAMES W. SHIRK,
Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., November 1, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Resaca, Ga.:

Do not use the cars for the transportation of your wagons and horses, for we cannot spare the rolling-stock. Let them go into Chattanooga

on their own wheels and feet, and move your troops by cars to such points as General Thomas may require. Hood's movements toward the railroad will be very rapid or he will not make them at all. The appearance of Forrest low down on the Tennessee I regard as evidence of a scattered intention to interrupt our lines of communication. This makes my movement the more important, only I must be more hurried. Don't interfere with our down trains on any account, but run your men to Chattanooga by all up trains and there you will be able to find plenty of cars and locomotives.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

RESACA, *November 1, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Rome, Ga.:

I have just received your dispatch of 8 a. m. General Thomas telegraphs that he will have cars here to-night; but I will also avail myself of all up trains. I am sending my wagons and animals forward on foot. I will take care not to interfere with trains moving down.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

ROME, GA., *November 1, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Telegraph received. Let your wagons proceed to Chattanooga as directed. You can use all trains going north as far as Chattanooga, by loading troops on the tops of cars, &c. General Thomas is anxious for you, and will provide transportation from Chattanooga.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

RESACA, GA., *November 1, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just received your three dispatches of yesterday. My leading division is now here and the other will get here about noon. It will not be practicable to reach Dalton to-day. I will send one division to Tilton and hold the other here. If possible have the cars come down to these places and take [them] aboard. General Sherman authorizes me to leave the present garrison at Resaca, hence I will let the brigade which was to remain here come forward with my trains. I will make all possible haste. Will you please order the trains to come to Tilton and Resaca?

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 1, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Resaca:

Mr. Anderson, superintendent military railroads, will have transportation at Dalton to-morrow evening for 5,000 men of your command;

the balance of your corps will have to march by road, via Ringgold, to Chattanooga, unless it can be so arranged as to pick you up at Ringgold, which will be done if possible. The tax on the rolling-stock of the railroad has been so heavy as to materially interfere with my plans. Report arrival at Dalton.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November 1, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I met General Schofield at Calhoun yesterday at dark; his troops were camped near the town. He told me he should be at Resaca to-night and would telegraph you from there. Mr. Tindall tells me here it will take him four or five days to transport 12,000 men from Dalton to Chattanooga. Can these be Schofield's troops he means? Mr. Tindall suggests the 12,000 men be directed to march from Dalton or elsewhere, and they can be moved from Chattanooga immediately upon arrival. In this way Mr. Tindall thinks more time could be saved. The travel over the road toward Atlanta is very heavy as it is, without blocking the road with troops. Trains coming north moving via Cleveland will take twice as long. All our troops are at the old house instead of at Grant's. I will explain more fully on arrival at Nashville. Shall start at 1.30 to-day.

S. C. KELLOGG,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 94. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., November 1, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. George Stoneman is assigned to duty as second in command of the Department of the Ohio, and in the absence of the major-general commanding will perform all the duties of department commander.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 144. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Resaca, Ga., November 1, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox, commanding Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, will take the cars with his division at Tilton, and move by rail, via Nashville, to Pulaski. The troops will carry five days' cooked rations and 100 rounds of ammunition.

II. Brig. Gen. J. A. Cooper, commanding Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, will leave his smallest brigade to move with all the trains and cattle of the corps, and escort them to Chattanooga, Tenn., with as little delay as practicable. He will move with the other two brigades of his division by rail from Resaca, via Nashville, to Pulaski. The troops will carry with them five days' cooked rations and 100 rounds of ammunition.

Officers and men will prepare for embarking as rapidly as possible.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *November 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Lexington, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to request that intimation of the enemy's movements and the danger of Johnsonville may be forwarded to Nashville. I have taken the responsibility of detaining all boats at this place until the danger is over, as they certainly would be captured if they go up the Tennessee River.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, KY., *November 1, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

A reliable scout has brought in the following information: He left Forrest's command last Sunday at Paris, Tenn., moving in the direction of Fort Heiman, on the Tennessee River. He reports his force at seventeen regiments, four battalions, all mounted, two 24-pounders, three 12-pounder howitzers, and four 6-pounders, field pieces, nine pieces in all. He thinks their intention is to blockade the Tennessee River at the mouth of Sandy with a portion of his command and move on Fort Donelson.

J. N. McARTHUR,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

COLUMBUS, KY., *November 1, 1864.*

Captain GRAHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The scout returned this morning. He left Paris 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Forrest and Buford, with their commands, were there and moving in the direction of Fort Heiman. His force consists of seventeen regiments infantry, four battalions, and nine pieces of artillery, two of them 24-pounders. If you wish to see Houck let me know, and I will send him on first boat.

JAMES N. McARTHUR,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

SMITHLAND, KY., *November 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. GRAHAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Two recruits of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers just arrived. They started on the transport Venus, under Lieutenant Gibson, with fifteen other recruits from Johnsonville, on Sunday morning. Above Paris Landing they were fired into by musketry. Lieutenant Gibson returned the fire and had a running fight until opposite the landing, when they were opened on by three guns in battery. The captain of the Venus and three of the recruits of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers were killed. The Venus was run ashore opposite the battery and surrendered at 4 o'clock. The two men here then

jumped overboard and escaped. Lieutenant Gibson and balance of recruits were then uninjured at this time. The gun-boat has not sunk. Being run well up on the shore could not sink.

F. L. TAYLOR,
Captain, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 72. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG, *Vicksburg, Miss., November 1, 1864.*

George C. McKee, formerly major Eleventh Illinois Infantry, and provost-marshal of this district, is appointed brigadier-general of the enrolled militia of the District of Vicksburg, and is announced as such. He will immediately report for duty to the commanding officer of the post of Vicksburg, and assume command of the First Brigade enrolled militia. He will appoint his own staff and announce it.

By command of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 2, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Rome, Ga.:

Your dispatch of 9 a. m. yesterday is just received. I dispatched you the same date, advising that Hood's army, now that it had worked so far north, be looked upon more as the objective. With the force, however, you have left with Thomas, he must be able to take care of Hood and destroy him. I do not really see that you can withdraw from where you are to follow Hood, without giving up all we have gained in territory. I say, then, go as you propose.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Rome, Ga., November 2, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Your dispatch is received.* If I could hope to overhaul Hood I would turn against him with my whole force. Then he retreats to the southwest, drawing me as a decoy from Georgia, which is his chief object. If he ventures north of the Tennessee I may turn in that direction and endeavor to get between him and his line of retreat, but thus far he has not gone above the Tennessee. Thomas will have a force strong enough to prevent his reaching any country in which we have an interest, and he has orders if Hood turns to follow me to push for Selma. No single army can catch him, and I am convinced the best results will result from defeating Jeff. Davis' cherished plan of making me leave Georgia by maneuvering. Thus far I have confined my efforts to thwart his plans, and reduced my baggage so that I can pick up and start in any direction, but I would regard a pursuit of Hood as useless; still if he

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* Of November 1, p. 676.

attempts to invade Middle Tennessee I will hold Decatur and be prepared to move in that direction, but unless I let go Atlanta my force will not be equal to his.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 2, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Dispatch of 11.30 a. m. received. I will go on and complete my arrangements and in a few days notify you of the day of my departure. General Thomas reports to-day that his cavalry reconnoitered within three miles of Florence yesterday, and found Beauregard intrenching. I have ordered him to hold Nashville, Chattanooga, and Decatur, all well supplied for a siege. All the rest of his army to assemble about Pulaski and to fight Beauregard cautiously and carefully. At the same time for A. J. Smith and all re-enforcements to get up to enable him to assume a bold offensive, and to enable Wilson to get a good mount of cavalry. I think Jeff. Davis will change his tune when he finds me advancing into the heart of Georgia instead of retreating, and I think it will have an immediate effect on your operations at Richmond.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 2, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

If I turn back the whole effect of my campaign will be lost. By my movements I have thrown Beauregard well to the west, and Thomas will have ample time and sufficient troops to hold him until re-enforcements reach him from Missouri and recruits. We have now ample supplies at Chattanooga and Atlanta to stand a month's interruption to our communications, and I don't believe the Confederate army can reach our lines, save by cavalry raid, and Wilson will have cavalry enough to checkmate that. I am clearly of opinion that the best results will follow me in my contemplated movement through Georgia.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *November 2, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I am now under orders to join you with my command, and will lose no time in reaching Saint Louis and embarking for destination en route. I have about 500 men in Memphis belonging to the First and Third Divisions, Sixteenth Army Corps. They are in detachments, and in occupation of the forts in Memphis. I now most earnestly request that you will order all men belonging to the First and Third Divisions to be relieved from duty at once and sent to Cairo, Ill., and to report to me by telegraph at Saint Louis.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

KINGSTON, GA., *November 2, 1864.*
(Via Nashville. Received 3d.)

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Your dispatch received. Make all dispatch to reach Paducah to report to General Thomas at Nashville. Your services here will be short and the probabilities are you will return again to the Mississippi. Still, I will order your detached men to you. I will be off in a few days on a worse raid than our Meridian raid was, and you may look for a great howl against the brute Sherman.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 2, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. H. WILSON,
Calhoun, Ga.:

It will be impossible to send cars to Calhoun for the troops under General Garrard. They will have to march to Chattanooga, as the railroad is already taxed to its utmost capacity.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Calhoun, Ga., November 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. K. GARRARD,
Commanding Second Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: General Schofield informs me that most of his corps will probably get away from Resaca to-night. As soon as he is all off the transportation will be sent here for you. You can draw supplies of rations and forage here. Captain McIntyre and the commanding officer of the detachment of mounted men from the First Division will be directed to report to the commanding officer of your mounted detachment. The senior officer of the whole will see that the trains are safely conducted, and that no time be lost on the road. I have written and telegraphed to know if the trains and mounted men cannot be sent through by the cars after all the dismounted men have been sent off, but as the cars cannot be used for that purpose for several days (if at all) the mounted men and trains should start for Chattanooga at once by land, where the officer in command will receive definite instructions in regard to transportation. You and General McCook with the dismounted men can probably get away some time to-morrow. Be good enough to see that everything is hurried along as rapidly as possible. Should any dispatches arrive here for me after I have gone, open them, and have them repeated to me at Chattanooga, care of General Steedman. I have telegraphed General Thomas for transportation, and as a matter of course you will govern yourself by the tenor of his reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

ROME, *November 2, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Kingston, Ga.:

General Howard reports last night at 6.30 at Cedartown and nicely in camp; says Hood took much, but plenty corn and some pigs are left. Some scouting and observing parties of the enemy's cavalry about him. A captured letter from a citizen to Governor Brown complains bitterly of Hood's army and its lawlessness, and begs him to get orders from Jeff. Davis to stop it.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 155. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Van Wert, Ga., November 2, 1864.*

The army will move to Dallas to-morrow:

1. The Seventeenth Corps marching at 7 a. m. on the direct road, followed by the supply trains and cattle.

2. The Fifteenth Corps on the road to the right, as heretofore directed.

The cavalry (Fifth Kentucky) will proceed in advance and scout the country between the two columns.

The train of these headquarters will follow the ordnance train of the leading division of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 159. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Cedartown, Ga., November 2, 1864.*

I. In accordance with instructions the command will move forward in the direction of Carrollton at 7 a. m. in the following order:

1. General Woods, with First Division, will have the advance. He will assign two sections of artillery, which will report to him, to position in his column. The First Division will be followed by—

1. The division ambulance train and medical wagons.
2. Ten wagons infantry ammunition.
3. Pioneer wagons.
4. Headquarters train, Fifteenth Army Corps.
5. Headquarters train, division and brigades.
6. Regimental wagons, one to each regiment. This train will be well guarded and followed by one regiment of infantry.
7. Brigadier-General Hazen, with the Second Division, will follow in rear of First Division, with two brigades and one section of artillery, followed by division ambulance train, medical wagons, and pioneer wagons, ten wagons of infantry ammunition, headquarters wagons of division and brigades, regimental train, one wagon per regiment; the whole train sufficiently guarded for any emergency and followed by the troops of the remaining brigade of the division. One army wagon will follow each battery. The ordnance train will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Fort, chief quartermaster Fifteenth Army Corps, and, with the supply train, will move on the road to Van Wert.

II. The command will move forward to-morrow morning in the same order as to-day, the divisions moving simultaneously at 6.30 a. m. for Pumpkin Vine Creek.

By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Atlanta, Ga., November 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. G. M. DODGE,
Nashville:

GENERAL: You command Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, and District of Vicksburg. Report to Major-General Dana, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. CLARK,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cartersville, Ga., November 2, 1864.

Col. B. D. DEAN,
Kingston:

Move with your entire command to this place at once, taking all camp and garrison equipage.

By order of Brig. Gen. John E. Smith:

S. M. BUDLONG,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Van Wert, November 2, 1864.

Capt. S. L. TAGGART,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. and Army of the Tennessee:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding that I have received advices from my supply train to the effect that owing to the roads being heavy and much cut up it will be scarcely possible for it to reach this point to-night. I have, therefore, given instructions to have it halt at the creek some three-quarters of a mile from Van Wert and to make an early start to-morrow in order that it may move immediately in rear of the corps.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 271. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Van Wert, Ga., November 2, 1864.

This command will move to-morrow in the following order:

1. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, commanding Fourth Division, will have the advance and will move his command at 7 a. m. on the direct road to Dallas.

2. The First Division, Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower commanding, will follow the Fourth Division.

3. The Third Division, Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett commanding, will follow the First Division.

4. Major Waterhouse, commanding Artillery Brigade, will detach a battery for each division, to move therewith as may seem best to the division commander.

II. Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett, commanding Third Division, will detail a strong brigade from his command to act as guards for supply trains, to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Joel at 6 a. m. to-morrow.

III. Division commanders will detach from the pioneer corps of their respective commands twenty men, under charge of a commissioned officer, to Lieut. Col. E. M. Joel, chief quartermaster, at 6 a. m. to-morrow, for permanent duty with the supply trains.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair:

ROWLAND COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 139. } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS, *Van Wert, Ga., November 2, 1864.*

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II. The organization known as the Third Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, is hereby temporarily discontinued and consolidated with First Brigade. The commanding officers of the regiments and detachments composing the same will report to Brig. Gen. M. F. Force, commanding First Brigade, for assignment to duty. The tents and office furniture pertaining to Third Brigade headquarters will be carefully packed in the wagons pertaining thereto and sent, with a proper guard, to accompany the general supply train.

Reports of the organization now due will be furnished as soon as practicable by the present officers.

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By order of Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett:

J. C. DOUGLASS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROME, GA., *November 2, 1864—8 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatch 7 p. m. 1st received. I sent you yesterday copies of Rosecrans' dispatches showing that Generals Smith's and Mower's divisions are en route, but it will take ten days for them to reach Paducah. It is now raining, and Beauregard will be very cautious in going north of the Tennessee River at this season of the year. General Schofield is on the railroad and can be moved rapidly to any point you indicate. Have you any positive knowledge that any of Beauregard's infantry has passed the Tennessee River? Wilson is also coming to you with Garrard's dismounted cavalry, and it would be well to have horses and equipments awaiting them. According to Wilson's account you will have in ten days full 12,000 cavalry, and I estimate your infantry force, independent of the railroad guards, full 40,000 men, which is a force superior to the enemy.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 2, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Kingston:*

It is reported that the enemy did not burn the gun-boat 55, with transports Venus and Cheeseman, captured near Paris Landing. General Donaldson does not know what they were loaded with. The other boats captured were burned. I will report to you the moment I learn that Beauregard is moving north. I have no further news this morning.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 2, 1864—1.15 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN, *Kingston, Ga.:*

Your dispatch of 8 a. m. to-day just received. I this morning received the first telegram from General Rosecrans; contents similar to the one you sent me. I have just heard from General Croxton, who dispatched to me at 7 p. m. yesterday, who says he has been within two miles of Florence on the Huntsville side and three miles on the Lawrenceburg side. The enemy is there with a large force, intrenching. They have laid pontoons at Florence, and are reported still crossing. He finds no cavalry, but Forrest is reported crossing below Florence. I think he must be mistaken about Forrest crossing below Florence; it may be Wheeler's force. General Hatch should be with Croxton before this time, and although the rain may have made the roads bad I am in hopes that the balance of Stanley's troops will reach Pulaski to-day. It will not be possible for me to raise within the next ten days more than Stanley's and Schofield's corps and Croxton's and Hatch's cavalry, unless I should withdraw railroad guards immediately, which should not be done as long as we must operate the road. The convalescents will only be fit to garrison Chattanooga, Whiteside's, and Bridgeport. It will need all the troops Granger has to hold Decatur; and Steedman's troops belonging to my army are almost dwindled away by expiration of service. Eventually General Wilson can organize 12,000 cavalry from the dismounted men now in Tennessee and coming from the front, but he cannot do this in ten days. We will all do the best we can, and Beauregard halts to fortify. I hope we shall be ready for him. It has rained some, but not a great deal here.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

KINGSTON, GA., *November 2, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatch received. Is Beauregard moving northeast of the Tennessee or northwest of the Tennessee, and by what road? Where is General Schofield?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 2, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

The latest reports from General Croxton up to 7 p. m. yesterday say the enemy has a large force across the Tennessee at Florence and is

fortifying. Croxton pushed reconnaissance within two miles of Florence on the Athens road and three on the Lawrenceburg road. No cavalry was met, but Forrest was reported crossing below Florence. He must have meant Wheeler, as Forrest is now below Johnsonville. I am in hopes that Stanley's entire force will be at Pulaski by to-morrow night. The gun-boat 29 and another, under command of Lieutenant King, U. S. Navy, proceeded down the river this morning on a reconnaissance. Six miles below Johnsonville encountered gun-boat 55 and transport Venus, recently captured by the rebels, and after a fight of about thirty minutes the Venus was disabled and recaptured and now lies at the wharf at Johnsonville. She had on board two 30-pounders and about 200 rounds of ammunition. The 55 made her escape down the river. I am in hopes, however, she will soon be overhauled by our gun-boats now on their way up from Paducah. Forrest is reported at or near Fort Heiman, threatening to cross the Tennessee, but it is not believed that he has as yet crossed much of his force. Have not heard from General Schofield to-day, but presume he is pushing forward as rapidly as he can.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

(Same to General Halleck.)

KINGSTON, GA., *November 2, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have your dispatch of to-day. If Granger will continue to demonstrate on the Moulton road with as strong a force as he can take out of Decatur he will compel Beauregard to leave a similar force in observation. In like manner Grierson, at Memphis, should be instructed to demonstrate out in the direction of Ripley or Corinth to threaten the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, on which he manifestly must depend. Then having united Schofield and Stanley, and filled them as much as you could with your new troops, Beauregard will be checkmated; but if he advances from Florence fight him cautiously, taking every advantage of your fortifications and the natural obstructions of the country. I think he will aim for Fayetteville and Shelbyville, but you know the country better than I do. General A. J. Smith reports himself en route from Warrensburg, Mo. To make things sure, you can call on the Governors of Kentucky and Indiana for some militia, cautioning them against a stampede. No matter what occurs, try and avoid, as I know you will, all false alarms. I am pushing my arrangements and will soon be off.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 2, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Kingston:

Can't learn yet that Beauregard has started in any direction. He is across the river at Florence, but as yet has not moved from his intrenchments.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 2, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

Your dispatch of 5 p. m. yesterday is received. Please send the troops forward as rapidly as possible, but they should come organized and prepared for the field. In the present aspect of affairs, I desire them sent to Johnsonville, the terminus of the Northwestern railroad, on the Tennessee River, via Paducah. But it would not be safe for them to attempt to reach that point by regiments; they should come in a body.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The following copy of telegram just received is respectfully submitted for the information of the major-general commanding:

JOHNSONVILLE, TENN., *November 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. L. DONALDSON:

Colonel Thompson desires me to request you to forward section of artillery with 500 men soon as possible. He expects to need them to-night.

H. HOWLAND,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

I send the 500 men and section of artillery to-night.

Very respectfully,

J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Cumberland.

JOHNSONVILLE, TENN., *November 2, 1864.*

General J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster:

Lieut. Commander E. M. King, with gun-boats 29 and 32, proceeded down the river this p. m., and six miles below met the 55 and transport Venus coming for this place, and after thirty minutes fight the Venus was disabled and fell into our hands. She is now at our levee. We captured on her two 20-pounder Parrotts, with over 200 rounds of ammunition for them.

H. HOWLAND,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 2, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Three thousand of General Schofield's troops are on the march between Dalton and Ringgold. Cox's command is at Dalton. Fifty-six car-loads are moving from Resaca and will be here to-night. The balance of the troops will leave Resaca by rail in the morning. Schofield is at Resaca.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 2, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Major-General Schofield has just informed me that General Sherman has authorized him to leave the present garrison at Resaca, bringing all his command with him to Pulaski. I have directed General Schofield to leave one brigade of his corps to garrison Resaca. You must send to the Fourteenth, Twentieth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Corps at the front the drafted men and recruits assigned to those corps, under the officers belonging to the same, as soon as you possibly can, and if you are still required to make up the garrison of Resaca you might send a force from the organization of convalescents now being made up by General Cruft at Chattanooga.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 2, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

By direction of the honorable Secretary of War you will grant furloughs to 15th instant to all enlisted men belonging to regiments from the following States, who are in hospitals or otherwise unfitted for field duty: Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. This is intended to include officers on same conditions. Transportation to be ordered to and from their homes. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November 2, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of this date, in regard to furloughs, received. As regards forming garrisons from detachments of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps, I have the honor to report that so far all such detachments reported from the front are with furloughs and are waiting transportation home.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 2, 1864—9.50 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have no news, excepting the dispatch from General Croxton, of which you have a copy. I have sent an operator to Athens. Please have Colonel Donaldson invoice 1,000 axes, 1,000 picks, and 1,000 spades to Lieutenant Laubach, acting assistant quartermaster, Fourth Corps. My commissary is not here. Please have Colonel Porter invoice me ten days' supplies to the post commissary, if you think this advisable in the absence of my supply train; also 60,000 rounds of ammunition, caliber .58.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 2, 1864—3 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Pulaski:

Your dispatch of 9.30 a. m. to-day is received, and orders have been given for the supplies you ask for. Keep yourself well posted through Generals Croxton and Hatch, and scouts, if you can get any good ones, of the position and movements of the enemy. Report daily.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 2, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have no report from Croxton yet. I have Hatch's patrols beyond Lawrenceburg. Will have some good citizen scouts from the mouth of Elk River down to Clifton to-morrow. Captured one of Forrest's spies yesterday, one of Wheeler's to-day; will try them to-morrow. The latter says he left Florence evening of the 31st. They then had a bridge laid, and 3,000 of Wheeler's and Forrest's men had crossed. The man is in terror, and I think speaks the truth. Whitaker was crossing at Elkton this evening. I expect Wagner to cross at the same place to-morrow. An operator has gone to Athens, but I have not heard from him yet.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, ALA., *November 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

I was left in Chattanooga to attend to the shipping of the corps. The last of the infantry, Wagner's division, left at 9 a. m. yesterday. The Artillery Brigade left Chattanooga last night. We ran to here and lay over till morning as the lines were cut. They left at 7 a. m. for Athens with one regiment as guard. A battery assigned to the corps yesterday will leave Chattanooga via railroad this morning, and the First Kentucky reported here from Nashville this morning. Shall I send both by way of Athens? How can I quickest join the general, via Nashville or Athens? Please answer immediately.

W. H. SINCLAIR,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 2, 1864.*

Maj. W. H. SINCLAIR,
Stevenson, Ala.:

It will not be safe for the batteries to go to Athens now unless they can go with the wagon train, because they cannot reach Athens before the troops will have left. If they cannot overtake the wagon train you had better direct them to come this way, which is also your best way to join General Stanley.

W. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, *November 2, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Unless Thomasson and Marshall's batteries have got off they must go by way of Nashville, as all infantry will have left Athens. Did you get my dispatch ordering the train and Kirby by way of Decherd and Fayetteville? If you come by Athens hurry everything up.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

STEVENSON, ALA., *November 2, 1864—6 p. m.*

Capt. L. BRIDGES,
Chief of Arty., Fourth Army Corps, Huntsville and Decatur:

I will send Marshall and Thomasson's batteries to Pulaski via Nashville. Tell General Wagner not to wait for them but go ahead as soon as you are ready. Use all possible dispatch in getting off. Acknowledge receipt of this.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, November 2, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Major SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Army Corps:

The following is a copy of General Stanley's dispatch:

The train and brigade guarding it must come by the way of Decherd and Fayetteville, unless they have passed Stevenson, in which case they can come by Huntsville and Fayetteville. Wagner must escort all of the artillery. Tell Captain Hodgdon to arrange to feed the corps from Nashville and not to send rations to Athens. Everything should hurry up.

Acknowledge receipt of this. How is the Twenty-third Corps moving?

J. S. FULLERTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 2, 1864.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of all the troops at, and in the vicinity of, Athens. Colonel Pace, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, will continue in command of the post.

DAVID S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

DECATUR JUNCTION, ALA., *November 2, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Everything that can be done to obstruct passing of Elk River can be done in a short time. Road to the ford is through a deep cut, and timber can be felled into it very quickly. I have ordered the

officer to be prepared and to obstruct it as soon as he learns of the enemy's approach. If it were done now it might impede the route of General Croxton, if forced to come that way, and endanger his command if pressed by the enemy.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *November 2, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Courier just in from Brown's Ferry, with dispatch dated November 1, 6.45 p. m., reports:

Scouts in from Rogersville and Lamb's Ferry, and that all is quiet at those points. Major Hutsell, four miles west of Brown's Ferry on Florence road, reports small parties of the enemy occasionally in sight, with some firing. Major Hutsell also reports cannonading in direction of Courtland.

G. R. SWALLOW,
Major Tenth Indiana Cavalry.

I arrived here this morning with 200 men, whom I have distributed along the road. Shall send some more troops up road as guard as soon as I can get transportation. Will return to Decatur as soon as I can get a train.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, ALA., *November 2, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

My courier, just this moment in from Brown's Ferry, reports all quiet at that place. No sign of the enemy at Elk River Ford last night at dark. At that time the advance of the enemy had not reached Rogersville. I have received reports from up the river, where all is extremely vigilant. Enemy in small squads continually showing himself on south side, but returns often a few shots. I feel more anxiety at present for the railroad, and shall re-enforce the posts along the line. Our guides, scouts, and patrols are extremely vigilant, and I will give you early information of the approach of the enemy.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR JUNCTION, ALA., *November 2, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Cavalry at the ford now and infantry ordered forward from Athens. Another regiment will be forwarded as soon as possible. I have made every effort to get transportation. Regiment has been at the depot all day to-day and was ready yesterday to move. No transportation could be had as the road was taken up by troops from Stevenson.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

STEVENSON, ALA., *November 2, 1864—6 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

Please send the following to General Wagner immediately:

General WAGNER,
Commanding Second Division, Fourth Army Corps:

As soon as Captain Bridges reports with his four batteries move according to your orders. I will send the other two batteries to Pulaski, via Nashville, to join General Stanley. They will not come to Athens. Hurry everything up as much as possible.

I write by order of General Stanley.

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 2, 1864—2 p. m.*

Brigadier-General CROXTON,
Shoal Creek, via Pulaski:

Your two dispatches of yesterday have been received. General Hatch reached Pulaski yesterday, and should be in communication with you to-day. Stanley's troops are arriving at Pulaski, and I hope will be concentrated there by to-morrow night. Your position, as reported to me, will cover the march of his troops from Athens. I expect Schofield's corps will be able to reach Pulaski by Sunday. You must try and keep the enemy in his trenches until Sunday night. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SHOAL CREEK BRIDGE, ALA., *November 2, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

In reconnoitering to-day I find the rebel infantry pickets in same location, covered by a small cavalry force which I drove in. I had a scout over the river this morning who reports them waiting for Hardee's corps and the cavalry. I will try and cut their pontoons to-night. I learn General Hatch reached Pulaski yesterday, but I don't know whether he is coming this way or not.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

SHOAL CREEK BRIDGE, ALA., *November 2, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have been within two miles of Florence on the Huntsville side and three on the Lawrenceburg side. There is a large force there, and they are intrenching. They have laid pontoons at Florence and are reported still crossing. I find no cavalry, though Forrest is reported crossing below Florence. I hear nothing from Generals Stanley or Hatch. I will do all I can to give you accurate, timely information.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 2, 1864.*

Capt. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Forrest ordered all his forces into Fort Heiman yesterday morning for the purpose of crossing the river. General Buford had crossed, and went toward Pine Bluff. Don't know what force he had. From 300 to 500 men are on White Oak, supposed to be under General Bell; Weatherford, with about 300 men, is expected from Kentucky. No boats destroyed up to night before last; this is reliable. There is some force on the other side of the river; have not been able to find how large. Forrest has 5,000 men according to reports given by rebels to those they supposed to be reliable. The guerrilla Cox died this morning.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 2, 1864—11 a. m.*

Capt. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Large fires, supposed to be camp-fires, were seen about ten miles north last night. I have about 3,500 muskets here. What is Murphy doing? I have nothing from him.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 2, 1864.*

Capt. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is a force of rebels on the other side of the river; they have pickets about two miles above here.

CHARLES R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 2, 1864.*
(Received 3d.)

Capt. A. H. PLUMMER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieut. Commander King recaptured the Venus, with two Parrott guns and about 200 rounds of ammunition. I shall put the guns in position and use them. A force of rebel cavalry was seen about two miles below on west shore. I think the enemy came up on that side to conceal their movements and will cross to-night.

C. R. THOMPSON.

CLARKSVILLE, *November 2, 1864.*

Capt. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have received the following from Fort Donelson, in reply to a dispatch by myself:

From the best information I can get the rebels have not crossed the river, except in small parties. There are about 4,000 at Fort Heiman and above. They have a

battery at mouth of Sandy, Paris Landing, and Fort Heiman. Some of their guns are 24-pounders. They claim that they will hold the place to prevent our running supplies up the river. They have the two transports in running order, and run them up and down river at pleasure. General Buford is in command at present, whose headquarters are on the gun-boat, which they have towed to the Heiman side and are fitting it up for use. I learn the officers are divided as to attacking this place. Some are in favor of it, others opposed.

E. C. BROTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel Eighty-third Illinois, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *November 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

Couriers from the scouting party at Campbellsville report nothing seen, but a scouting party of the enemy, fifty strong, heard of in the neighborhood. No other information of the enemy. Can you give me any news?

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *November 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

I have information which I rely on that Hood's army is not this side of the Tennessee River and has not been, but only a small portion of it, enough to make a demonstration. It is believed that he has gone toward Corinth. If allowed to guess, I would say he is striking for Memphis, or will take the railroad to go by Meridian or Selma back to Georgia. I think it barely possible he is waiting for supplies, with a view to advancing into Middle Tennessee. He knows as well as we do that this long delay will give us time to prepare for his reception.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *November 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

I go to Pulaski at 4 o'clock to-day to look after matters there.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *November 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Army of the Tennessee, in the Field:

Have ordered Hatch, as per your telegram of October 24. Am en route to Saint Louis to endeavor to get Winslow back. Have sent a staff officer to you to explain fully the condition of my command.

B. H. GRIERSON,
Brigadier-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 2, 1864—8.50 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Will you order a detachment made up from all the companies of the Third Illinois Cavalry at Paducah, Ky., to report to me?

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

NOBLE'S HEADQUARTERS,
November 2, 1864—2.55 p. m.

Col. J. KARGÉ:

Lieutenant Norman, who was in the skirmish yesterday, got in this morning with some of his men after some hard fighting with the rebels. He reports nothing of additional importance to what transpired last night except the general rumor on the road toward Collierville that there are about 4,000 rebels at Somerville, and about 3,000 at Portersville, back of Randolph. Those forces seem to be for observation of our movements. The men who attacked the patrol were under Ford and one Clubfoot. My patrols for to-day have not reported, having gone out since noon.

Yours, &c.,

NOBLE,
Colonel.

(Same to Major Morgan.)

NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

Major MORGAN:

I have no news further than sent you to-day. My patrols are not due yet; when they come I will let you know anything new. I think the rumor of rebels at Somerville and Portersville exaggerated the force, although I am of the opinion that there is some force—probably a squad—at each place. Allow me to suggest that a few paid scouts or picked men from our cavalry can go farther toward the enemy, as he is now located, and obtain more accurate information than anything short of a strong reconnoitering party. The ordinary patrols are only large enough to be easily discoverable, without being able to push forward against such forces as the enemy has continually in his front, I submit most respectfully, but with the utmost desire to get a chance at the rebels who caught some of my men yesterday. I hope to get even yet.

NOBLE,
Colonel.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 2, 1864.

Captain PENNOCK, U. S. Navy,
Mound City:

I don't know what boats you have up the Tennessee now, but hear that No. 55 has been captured by Forrest. I trust you will keep that river well patrolled, increasing the capacity of the boats according to the draught of water. If the present rains continue one or two ironclads would do most important service. In a few days I will be off for salt water and hope to meet my old friend Admiral Porter again. Will

you be kind enough to write to him and tell him to look out for me about Christmas from Hilton Head to Savannah. During my absence please confer freely with General Thomas, who commands in my stead.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SMITHLAND, KY., *November 2, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch just received. I will re-enforce Captain Shirk at once with four boats, all I have just now. I think there is no doubt but that we can reopen the Tennessee.

LE ROY FITCH,
Lieutenant-Commander.

NASHVILLE, *November 2, 1864—9 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Tilton and Resaca:

Mr. Anderson, superintendent of transportation, will have cars at Dalton for about 5,000 of your troops to-night. March the balance of your corps to Chattanooga, via Ringgold, by road, where they will take cars for Pulaski, via this place, unless it can be so arranged that they can be picked up at Ringgold, which will be done if possible. The very heavy tax on the transportation of the road has necessitated this, and has otherwise materially interfered with my plans.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DALTON, *November 2, 1864—3.25 p. m.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Resaca:

Head of column here. I had to leave some ammunition and a few sick at Tilton, and will have to send a car or two down for them when our train comes, unless they can be taken upon some up train. Can you tell how many cars will come for my command? I should like to arrange the assignment in advance. I find we could have loaded as easily at Tilton as here.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS, *Tilton, Ga., November 2, 1864.*

Orders having been received to move this command to Dalton before taking the cars, the division will move to that place at 12 m. to-day in the following order: First Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. W. Reilly commanding; Fifteenth Indiana Battery, Capt. A. D. Harvey commanding; Third Brigade, Col. T. J. Henderson commanding; Battery D, First Ohio, Capt. G. J. Cockerill commanding; Second Brigade, Col. J. S. Casement commanding.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

THEO. COX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN,
Comdg. First Division, Military District of Kentucky:

GENERAL: Lieut. R. Vance, provost-marshal-general, Military District of Kentucky, has been directed to turn over to Capt. George Hamilton, provost-marshal-general of your division, eight guerrilla prisoners for execution in accordance with General Orders, No. 59, series 1864, headquarters District of Kentucky. The general commanding directs that you cause four of them to be shot nine miles from Bardstown, Ky., in retaliation for the murder of two negroes. The general commanding also directs that you cause the other four to be shot at Midway, Ky., in retaliation for the recent murder of Mr. Harper at that place.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PADUCAH, KY., *November 2, 1864.*

Capt. J. BATES DICKSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Lexington, Ky.:

CAPTAIN: I have just received information through deserters from Forrest's army that a part of his force had crossed the Tennessee and are moving upon Johnsonville, moving upon both sides of the river. The enemy is using the gun-boat and transports captured from us for the purpose of crossing their men and horses. A number of deserters from the rebel army, who were conscripted last spring, have come in and wish to take the amnesty oath. They are the sons of good citizens, and I request permission generally to administer the oath to them, and the authority to administer the oath to such as I think are entitled to it.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 2, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Paducah, Ky.:

Saw your proclamation; don't believe in proclamations. The fort at Paducah must be held without regard to the people or the town. It is very probable that Forrest will make a dash at it for political effect, and he must not get those guns at the mouth of the Tennessee River. If there be a possibility of there being any danger of such a thing blow them up rather than let them fall into the hands of the enemy. You can strengthen the place very much in a short time by enlarging and adding to the abatis; also prepare embrasures for the guns and sand-bag loop-holes for the infantry.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commandiag.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 2, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Columbus, Ky.:

It is very probable Forrest may, for political effect, make a dash at your fort. It must not fall into his hands. A very small garrison can hold it against a million; but quietly and without attracting notice make all proper dispositions against a surprise or sudden attack.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 300. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn., November 2, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, U. S. Volunteers, having reported to the major-general commanding the department, pursuant to orders from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and will proceed to join his command without delay. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KINGSTON, GA., *November 3, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 11 a. m. 4th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

The situation of affairs now is as follows: Beauregard, with Hood's army, is now at Florence, with a pontoon bridge, protected from our gun-boats below by the Colbert Shoals; from above by the Muscle Shoals. He has with him Wheeler's and Roddey's cavalry. Forrest's cavalry is down about Fort Heiman. The country round about Florence has been again and again devastated during the past three years, and Beauregard must be dependent on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which also has been broken and patched up in its whole extent. He purposes and promises his men to invade Middle Tennessee, for the purpose of making me let go Georgia. The moment I detected that he had passed Gadsden, I detached the Fourth Corps (General Stanley's), 15,000 strong, which is now at Pulaski, and subsequently the Twenty-third Corps (Schofield's), 10,000, which is now on the cars, moving to Nashville. This gives Thomas two full corps, and about 5,000 cavalry, besides 10,000 dismounted cavalry and all the new troops recently sent to Tennessee, and the railroad guards, with which to encounter Beauregard, should he advance farther. Besides which, Thomas will have the active co-operation of the gun-boats both above and below the shoals, and the two divisions of Smith and Mower, en route from Missouri. I therefore feel no uneasiness as to Tennessee, and have ordered Thomas to assume the offensive, in the direction of Selma, Ala. With myself I have the Twentieth Corps at Atlanta, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth

near Kenesaw, and the Fourteenth here. I am sending to the rear, as fast as cars will move, the vast accumulation of stuff that, in spite of my endeavors, has been got along the lines, and am sending forward just enough bread and meat to enable me to load my wagons, destroy everything of value to the enemy, and start on my contemplated movement. I can be ready in five days, but am waiting to be more certain that Thomas will be prepared for any contingency that may arise. It is now raining, which is favorable to us and unfavorable to the enemy. Jeff. Davis has utterly failed in his threat to force me to leave in thirty days, for my railroad is in good order from Nashville to Atlanta, and his army is farther from my communications now than it was twenty days ago. I would advise the accumulation of all troops available up the Tennessee, now in good boating stage, up about Clifton, subject to Thomas' orders, and that General Canby leave the Mississippi to be watched by gun-boats and local garrisons, and push, with about 15,000 men, for the Alabama River and Selma. These co-operating movements would completely bewilder Beauregard, and he would burst with French despair. I propose to adhere as nearly as possible to my original plan, and, on reaching the sea-coast, will be available for re-enforcing the army in Virginia, leaving behind a track of devastation, as well as a sufficient force to hold fast all that is of permanent value to our cause. When I leave Atlanta it will contain little that will be of use or comfort to the enemy.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 3, 1864.

Col. S. L. BROWN,
Quartermaster's Dept., No. 66 Cedar Street, New York:

COLONEL: Yours of the 2d instant received. One-half the forage ordered for special purposes on the 16th of October is, as you rightly understand my late orders, to go to Pensacola; one-half to Hilton Head, Port Royal. An officer, as you have been informed, will report to you to take charge of all that goes to Pensacola, and to go with it. I have requested the Adjutant-General to order Captain Whittemore, assistant quartermaster, now at Augusta, Me., for this duty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., November 3, 1864.

An expedition will be sent from this corps to-morrow morning under the command of Colonel Robinson, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers. Each commander of division in this corps will detail from his command one brigade, and instruct the commanding officer to report this afternoon to Colonel Robinson for orders. Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, will detail one battery, and instruct its commanding officer to report also this p. m. to Colonel Robinson. Colonel Garrard, commanding cavalry, will send out at 6 a. m. to-morrow a scouting party of 100 men on the McDonough road, and another of 100 men on the East Point road. The

balance of his cavalry will report to Colonel Robinson, to accompany the expedition, which will start from here at 6 a. m. The troops will carry three days' rations in haversacks. The brigades that are now being paid, or such as have not been paid, will not be detailed for this duty.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 156. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Dallas, Ga., November 3, 1864.*

I. The movements of the army to-morrow, November 4, 1864, will be as follows:

1. Major-General Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Corps, will move with his command from his present position by the most direct and practicable road to Powder Springs.

2. Major-General Blair, commanding Seventeenth Corps, will move with his command at 7 a. m., on the Marietta road, via Powell's Mill, to the vicinity of Powder Springs, followed by the supply train of his corps and the cattle under charge of Lieutenant Todd, acting commissary of subsistence.

3. The Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, with the supply train of the Fifteenth Corps, will move to Powder Springs, by the direct Dallas and Powder Springs road.

4. The train of these headquarters will follow the ordnance train of the leading division of the Seventeenth Corps.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 160. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, Ga., November 3, 1864.*

I. The command will move forward at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning in the following order:

1. Brigadier-General Hazen, with Second Division, will have the advance. He will assign two sections of artillery, which will report to him for position in his column.

The Second Division will be followed by—

1. The division ambulance train and medical wagons.
2. Ten wagons infantry ammunition.
3. Pioneer corps wagons.
4. Headquarters train Fifteenth Army Corps.
5. Headquarters train, division and brigades.
6. Regimental wagons, one to each regiment.

This train will be well guarded and followed by one regiment of infantry.

7. Brigadier-General Woods, with the First Division, will follow in rear of Second Division, with two brigades and one section of artillery,

followed by division ambulance train and medical wagons, pioneer wagons, ten wagons of infantry ammunition, headquarters wagons of division and brigades, regimental train, one wagon for each regiment; the whole train sufficiently guarded for any emergency and followed by the troops of the remaining brigade of the division. One army wagon will follow each battery. Division commanders will cause the trains to be kept closed up at all times, and to that end will cause a commissioned officer to be constantly with the trains of their respective divisions.

By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General CORSE,
Rome, Ga.:

Use the cars for removing Government property of the most value, of which you are to be the judge. The general will give you full and written instructions as to leaving Rome.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 272. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Dallas, Ga., November 3, 1864.

This command will move to-morrow in the direction indicated in Special Field Orders, No. 156,* Department and Army of the Tennessee (copy inclosed), in the following order:

1. Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding First Division, will have the advance and will move his command at 7 o'clock.

2. The Third Division, Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett commanding, will follow the First Division.

3. The Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith commanding, will follow the Third Division.

4. Maj. A. C. Waterhouse, commanding Artillery Brigade, will detail a battery to each division, to move therewith as the division commander may direct.

5. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, commanding Fourth Division, will detail a brigade to move with the supply train as guard.

6. Division commanders will cause the detachments of their respective divisions, detailed as train guards in compliance with Special Orders, No. 270, from these headquarters, to rejoin their commands at the earliest practicable moment.

7. The supply train will follow the corps.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, jr.:

ROWLAND COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See p. 615.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 3, 1864—10 p. m.
(Received 2 p. m. 4th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

General Croxton reports yesterday 3 p. m. that he had just made a reconnaissance toward Florence; found the enemy's infantry pickets about two miles out from Florence covered by cavalry vedettes, which he drove in. He intended to destroy the enemy's pontoon bridge, if possible, last night. The enemy's forces are on the west side of the Tennessee River opposite Johnsonville. Colonel Thompson has something like 5,000 men at Johnsonville to defend the place. The two Parrotts captured yesterday on the transport steamer Venus he has placed in position and will make them very useful in defending the place. Captain Shirk has sent seven gun-boats up the Tennessee, and is confident he can reopen navigation. Stanley's troops are nearly all in position at Pulaski, and by Sunday I shall have Schofield there, I hope. It has been raining for several days, making the roads nearly impassable, which is to our advantage, as we can use the railroad as usual, while the enemy will be delayed by the condition of the wagon roads. I hope to hear of A. J. Smith at Paducah by Sunday, and will have him come up the Tennessee River and land at or as near Eastport as possible, Stanley and Schofield co-operating with him. If I had a strong force of cavalry to demonstrate from Memphis against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at the same time, Beauregard would be forced to fall back or lose his railroad.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[NOVEMBER 3, 1864.—For Halleck to Rawlins, 4 p. m., in relation to securing re-enforcements from Missouri, see Vol. XLI.]

KINGSTON, GA., *November 3, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

Your dispatch received. Glad to hear the Venus was recaptured, and have no doubt gun-boat 55 will be captured or destroyed. Don't fail to give me the earliest notice of Beauregard's starting north, for he is watching us and will be influenced by our movements. Now that Forrest is scattered is a good time for your cavalry to pitch into Wheeler if he ventures out from Florence.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 3, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Kingston:

Your dispatch of 9.30 p. m. yesterday is received. I will give instructions to Granger to continue his demonstrations between Decatur and Moulton. General Croxton still holds the two fords of Shoal Creek mentioned to you in a former dispatch. I heard from him yesterday

at 3 p. m. He reports that he drove in the enemy's cavalry vedettes onto their infantry pickets. A scout had just returned to him from over the river, who reported to him that they were waiting for Hardee's corps and the cavalry. Croxton intended to attempt the destruction of their pontoon bridge last night. Have not yet heard the result. If I can get Grierson's cavalry to Memphis I will have it pushed out toward Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and threaten Beauregard's communications. I propose to place A. J. Smith's command, with the assistance of the gun-boats, as near to Eastport as possible, unless General Beauregard gets the start of me. But if he does not move before Sunday I will have Schofield and Stanley together at Pulaski, and he can then move whenever he pleases. I will fill up General Schofield's and Stanley's corps as soon as possible, but at present almost the entire transportation of the roads is taken up by conscripts and recruits for the commands at the front. Six of the new regiments are still due and not heard from since starting. If it is not necessary for Schofield and Stanley to move from Pulaski before I can get Smith well up the Tennessee, Beauregard will have to leave his present position or be cut off from his railroad communication. I have six gun-boats on the Tennessee River now coming up. Lieutenant Shirk has no doubt but that he can reopen the Tennessee River, and raise the blockade. I am afraid it will take longer for Wilson to reorganize and mount his cavalry than he thinks. When he does complete it, we will be strong enough to restore quiet all along the border and undertake the expedition into Alabama. I have made great exertions to prevent stampeding, and so far have succeeded measurably well, but I find it hard work. I have just heard from General Schofield at Chattanooga; a portion of his troops have started on the cars, and he has strong hopes of getting them all off by rail by to-morrow evening.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KINGSTON, GA., *November 3, 1864—11.15 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

Your dispatch of 2.30 p. m. received. Grierson already has a division of cavalry at Memphis, but I do not know its strength for duty. Dana has also some cavalry about Vicksburg. A movement toward the Mobile road from either of these points would operate as a diversion if nothing more. Would not Schofield save time by disembarking about Wartrace and marching by the Shelbyville pike? Beauregard, in my opinion, must finish the railroad from Cherokee to Florence before he moves any farther, but should he move sooner I take it that Stanley can hold him in check behind Richland Creek until re-enforced.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

DALLAS, GA., *November 3, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland:

I have delegated Maj. J. W. Powell, Second Illinois Artillery, as my chief of artillery for the artillery not in the field with me. Will you

have the kindness to afford him every facility he may need to put the batteries now in reserve in order. You will find him a straightforward and attentive officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 3, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 10.25 a. m. 4th.)

Major ECKERT:

Telegraph cut north of Bowling Green last night by partisan band; therefore no report. On the 1st General Croxton made reconnaissance and found enemy intrenched at Florence, with pontoon bridge laid, and infantry and artillery crossing still. It is reported the railroad is working from Mobile through Corinth and Tuscumbia to the south end of their bridges. Forrest has appeared on the opposite bank of the Tennessee River, near Johnsonville, and to-day, assisted by gun-boat No. 55 (which he captured two days since near Fort Heiman), attacked our gun-boats at that post, but suffered repulse, and withdrew his infantry out of range, while the gun-boat went up the river out of range, but not out of sight, and was there at dark. Railroads and telegraphs all working.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November 3, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I am here on my way to join you, but cannot hear that any transportation has been ordered to Calhoun for Garrard and McCook. I have ordered all dismounted men to Nashville in order to concentrate them with their divisions.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 3, 1864—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General GARRARD,
Calhoun, Ga.:

To get transportation for this place for your men it will be necessary for you to march to Chattanooga, the rolling-stock of the roads being taxed to its utmost capacity.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

(Same to General McCook.)

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Chattanooga, November 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN,
Commanding District of the Etowah:

GENERAL: I have been directed by Major-General Sherman to concentrate the cavalry of the Military Division and to remount and equip

it for the field. I have the honor to request that you will send to Nashville all mounted and dismounted men now under your command, except such as you have by higher authority been ordered or shall hereafter be ordered to retain, and all detachments of mounted or dismounted men passing through Chattanooga hereafter. The mounted men now here can report to Capt. J. B. McIntyre, commanding Fourth U. S. Cavalry, in charge of Cavalry Corps headquarters train. Captain McIntyre has orders to proceed to Nashville to report to me. I inclose for your information a copy* of Special Field Orders, No. 112, from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 3, 1864.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

I want you to protect the road down to and including Cartersville. Prepare in a few days to withdraw into Chattanooga. Relieve General J. E. Smith's men, that they may join their division at Cartersville.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 3, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Major-General STANLEY,
Pulaski:

Have you any scouts toward Lawrenceburg? I wish you to look well in that direction also with cavalry. Keep Hood at Florence until Sunday and you will be all right, as Schofield's corps will be up at that time. I have heard from Croxton up to yesterday p. m. He reports the enemy still at Florence fortifying.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 3, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Sipes, from Columbia, reports the rebels picketing the roads about Lawrenceburg, and citizens report to Hatch's scouts that the advance of Forrest's force is at that point. I have just sent one of Hatch's regiments to ascertain the facts. Whitaker arrived with two brigades this morning. The boats I sent for are much needed. I will report further this evening.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

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* See p. 582.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 3, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 4th.)

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY, *Pulaski:*

Have you seen or heard anything of Colonel Capron and his brigade of cavalry? He left Nashville on Monday last for Pulaski. Will order the Fifty-first Indiana to report to General Wood as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 3, 1864—10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I have no additional news since my last dispatch. I have citizen scouts at Lawrenceburg; have not heard from them. The regiment sent by General Hatch to that place will be there by daylight to-morrow. I think the force of rebels seen there is the 500 that crossed at Clifton some days ago. Do not think they can move in force without my knowing it. Wagner and the artillery should be here to-morrow. Can you send me Rosecrans' map of Tennessee?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

DECATUR, *November 3, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY:

Your dispatches were forwarded to General Whitaker immediately upon their receipt, and were acknowledged by him. The new regiments intended for you have been sent to Elk River and other points by direction of General Thomas.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

SHOAL CREEK BRIDGE, *November 3, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General STANLEY, *Pulaski:*

The rebels are reported crossing in force at the mouth of Blue Water, ten miles above this place. Report does not say whether cavalry or infantry; I suppose the former. I will move to Lexington to-night, and suppose I can get to Pulaski by that route. I suggest that General Hatch move at once on the Lamb's Ferry road.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

STEVENSON, *November 3, 1864—10 a. m.*

Capt. L. BRIDGES,
Chief of Artillery, Fourth Army Corps, Athens:

Hurry up and get off as soon as possible. Did you get my dispatch of last night telling you not to wait for Marshall and Thomasson? They have both gone, via Nashville. Don't wait a moment after you get your four batteries unloaded.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

WM. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 3, 1864—7.50 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

Make as many reconnaissances as you can south, in the direction of Moulton, threatening him all you can, so as to keep him on the watch.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 3, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General CROXTON,
Shoal Creek, via Pulaski:

Do you patrol the country well to your right? It will be well for you or General Hatch to do so, and to keep fully posted at all times as to Hood's movements. I have your dispatch of yesterday, 3 p. m. Hope most sincerely you may succeed.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 3, 1864—7 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy are crossing at the mouth of Blue Water in force, half way between this place and Elk River.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SHOAL CREEK BRIDGE, ALA., *November 3, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

An officer has just arrived announcing that the rebels were repulsed in their attempt to cross the mouth of Blue Water.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SHOAL CREEK BRIDGE, ALA., *November 3, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of yesterday 3 p. m. received. I have just returned from reconnoitering and find the rebel line unchanged. They have a large force of infantry and very little cavalry. I think General Hatch should move at once to Bough's Factory, via Lexington. My force is scattered from the mouth of Elk River to this point, and thence to Bough's Factory, and is so scattered that a small cavalry force would make it necessary for me to concentrate, and thus abandon portion of the road I am watching. If you will send him down I will report to him and let him take charge of the whole force. Have not heard from the expedition sent to cut their pontoon bridge.

Respectfully,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 3, 1864.*

Capt. A. H. PLUMMER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouts report that rebel soldiers say Hood is to co-operate with Forrest in this part of the country.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 3, 1864.*

Capt. A. H. PLUMMER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The guns captured are in position and the place well fortified. The enemy on opposite side of the river. Gun-boats have engaged them. Have about 100 rounds of ammunition for 20-pounder Parrotts. Should like to have more sent. The enemy have no boats except the Undine gun-boat. The others, except the Venus, recaptured, are destroyed. The Undine is in sight, but can be caught by the boats here. The enemy have a battery about six miles below. Think they intend to plant one to-night opposite. We have our eyes open. The troops from Nashville have arrived. The break in the telegraph was between here and Waverly, cut by rebels about forty strong.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 3, 1864.*

Col. C. R. THOMPSON:

Your telegram to Captain Plummer has been shown me, and I have ordered down the Parrott ammunition you desire. Keep your men cool, and be prepared for the enemy when he attempts the attack. You have a sufficient force to prevent him doing any damage.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, TENN., *November 3, 1864.*

Capt. ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The general's telegram received. The men cool and confident. Don't think because I give you all the reports of scouts that we are scared. We have nothing of that kind in the camp. On looking over the boat Venus to-day I found over 200 rounds of ammunition for the 20-pounders.

CHARLES R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

CLARKSVILLE, *November 3, 1864.*

Capt. THOMAS C. WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Forrest is reported to have moved yesterday with large force up Tennessee River toward Johnsonville. A small force and battery left at Fort Heiman.

A. A. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

COLUMBIA, TENN., *November 3, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

A lieutenant of the Tenth Tennessee, carrying your order to General Hatch, has just come in from Croxton's command. He reports squads of rebel cavalry in and near Lawrenceburg. They hold the roads between that point and Pulaski turnpike. These squads probably followed Hatch, and are now north of Croxton. The Fifth Iowa has not yet reported here.

WM. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Chattanooga, November 3, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Kingston, Ga.:

I reached here this morning with my advance, which has gone forward. One brigade of Cooper's is marching this side of Dalton with my trains; the other two go forward by rail to-day. Trains for Cox will go to Dalton to-night and to-morrow morning. I will start for Nashville this evening.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November 3, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have received your dispatch of yesterday. The trains, which have already gone to Resaca, will bring all the [troops] there. Mr. Tindall informs me that he can send enough this p. m., to-night, and to-morrow morning, and bring nearly all the remainder, except the brigade which is marching from Dalton with my wagons. The weather and roads are getting bad, so that it is hardly possible for troops to march; but I think we will all get started by rail to-morrow evening. I will go forward myself this afternoon.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 3, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Tullahoma:

(To be handed him on his arrival.)

Your dispatch of to-day received. I have arranged to have your troops go on to Pulaski without delay, but I wish to see you a short time on your arrival.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS, GENERAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
Chattanooga, November 3, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM M. WHERRY,
Aide-de-Camp:

MAJOR: Your communication of to-night is received, and I can say that two trains are now lying at junction waiting for two trains that left from here nearly an hour ago; will arrive in about an hour from now. It can go forward at 1.15 a. m. on regular time, or wild, as soon as it arrives if we can get telegraph orders after 1.15 a. m.; not before 7 a. m., and not then if trains No. 3 and No. 5 have not arrived from the north before 10 a. m. on regular time. I have the three trains, forty cars and five flats, at Resaca, and the two cars at Tilton for the sick and wounded; also one train at Dalton for General Cox. It is for our interest to send all north as fast as is practicable, in order to clear our yard to unload cars arriving from the front to return south, and our yard is full to-night of loaded cars to be unloaded. Please advise me of your decision in regard to it.

Very respectfully,

G. F. TINDALL,
General Agent.

COLUMBUS, KY., *November 3, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch informing me of the probability of Forrest's attacking this post. As the works are very extended the force I have at present, being 800 effective men, is not sufficiently adequate to man the works properly. I have telegraphed for re-enforcements, but failed to receive any. Will hold the post at all points until the last extremity.

JAMES N. McARTHUR,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

PADUCAH, KY., *November 3, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Kingston, Ga.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 2d instant, and beg to inform you that your suggestions in regard to the defense of Paducah, Ky., have all been complied with. On assuming command of this district I found the fort at this place in a very bad condition. I have had a double abatis placed around it, together with a line of rifle-pits, and the fort from the base strengthened with gunny bags. When I issued the proclamation I had only 500 men for duty. It was done for the purpose of procuring the aid of the citizens without force, which was accomplished. Forrest has recently appeared in force in my front, in the direction of Paris, Tenn. Did not make an attack on any post of my district, as expected. He has blockaded the Tennessee and moved upon Johnsonville.

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General.

DETROIT, *November 3, 1864.*
(Received 3.45 p. m.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Unless you can suggest some better mode of raising a regiment for service on the line from foot of Lake Huron to Waldron, I recommend that authority be given the Governor of Michigan to raise a volunteer regiment for twelve months unless sooner discharged. This additional force is absolutely necessary, and should be organized before Detroit River is frozen over. The adjutant-general of the State informs me that the regiment can be formed at once, and that arms, appointments, and clothing are now on hand for it. No lesser force can render the frontier of Michigan secure from the incursions of the disaffected in Canada. Please answer as soon as convenient.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., November 3, 1864.*

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III. Brig. Gen. J. C. Veatch, U. S. Volunteers, and staff will immediately report to these headquarters at Vicksburg, Miss., for assignment to duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation.

IV. All officers and enlisted men of the Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, Eighty-first Illinois Volunteers, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteers able to travel, and within the District of West Tennessee, will be immediately collected and sent forward to join their regiments in the Seventeenth Army Corps, proceeding via Louisville and Nashville. The commanding general District of West Tennessee will make the necessary orders.

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By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, *November 4, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I am much disappointed in the working of the road. I have urged everybody and everything, but have been able to get in here only seventy-seven cars in the last twenty-four hours, all of which have been promptly unloaded, reloaded, and started back. I am sorry to disappoint you, but am doing my very best. They have accumulated more plunder in the last two months than I supposed could have been got here in six. We have an abundant supply of grain, which I wish you would send animals here to eat up.

L. C. EASTON,
Chief Quartermaster.

[NOVEMBER 4, 1864.—For Rawlins to Grant, in relation to re-enforcements from Missouri, see Vol. XLI.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 115. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 4, 1864.*

I. In view of the contemplated movement, the commanding generals of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps, will hold their commands prepared on short notice to march, provided with as much bread, salt, sugar, coffee, and ammunition as they can transport with their present means, each corps independent of all others and independent of the general supply train. All camp and garrison equipage, boxes, chests, trunks, or anything whatsoever tending to overload wagons or to impede rapid movements, will at once be sent to the rear by railroad if transportation can be had; else prepared for destruction about the time of departure.

II. The general plan of movement will be as follows: As much notice as possible will be given in advance to General Easton, at Atlanta, and General Steedman, at Chattanooga, who are charged with the responsibility of causing all the rolling-stock of the railroad to be removed to and north of Resaca, from which point General Steedman will cover its removal into Chattanooga. The railroad lying between Resaca and Etowah bridge will be left substantially undisturbed. The bridge at Resaca, and the iron north of it, will be removed by cars into Chattanooga and stored for future use. The railroad from the Etowah bridge into Atlanta will be destroyed. The Fourteenth Corps will be charged with the destruction of that road from Etowah to Big Shanty, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps with that from Kenesaw to Chattahoochee bridge, and the Twentieth Corps from the Chattahoochee into and including Atlanta.

III. On receiving the order to march, the troops embraced in this order will be put in motion from their present camps, each corps to its appointed task, sending forward its supply train to Atlanta to be loaded up for its contemplated march. Having done the work prescribed, in the most summary manner, the troops will be pushed forward to Atlanta, the Army of the Cumberland in Atlanta, the Army of the Tennessee about White Hall. The army commanders are enjoined to observe as much caution and secrecy as is possible and to act with the utmost energy, as after our railroad communication is broken every hour of our time is essential to success.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

KINGSTON, *November 4, 1864.*

Major-General HOWARD, *Marietta, Ga.:*

Beauregard is at Florence, and thus far has made no movement farther north. Stanley is at Pulaski, and Schofield in cars moving from Chattanooga to Nashville. Davis is here, and Corse still at Rome, and J. E. Smith assembling his division at Cartersville. Road and telegraph in good order. There is no need of pushing your troops, and you may hold them anywhere between Marietta and the Chattahoochee you please, convenient to forage, wood, &c., only I want you to be at some appointed place in order that I may reach you with orders. I will send by Captain Steele to-day manuscript orders that will make all things plain to you.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 157. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, *Lost Mountain, Ga., November 4, 1864.*

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VI. This army will move to Smyrna Camp-Ground and vicinity to-morrow, as follows:

1. Major-General Osterhaus, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, will move with his command from his present position near Powder Springs, by the most direct and practicable route, to a point a little south (not exceeding three miles) of Smyrna Camp-Ground.

2. Major-General Blair, commanding Seventeenth Corps, will move his command at 8 a. m. on the road to Powder Springs. The further route to be taken by his command will be indicated by a guide.

The Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Baldwin commanding, will proceed at an early hour direct to Marietta, and there await further orders.

The supply trains will follow their respective corps. The cattle, in charge of Lieutenant Todd, acting commissary of subsistence, will follow the Seventeenth Army Corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 161. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Powder Springs, Ga., November 4, 1864.*

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II. The corps will move in the direction of Smyrna Camp-Ground to-morrow at 7 a. m. in the same order as of to-day.

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By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH,
Comdg. Third Div., Fifteenth Army Corps, Cartersville, Ga.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that upon receiving notice by telegraph to march, of which he will give you as much notice in advance as circumstances will permit, you march your division, via Allatoona, to Marietta, and report to General Howard, commanding the Army of the Tennessee.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY HITCHCOCK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE,
Rome, Ga.:

The commanding general directs that on receiving notice to evacuate Rome, by telegraph, of which he will give you as much notice in advance as circumstances will permit, that you destroy in the most effect-

ive manner, by fire or otherwise, all bridges, foundries, shops of all kinds and description, barracks, warehouses, and buildings especially adapted to armed use, lumber or timber, as also all cars off the track, or material that cannot be removed, and then remove your command, via Kingston and Allatoona, to Marietta, and report to General Howard, commanding Army of the Tennessee.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

HENRY HITCHCOCK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. CORSE,
Rome, Ga.:

You will have most likely two days to complete the payment of troops. Do you require hospital train to remove your sick and wounded? The general wishes you to reconnoiter with cavalry well down to Cedar Springs to learn if the enemy has watched Howard's movement for the Chattahoochee; also a party out about our old camp to ascertain if any considerable force has been back in that vicinity, and where gone to. Beauregard is about Florence, fortifying and laying still. Two of the transports captured on the Tennessee were burned; one has been recaptured, and the other and the gun-boat chased down the river toward a fleet coming up, and will be destroyed or retaken. No other news.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Lost Mountain, November 4, 1864.

Major-General BLAIR,
Commanding Seventeenth Corps:

GENERAL: I have had the roads reconnoitered and find the best and shortest to be to go two miles toward Powder Springs, and take a left fork, and then go straight to Kolb's farm, and thence straight to Smyrna Camp-Ground by the road your corps came over on its way north. Captain Duncan, of my staff, will guide.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

P. S.—I will send my headquarters train by the way of Marietta.

O. O. H.,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 273. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Lost Mountain, Ga., November 4, 1864.

This command will move to-morrow as follows:

1. Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett, commanding Third Division, will have the advance and will move his command promptly at 8 a. m. on the direct road to Powder Springs.

2. The Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith commanding, will follow the Third Division.

3. The First Division, Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower commanding, will follow the Fourth Division.

4. Maj. A. C. Waterhouse, commanding Artillery Brigade, will detail a battery to each division, to move therewith as the division commander may direct.

5. Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding First Division, will detail a brigade to move with the supply train as guard.

The supply train will follow the corps.

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By command of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair:

ROWLAND COX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 4, 1864—10.30 p. m.*
(Received 9 a. m. 5th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Col. C. R. Thompson, commanding at Johnsonville, telegraphs this p. m. that three gun-boats were disabled at Johnsonville to-day and abandoned, and destroyed by fire by rebel batteries on the western bank of the Tennessee River, and that rebel batteries opposite the town on the other side of the river were engaging the batteries at that place. He also reports that the gun-boat and transports captured by the enemy a few days since were all destroyed. In addition to the above I have just received the following dispatch from Lieut. Commander E. M. King to Commander Shirk, Paducah:

At daylight this morning the Undine came up through chute at Reynoldsburg Island, loaded with rebels, who fired her and left. At 8 a. m. the Paw Paw and three other gun-boats came in sight. I went down with Elfin and Tawah and engaged a battery of 20-pounder Parrotts above Reynoldsburg Island, west side; it was too much for us. The Key West received ten shells through upper works, seven through berth deck, and two through hull; guns disabled on my vessel and Elfin; shell of Tawah, received from Nashville, mostly too large. At 10 a. m. we returned here. At 2 p. m. enemy's batteries opened on us at this place, above and below. The three boats and forts engaged; in shipping cable got foul of stern wheel. Anchor was weighed and Tawah took us in tow and we moved to bank opposite upper battery. Both batteries now opened on us; after firing away mostly all our ammunition I gave orders to get ready to fire boats. Tawah's starboard bow Parrott disabled by enemy's shell; my boat's wheel disabled and cams bent. Seeing it was impossible to hold out longer we burnt the boat reluctantly. Paw Paw and other boats are below with batteries above and, I think, below them. My officers and crew I have ordered to the fort. Johnsonville can only be saved by a large force and iron-clads. Seven transports and our prize Venus are set on fire. We have done what we could.

After reading this dispatch I have determined to send the Twenty-third Corps to Johnsonville. It is now on the way here for Pulaski. The first trains will reach town to-night, and will be at once sent forward. I have telegraphed Colonel Thompson, who has a force of nearly 4,000 men, that he must not think of abandoning the place, and that reenforcements will reach him by to-morrow night. I do not see how the enemy can cross the river to attack the fort, and therefore feel sure that I can get Schofield's corps there in time. General Croxton reports from Shoal Creek bridge at 7.30 p. m. yesterday that the enemy was repulsed in their attempt to cross the Tennessee River at Blue Water, half way between Florence and the mouth of Elk River; that the force at Florence remains the same, and in the same position as last reported by him. General Granger reports from Decatur 10.05 a. m. to-day that

he sent scouts out on the Moulton and Courtland roads last night; that the party on the Moulton road saw no enemy, and was informed by citizens that no enemy had passed that road since October 31. The party on the Courtland road drove back some Texas cavalry, which they ascertained to be part of the Texas Legion, of which three regiments are encamped between Decatur and Courtland. Citizens report to them that they were told by the soldiers, and others who came up from Tuscumbia, that the main part of Beauregard's army had gone to Corinth. He put one corps across the river at Florence, and commenced fortifying, but he had moved on himself and had also withdrawn a part of that force. The above statements are corroborated by citizens living on the Moulton road, who say that this is the general impression in that section.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

(Same to Major-General Sherman.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 4, 1864.*
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Major-General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

I have the quartermaster's men at Johnsonville armed and in the trenches. Some fighting there already. Nine hundred of my men, with light battery, sent from here as re-enforcements. Particulars by mail.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 4, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major ECKERT:

Nothing definite concerning the movement of Hood's main body. General Thomas is concentrating Schofield's, Stanley's, Steedman's, and Rousseau's commands near Pulaski, without interruption. A strong force is repairing the part of the road destroyed by Forrest a month since. Forrest has guns in battery two miles below Johnsonville, on the west bank of the Tennessee, and to-day repulsed five gun-boats which attacked him, and compelled them to fall back down the river. At the same time he engaged gun-boats and land batteries at the town, and compelled the destroying of three gun-boats and two transports, and the withdrawing of cars and engines beyond the range of their guns. This was the condition at dark.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE ETOWAH,
Chattanooga, November 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

The following dispatch from General Granger, dated Decatur, November 4, 10.15 a. m., is just received:

I sent out last night a scout seven miles on the Moulton road and one on the Courtland road. Both this moment returned. The scout on the Moulton road met no enemy and saw no signs; they report no soldiers having passed that way since Mon-

day. The party on the Courtland road drove back some Texas cavalry, which they ascertained to be part of the Texas Legion, of which three regiments are encamped between this and Courtland. Citizens report that they were told by the soldiers and others who came up from Tuscumbia that the main part of Beauregard's army had gone to Corinth. He put one corps across the river at Florence and commenced fortifying, but had moved on himself and had withdrawn part of that force. A citizen from Mud Tavern, on the Moulton road, corroborates the above and says that is the general impression in that section.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 4, 1864.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of to-day is received, indicating that Beauregard has moved toward Corinth. I do not wish him in a better place. The trains on our railroad are not working to my satisfaction. Tell the superintendent I want him to stop running cars for the accommodation of travelers, but to make up a gang of 300 or 400 cars to carry to Atlanta in one trip all we need, and take back all that is necessary. I want this done at once, as I propose to start as soon as the present storm clears away. The whole army is now distributed along the road so as to cover it perfectly. I would like to have you meet me here to confer and superintend the removal back to Chattanooga all railroad stock and garrisons on the breaking up of the road. Answer.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 4, 1864.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

I am directed by General Sherman to say that his order directing you to guard the road to Cartersville should read to Adairsville. Relieve General Smith's troops at Adairsville and Resaca as soon as you can. You will get further written instructions.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 4, 1864—11 a. m.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Where is the Fifty-first Indiana? Send it to report to Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood at Pulaski as soon as possible. Report in round numbers the average strength of General Cruft's command.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

The Fifty-first Indiana Regiment is at Bridgeport and Claysville; will send them to General Wood as soon as I can have the Sixty-eighth Indiana from Decatur to relieve them. General Cruft has about 200 men organized, who have been gathered up by a patrol. No organizations of convalescents have yet reported, nor can any be found in Chattanooga or in the vicinity. He will be able from the Soldiers' Home and camp of detachments to increase his command 1,000 nearly, day after to-morrow.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

P. S.—Can I withdraw the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry and Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry from Decatur? I need them very much.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 4, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

We want an efficient railroad agent here to manage the trains. We can have about 130 wagons, which is only sufficient to do the hauling from the depot to the store-room. The infantry must pack their rations to their camps. Can you send me some of the construction corps to build a platform here at once? There is neither lumber nor nails here for platforms.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 4, 1864—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Pulaski:

General Croxton reports having just returned from a reconnaissance and finds the enemy's lines unchanged. They have a large force of infantry and very little cavalry. He thinks General Hatch should move at once to Bough's Factory via Leadington or Lexington. His force is very much scattered, and if attacked he would be compelled to concentrate his command, which would necessarily cause his abandoning a portion of the road. You will direct General Hatch to move to the point above referred to by General Croxton and General Croxton will report to him, giving him all the information he has with regard to the position and strength of the enemy. You must instruct General Hatch that he and General Croxton must do all they can to hold the enemy in his present position until troops can be concentrated at Pulaski.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

The regiment has just returned from Lawrenceburg. They found no enemy nor did they hear of any. Croxton is very anxious to have Hatch's command on the Lamb's Ferry road. I will send Hatch to

Sugar Creek or below to-morrow, with patrols on the Tennessee. I have kept Hatch here to watch for any cavalry that might come from the direction of Clifton and endeavor to interrupt our communications. Have you any suggestions to make? Wagner's division will be here to-night. Elk River takes men to the armpits. Please hurry up the intrenching tools.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 4, 1864—5.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Pulaski:

Your two dispatches of this date are just received. I will see Mr. Anderson, superintendent of railroad here, and have him to send a railroad agent down to Pulaski. I will also direct a portion of the construction corps to proceed to Pulaski to make the platforms you need. Have you received my dispatch of this morning directing you to send General Hatch down to Bough's Factory via Leadington or Lexington? If you have not received that telegram I wish you to direct General Hatch to proceed to Bough's Factory, where General Croxton will report to him. This will enable General Croxton to concentrate his forces toward his left and General Hatch can cover the Florence and Lawrenceburg road and watch the country to the west, while General Croxton, with his own and Capron's command, can cover Florence and Athens road and watch the country up to Lamb's Ferry. With all this cavalry in your front I think the road will be perfectly clear for your wagon train to march from Stevenson to Pulaski instead of going by Decherd. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, TENN., *November 4, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of 5.30 p. m. is received. Hatch will go to Lexington to-morrow and take command. Capron will follow if his horses are shod. It is too late to change the course of my train, as they are about Tantalon to-night. The roads via Decherd and Huntsville are about the same, with the advantage of Fayetteville bridge in favor of former. I have not heard of Croxton to-day. How is Sherman doing?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 4, 1864—11.35 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur:

Send out as strong reconnoitering parties as you can raise, so as to give the impression to the enemy that you are watching them closely to follow them up. If they have withdrawn from the south bank of the river you might diminish your patrol along the river and thereby increase your reconnoitering parties.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *November 4, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have out on Tennessee and Elk Rivers and on the railroad all but 2,800 men of the infantry sent to this post. It is therefore impossible to make any serious demonstration upon the enemy in the direction of Courtland immediately. I have couriers to call in sufficient force to-morrow, and as soon as they arrive I will make my preparations to feel the enemy.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 4, 1864—6 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur, Ala.:

Send the Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry and the Sixty-eighth Indiana back to General Steedman and the posts they were taken from to be sent to you. The Fifty-first Indiana you will send to Pulaski to report to General Wood, commanding division Fourth Army Corps. You can keep the One hundred and seventy-fourth Ohio for the present and until further orders. I have heard nothing from the gun-boats recently. Do they patrol the river constantly as directed?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SHOAL CREEK BRIDGE, ALA., *November 4 [5?], 1864—8 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

A scout just in from over the river reports the larger part of Hood's army still south of the river, out of rations and butchering everything in the country. Hardee's corps and cavalry not yet arrived, and General Sherman expected. I attacked their outposts yesterday on the Huntsville, military, and intermediate roads, and, driving them a short distance, came upon a strong and well connected line of infantry, and saw beyond the smoke of their camps. They allow no passing in or out, and it is exceedingly difficult for me to get reliable information. I have a prisoner taken the 31st ultimo belonging to Cleburne's division.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 4, 1864—11 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Shoal Creek, via Pulaski:

General Hatch has been directed to move to Bough's Factory via Leadington as you suggest. You will report to him, giving him all the information you can with regard to the strength and position of the enemy. Have you heard anything about Colonel Capron or his command, three regiments of cavalry? He left here Monday with orders to report to you.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. T. CROXTON,
Shoal Creek, via Pulaski:

You had better strengthen the force at the mouth of the Blue Water, lest the enemy make another attempt to cross. Answer.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

FOUR-MILE CREEK, ALA., *November 4, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:
(Through Brigadier-General Hatch.)

The river has risen more than two feet on the shoals, enough to make six feet below them. A scout from over the river reports the bulk of Hood's army on that side.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 4, 1864—6.30 a. m.*

Col. C. R. THOMPSON,
Johnsonville:

Report the numbers of the gun-boats disabled, and whether they are the gun-boats at Johnsonville or those from below, together with a general report of the strength of the enemy, whose force it is, and the amount of damage done by their fire. I wish the report as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, TENN., *November 4, 1864—12.40 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The three gun-boats were the ones destroyed; those below are not injured. I sent messengers to them to-night; went six miles down but could not find them. I don't know of there being any force except Forrest's, but am under the impression that they have some infantry. Lieutenant-Commander King thinks a portion of Hood's army has joined them as they have so much artillery. We have 1,200 Enfield rifles, caliber .58, and about 600, caliber .69. Of artillery we have five 10-pounder Parrotts, two 20-pounder Parrotts, two Napoleons, and two howitzers from quartermaster's department Nashville. Colonel Cobb has just returned from opposite Wagner's Landing. He thinks no force has crossed yet, but there seems to be large camps between there and below this place on the other side. I think the re-enforcements should be sent here without delay. The commissary warehouse caught fire from the boats and was consumed with the stores in it and on the levee between the levee and the warehouse. The warehouse south of railroad is all right. Our 10-pounder Parrott gun burst while firing yesterday afternoon.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, &c.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 4, 1864—8 p. m.*

Col. C. R. THOMPSON, *Johnsonville:*

Hold on to your position. I will send the Twenty-third Corps, or a portion of it at least, to your assistance, either to-morrow or in the evening. You must not let the enemy have your position, but must hold on to it till re-enforcements reach you. If you think it necessary to have them answer immediately.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 4, 1864—6 p. m.*

Capt. A. H. PLUMMER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Artillery firing has ceased. Lieut. Commander Le Roy Fitch says he cannot get up with the fleet from below. The enemy has several 20-pounder Parrotts, not less than twenty guns in all. The firing supposed to be in the enemy's rear was, I think, fired by our skirmishers. Send ammunition for 10-pounder Parrotts and Napoleon guns, under strong guard. We must have ammunition to fight with. Have you orders to give, other than to fight? That I will do without orders.

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, &c.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 4, 1864.*

Capt. A. H. PLUMMER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The gun-boats below have not passed the rebel battery. Lieutenant-Commander King had nineteen shots through his boat while engaging the battery. I send four 10-pounder Parrotts, with 500 infantry support, to Reynoldsburg to engage rebel battery. Am secure here.

Respectfully,

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 4, 1864—11 p. m.*
(Received 8th.)

Brig. Gen. M. L. SMITH, *Memphis, Tenn.:*

If you have any cavalry it would be well for you to send it out in the direction of Corinth to discover, if possible, whether the enemy is making any movements in that direction, as well as to threaten the destruction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[NOVEMBER 4, 1864.—For Washburn to Halleck, and Washburn to Rosecrans, in relation to operations in West Tennessee, &c., see Vol. XLI.]

[NOVEMBER 4, 1864.—For Canby to Rosecrans, directing detachments of Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps in Missouri to be sent to Tennessee, see Vol. XLI.]

STEVENSON, ALA., *November 4, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just arrived at this place; expect to reach Nashville some time to-night. Will stop to report to you before going on. One brigade only is ahead of me, another is moving to-day. I hope we may be in time to meet your plans.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 302. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., November 4, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XIII. Maj. J. E. Calloway, Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, is hereby assigned to duty as judge-advocate on the staff of Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman, commanding District of the Etowah, and will report accordingly.

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XXVI. By virtue of his position as a department commander, Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield will assume command of the troops now assembling at Pulaski, Tenn., and operating in front of that place.

XXVII. Capt. Henry M. Cist, assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters, will open a branch of the assistant adjutant-general's office of the department at Nashville, Tenn.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 4, 1864.*

Colonel ADAMS,
Mount Sterling, Ky.:

The rebels are reported organizing a regiment at Black Water. Try to find out about it, and co-operate with the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, and surprise the camp. Let me know what you learn before morning.

J. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *November 4, 1864.*
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

General JOSEPH HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General:

I shall place in hands of General Hovey this evening the ritual, signs, passwords, and plans of the Star organizations, successors to the Sons of Liberty, having origin in New York, and purpose to create insurrection if Mr. Lincoln is the choice of the people. Horace Hefferen, deputy grand commander for State of Indiana Sons of Liberty, as before reported by me, has turned States evidence, and has sworn this

afternoon that their object was a northwestern confederacy, and that a committee of ten was appointed to assassinate or hold as hostage Governor Morton. Depend upon it that I am not mistaken in the infamous character of this order. I make no assertions without proof.

H. B. CARRINGTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Courtland, Ala., November 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding U. S. Forces in the Field:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose a communication of General Pillow, and to request your favorable consideration of the same. Being actuated by honest and natural motives to remove his large and dependent family south, I feel that you will extend to him the courtesies which he asks. If granted, will you permit his aide-de-camp and son, Lieut. George M. Pillow, and his nephew, Lieut. Lem. Long, to accompany and assist him? I have also to request permission for Dr. W. M. Gentry, a surgeon in our army, to accompany the party to remove his family from Bedford County, Tenn., to our lines. May I ask your early attention and reply to this? I will offer my assurances, if the permission is granted, that these gentlemen will pledge themselves to silence.

I have the honor, general, to be, your obedient servant,

W. H. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., *November 2, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

SIR: I have received information that my residence and the home of my family, near Columbia, has been sold, or is to be sold in a short time, by decree of confiscation, and that my family are to be turned out of house and home. If these facts be so, the removal of my family south becomes a necessity, and I send this communication to get your permission for their removal and your safeguard for such carriages and horses or mules and wagons as may be necessary to bring out such personal baggage as they may be allowed to remove. All my large estate having been confiscated by authority of your Government, and my family thus reduced to poverty, they are left without the means of getting out. My family consists of a wife and six daughters (nearly all young ladies) and a little son nearly eleven years old. Under such circumstances, I will accept it as a personal courtesy, amenitory of the harshness of this war, if you would permit me to go in person to my residence to make the necessary arrangements for their removal, and to carry with me, under your safeguard, such means of transportation as I may be able to command here and such carriages as I may be able to procure from my friends there. I also respectfully ask that you will allow such servants of my family as may choose voluntarily to come with them to do so, that having been allowed to the citizens of Atlanta. If the application is not allowed in the form presented, you will confer a favor

on me to allow a personal interview with yourself, designating time and place. If allowed myself to enter your lines, I would do so under such injunctions of silence as you may think proper to impose. I addressed a similar communication some weeks ago to Major-General Rousseau, through Brigadier-General Roddey, but have received no answer. A small guard of Confederates or Federals will be necessary to guard my family, which you will also please allow, to protect them from bush-whackers and robbers.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON J. PILLOW,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 5, 1864—8.35 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The Richmond Whig of to-day contains the following paragraph from Mobile:

> The Mobile Tribune of Saturday, received yesterday, states that on Wednesday a regiment of Yankee infantry landed at Escambia Bay, below Milton. They were attacked by a company of the Eighth Mississippi Regiment, which was stationed in that neighborhood on picket duty, and while the engagement was going on a part of the Yankee cavalry got in the rear, capturing about 50 of the men. The enemy destroyed all of our camp equipage, wagons, &c., and also everything in and about Milton.

Another Richmond paper, speaking of the same affair, says the salt-works at Milton were destroyed. The only other information of importance from these sources is a statement that the rebels evacuated Plymouth after the loss of the Albemarle.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 5, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK;
Washington, D. C.:

I do not see how Canby can raise the men to make the move proposed for him by Sherman in his dispatch of 7 p. m. the 3d. It may be advisable to send Canby a copy of Sherman's dispatch with instructions that if he can render the co-operation asked for to do so.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 5, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

Brigadier-General Meagher desires me to inquire if there are any orders for him, and to say that he is unwilling to remain unemployed at a time when the service of every soldier seems needed.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 5, 1864.

General WEBSTER,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Tell General Meagher if he will get any department commander to make application for him I will order him to report. There is surely work for all, but the trouble is to get men placed. Unless he can do this I have no orders for him. He might see General Thomas or General Schofield.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, *November 5, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The superintendent, Mr. Taylor, reports this morning 250 cars between Chattanooga and Kingston, bound south, detained by small accidents. These cars should be detained in Atlanta till a sufficient number arrive, say 500 in round numbers, to make everything perfectly safe and sure to clean up the entire road to Chattanooga. General Steedman should be directed to come with his troops and the balance of the stores immediately, bringing 250 cars. We propose that the whole 500 cars reach Atlanta before any trains be started back to Chattanooga. Our superintendent, Mr. Taylor, thinks he can work out your idea. Answer, if this meets your views, in order that there may be concert of action.

L. C. EASTON,
Brigadier-General, &c.
A. BECKWITH,
Colonel and Commissary of Subsistence.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 5, 1864.

General EASTON, and
Colonel BECKWITH,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Your dispatch received. It will not be possible to furnish cars as you wish, as so many are being given for the transportation of General Schofield's troops, but will be sent as fast as possible.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, *November 5, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I believe that I have now in the commissary depots at Atlanta everything we will require for the trip.

A. BECKWITH,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 5, 1864.

General EASTON, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

The following dispatch furnished for your information:

CHATTANOOGA, *November 4, 1864.*

General SHERMAN:

By 12 noon to-morrow there will be on the route to Atlanta and in that place 370 freight-cars, 2 hospital trains, and 2 wrecking trains loaded with every freight that has been ordered. There will be 100 cars in to-night, which can be returned to-morrow, if wanted. The storms have interfered very materially with the running of trains. I will come down to-morrow.

J. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

Please confer with Colonel Beckwith, and let him know when you have everything ready.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 5, 1864.

General EASTON, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

The general wishes you to notify the railroad managers that he will give them until and including the 9th to clear up the road from Atlanta to Resaca, including Rome, at which time he will uncover the road.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 5, 1864.

G. F. TINDALL,
General Agent, Chattanooga:

Use any trains at Chattanooga to forward those troops at once.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 5, 1864.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Load your trains and prepare your command at once for the march, and move it out on the McDonough road some two miles and await your orders for the final move. You will leave your provost guard and such details as General Easton and Colonel Beckwith may wish.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ATLANTA, *November 5, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Kilpatrick has ordered Garrard's cavalry to Marietta. If the cavalry leaves here I think my corps should be brought back within the fortifications. It has been moved out on the McDonough road in obedience

to your telegram of to-day. I have now only the provost guard and the men on duty with General Easton. I feel safe if I can have cavalry to scout the country, but if this leaves me there is some danger of dash being made into the city, which would result in the loss of our stores. Shall I bring back the troops, or can the cavalry remain?

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 5, 1864.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Atlanta, Ga.:

The cavalry will remain at Atlanta, and General Kilpatrick has been ordered to reorganize it without bringing it away.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., November 5, 1864.

This command will move to-day in the following order: Third Division at 1 p. m., Second Division at 2 p. m., First Division at 3 p. m.

The troops on duty in the city and the artillery will remain until further orders; trains and ambulances will follow the division to which they belong. The command will move on the McDonough road and encamp within three miles of the city. A staff officer from each division will report to Colonel Asmussen at once, who will select suitable camping for the division.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., November 5, 1864.

Col. F. C. SMITH,
Chattahoochee Bridge:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you concentrate your command at once and march all of your brigade to-morrow morning early to join your division, except one regiment, which will be left at the railroad bridge.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ATLANTA, *November 5, 1864.*

Colonel SMITH:

The major-general directs that you remain at the bridge with your brigade until further orders.

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SMYRNA CAMP-GROUND, *November 5, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

My command is at this place.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 5, 1864.

Major-General HOWARD,
Smyrna Camp, Ga.:

Your dispatch reporting position received. You can send your wagons into Atlanta, and have them loaded and parked. General Easton reports plenty of grain there and Colonel Beckwith has stores plenty also. Collect all your men to get paid and do everything necessary to make a clear start about the 10th.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 5, 1864.

Major-General HOWARD,
Marietta, Ga.:

Dispatch received. The general desires you to garrison Marietta as circumstances call for, and break up the present garrison, sending regiments composing it to their respective corps.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, *November 5, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD:

I have ordered the detachments of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps to be sent from Missouri to Memphis by the quickest route. The cavalry division is also ordered. The infantry will probably come to Cairo. The cavalry division is far advanced in the pursuit of Price by the way of Fort Smith and White River. I have directed General Dana to remain at Vicksburg until the arrival of General M. L. Smith or General Veatch. The crossing of the Mississippi by the rebels under the renewed order of Jeff. Davis will probably be attempted between this place and Vicksburg.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *Atlanta, Ga., November 5, 1864.*

Regulations for the inspection of the artillery and fortifications of the Department and Army of the Tennessee:

1. There shall be one inspector of artillery and one assistant inspector of artillery Department and Army of the Tennessee, one assistant inspector of artillery for each brigade of artillery, and one assistant inspector of heavy artillery and fortifications.

2. The assistant inspectors of artillery will be nominated by the inspector of artillery Department and Army of the Tennessee for appointment by the major-general commanding, and these inspectors will not be considered as belonging to particular brigades, but will be subject to the orders of the inspector of artillery Department and Army of the Tennessee for assignment and change, from time to time, the principle of rotation being observed by him.

3. The assistant inspectors of artillery brigades will make the monthly reports required by the inspector-general's department to the inspector-general of the corps to which the brigade is attached. They will make the necessary inspections, with a view to condemnation, of all ordnance and ordnance stores and other property belonging to the artillery, under the orders of the general commanding the corps, and will submit the reports of such inspections to him for final action.

4. The assistant inspector of heavy artillery and fortifications will make the monthly reports required by the inspector's department to the inspector of the corps to which the garrison or such forts and field works are attached, and he will make the necessary examination, with a view to condemnation, of all ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the artillery, under the orders of the general commanding the corps, and will submit the report of such inspection to him for final action.

5. The inspectors of artillery brigades and the inspector of heavy artillery and fortifications will make monthly inspections and reports to the inspector of artillery Department and Army of the Tennessee, in the manner and on the forms prescribed by him. They will make reports of important matters requiring immediate attention—such as deficiencies of stores, to make the needed repairs, deficiency of forage, &c.—at least once a week and oftener when the urgency of the case demands.

6. They should keep themselves thoroughly informed of the state of instruction and discipline, and the quantity and condition of the stores of the several batteries constituting the brigades to which they are attached, and should report immediately to the commanders of such brigades any want of stores, any breach of discipline, or any ignorance of instructions observed by them, and under their directions see that all orders are promptly obeyed.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Cartersville, Ga., November 5, 1864.

Col. THOMAS T. HEATH,
Commanding Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry:

COLONEL: By direction of the general commanding you will move with your entire command, with camp and garrison equipage, at daylight to-morrow morning, November 6, 1864, to Marietta. Upon arrival at Marietta you will report to Brigadier-General Kilpatrick. You will take the men with you that are on duty at Allatoona.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. E. SIMPSON,
Captain and Division Picket Officer.

ROME, *November 5, 1864—6.15 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The following is the information obtained from prisoners captured near Cedartown and Cave Spring by a reconnoitering party sent out by your direction to-day. All or part of Jackson's and Wheeler's cavalry in and about Jacksonville, with brigades pushed out on various roads to watch your movements. In the event you go south, one corps is to keep in your advance, laying waste the country; another corps to follow in your rear. In the event you go north or follow Hood the whole force is to hang on your flanks and rear. These are said to be instructions from Beauregard. There are no forces of any size within twenty miles of here in any direction.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 5, 1864.

General KILPATRICK,
Marietta, Ga.:

You will reorganize the cavalry at Atlanta without bringing it away, as it is needed there.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., November 5, 1864.

Col. ISRAEL GARRARD,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires that you send out early to-morrow morning scouting parties on each of the roads leading south and southeast from here. Our corps has moved out this afternoon about three miles on the McDonough road and is encamped there. The roads east of McDonough road, including the Decatur road, are the ones he desires to have reconnoitered.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 5, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 3 a. m. 6th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Reports from Johnsonville, by telegraph, from Colonel Thompson, state that the enemy commenced crossing the Tennessee, about five miles above Johnsonville, this morning, with the cutter and gig of the gun-boat Undine, which they had hauled above the town on wagons, and two flat-boats, constructed by themselves. No shots were exchanged since early this morning, and the enemy were engaged in burying their dead on the opposite bank of the river. The gun-boats were in sight below the town, and several shots had been fired by them at the enemy's batteries, on the banks of the river, which prevented the

boats from getting up to the town. Colonel Gallup, of General Schofield's corps, had arrived at Johnsonville about 3 p. m. to-day with 1,000 men, and General Schofield, with another portion of his troops, went down this afternoon, and the whole corps will be there as soon as possible. Colonel Gallup is hard at work, and says in a short time he will be able to make a successful fight against any attack the enemy may make on him. With General Schofield and his command there, in addition to the force already in the place, I have no fear of the enemy getting possession of the town. General Croxton, from Shoal Creek bridge, at 8 o'clock this a. m., reports that one of his scouts, just in from over the river, states that the greater portion of Hood's army is still south of the river, out of rations, and butchering everything in the country: Hardee's corps and the cavalry not arrived yet, and that General Sherman was expected. Their lines on this side of the river are the same as last reported, with no increase of force. General Croxton attacked their outpost yesterday on the Huntsville, military, and an intermediate road, and, after driving them a short distance, came upon a strong and well connected line of infantry, beyond which their campfires could be seen. They are very strict, allowing no one to pass through their lines, and it is a difficult matter to get reliable information. A prisoner, captured on the 31st ultimo, was from Cleburne's division. No report from General Granger to-day.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to General Sherman.)

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 5, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Let me know as soon as possible the truth about the rumor that Beauregard has left Florence and gone to the neighborhood of Corinth.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 5, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Telegraph me in general terms, not in cipher, the condition of affairs. We are unable to make out your last cipher dispatch.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

KINGSTON, GA., *November 5, 1864—7 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just made out your cipher dispatch of yesterday. Bad for the gun-boats. I would not advise you to send too large a force to Johnsonville, as there cannot be anything but Forrest's cavalry there. Send some heavier guns and some re-enforcements, but keep your main force in hand till Beauregard develops his plans. I am delayed here by the

accumulation of trash which our armies carried with them to Atlanta and which our railroad is slow in getting back, otherwise I am all ready. Will let the men get paid off and election day pass when I will start, say about the 10th. I think Forrest will blockade the Tennessee River until the water rises, when the gun-boats will clean him out, or the same will result as soon as you are in force to cross the Tennessee River above Clifton.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 5, 1864—9 a. m.*

G. F. TINDALL,
Superintendent Military Railroads, Chattanooga:

Have all of General Schofield's troops been put on cars and started for this place yet? If not, what portion is still behind, and what are your prospects for sending them forward? I desire you to make every exertion to send these troops on at once, as they are needed here, particularly to be sent on to Johnsonville. Answer immediately.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November 5, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report only four trains of General Schofield's command gone forward. Two more leave here 1.30 p. m. Four car-loads yet at Resaca. General Cox's command is at Dalton. We have been very seriously delayed the past three days by small run-offs, slippery tracks, bunching of the trains ten and twenty together, and telegraphic communication imperfect from the storm blocking road, so we could not get any trains around, and I have sent eight trains night before last and yesterday to Dalton, besides trains from Atlanta that got in the block, and when cleared up General Sherman ordered 350 cars to Atlanta by a given time. All had to be sent through, and road has been so full of trains both ways since I could [find] no place to get any more in on it. We will commence at noon again and furnish General Schofield's command all the transportation until his command is moved, which I hope to do to your satisfaction.

G. F. TINDALL,
General Agent.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 5, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Enemy opened on Johnsonville this morning with sixteen guns. Fired about fifty shells and ceased, since which they have thrown a force across the Tennessee, using a flat-boat and the boats of the gun-boat 55 which they captured. General Schofield will be there within three hours with a portion of his corps, and will take care of Forrest. Yesterday's affair is called disgraceful here. Raiding rebels cut line near Franklin. No news from Generals Stanley, Rousseau, or their friend Hood.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 5, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

All officers placed on duty temporarily at Chattanooga whose commands are at the front will be relieved immediately and ordered to join their commands at once. The intention in directing them to report to you for duty was simply that they might be of some service while the road was broken between Atlanta and Chattanooga, and that they should join their commands as soon as the road was open.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *November 5, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Officers placed on duty here belonging to regiments at the front have invariably been forwarded so soon as transportation could be obtained for the men. They are placed in command of all such as have been forwarded.

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 5, 1864—4 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Referring to telegram sent you a few minutes since, General Steedman answers that all officers and soldiers belonging to the corps at the front have been forwarded, the last leaving this a. m.

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 5, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

I arrived here to-night with part of my command and my artillery, three days and two nights from Calhoun. I would like to come through without unloading the cars. Most of them are flat-cars. The men ought to get through soon as possible and find some place where they can be sheltered. I understand none of the Twenty-third Corps are at this point waiting shipment. Please answer, if possible, to-night and tell me whether I can have the cars.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 5, 1864—11 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. E. M. McCOOK,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of this date received. Your men can remain on the cars and come forward to Nashville as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 5, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY:

If any of Major-General Schofield's troops have gone on to Pulaski, I wish you to send them back to Nashville at once, to proceed from this place to Johnsonville. If there be none of his troops at Pulaski now, and any should arrive during the day, I desire you to send them back immediately to Johnsonville, as above directed.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 5, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

No report from Croxton last night. Two regiments of the Twenty-third Corps are here and just starting back.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA,
Decatur, November 5, 1864.

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville:

MAJOR: I have the honor to forward herewith two communications received yesterday under flag of truce, directed to General Sherman.* A duplicate of the one from General Pillow was forwarded to the major-general some time ago. I dismissed the flag and to-day notified General Jackson that the communication would be forwarded to General Rousseau.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *November 5, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your two telegrams just received. The flag of truce was dismissed last night. The Fifty-first Indiana Infantry has never reported at these headquarters; as soon as it reports I will order it forward as directed. The gun-boats are actively patrolling the river, but bring no news of importance. The Fourteenth U. S. Colored Troops and Sixty-eighth Indiana are ordered out on expedition to Courtland; as soon as they return I will send them to Chattanooga. I sent a communication to General Jackson by flag of truce this morning, informing him that a duplicate of the communication from General Pillow addressed to General Rousseau some time since had been forwarded to that officer, and that out of courtesy to that officer we would forward this one to him instead of General Sherman, supposing that General Rousseau had full authority to act in the premises; of course if he has not, he can forward to General Sherman.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

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* See p. 639.

NASHVILLE, *November 5, 1864—11 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, *Decatur:*

Instruct your men whenever the enemy send in a flag of truce again to say that they are not permitted to receive any flags of truce at all, and then they will have no opportunities afforded them of getting information.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

DECATUR, *November 5, 1864.*
(Received 6th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy have been reported crossing the river this afternoon to the island below Brown's Ferry: I think this only a small party of the enemy's cavalry. Have ordered 100 cavalry from here to Brown's Ferry, and directed the officer at mouth of Elk River to co-operate with this force to prevent their crossing to the mainland. This gives a force at Brown's Ferry of about 350 men. Artillery firing is reported in that direction this evening: I think it needs confirmation. A scout will leave to-night for Courtland, which I hope will give us some news. I should like to go with it myself, but am quite unwell.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ALABAMA,
Decatur, November 5, 1864.

Col. C. C. DOOLITTLE, *Commanding Post, Decatur:*

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you proceed early to-morrow morning in direction of Courtland to reconnoiter the enemy's forces on the Courtland road. You will take with you for this purpose the following forces, viz: One hundred and second Ohio Infantry, Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry, One hundred and eighty-first Ohio Infantry, Fourteenth U. S. Colored Infantry, and a section of artillery. You will move as far in direction of Courtland as you shall deem prudent. The object of this reconnaissance is to gain all the information possible as to the whereabouts of General Hood's army, and the force immediately about Courtland, and "to give the impression to the enemy that you are watching them closely to follow them up." You will not proceed beyond Fox Creek. Colonel Saylor will hold all the forces of this post after leaving a garrison of 1,000 men in readiness to re-enforce Colonel Doolittle, if necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. M. KNEELAND,
First Lieut., 18th Michigan Infty., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

FOUR-MILE CREEK, ALA., *November 5, 1864.*
(Via Pulaski 6th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Clift, commanding Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, left the road I had them covering and came over and struck the Huntsville road in my rear. I sent him back to Lexington. What there is

on the Lexington or Lawrenceburg road I cannot tell; will try and find out to-night. If General Hatch has moved to Lexington it will remedy the evil somewhat, but unless some force is covering the road to Florence from that point I must back off this. The movement of the enemy on this road may be only a feint to cover his real advance on Columbia. I burned the bridge over Shoal Creek.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

ON ROAD TO LEXINGTON, *November 5.*

I shall probably remedy the evil. General Croxton's train moved forward last night and delayed me somewhat.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

SIX MILES EAST OF FLORENCE, *November 5, 1864.*
(Via Pulaski 6th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy attacked me in force with infantry and artillery at 10 a. m. at Shoal Creek, and succeeded in effecting a passage at 2 p. m. by crossing a force below me. Seven men sent by me on the 2d instant to cut their pontoons found none, but a trestle instead. It was midnight when they passed it, and wagons were then crossing to this side. I have directed Colonel Clift, commanding on the military road, not to fall back unless necessary, and then toward Lexington, to which point General Hatch should hurry at once, I think.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Ten miles from Lexington.

I opened this thinking it important. Shall leave at once for Lexington.

E. HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

SHOAL CREEK BRIDGE, *November 5, 1864—9 a. m.*
(Via Pulaski 6th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

The first report I received from the mouth of the Blue Water was that the enemy were crossing in force, but learned afterward that several hundred crossed to an island, and thence attempted to cross to this shore, but were driven back by the guard at that point. I don't see how I can re-enforce that post at present. General Granger has not relieved the battalion at Lamb's Ferry. Colonel Capron reports he is in Pulaski. I don't know where General Hatch is. The Tenth and Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry are at Bough's Factory, on the military road, with instructions to scout well to the right, but I don't rely upon their commander. Lieutenant-Colonel Clift, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, very confidently.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

FOUR-MILE CREEK, ALA., *November 5, 1864—9 p. m.*

Col. GEORGE SPALDING,
Comdg. 4th Div. Cav., Army of the Cumberland:

Request Major-General Stanley to let me know where General Hatch is. If Colonel Capron is there, tell him to move out to meet me on the Lamb's Ferry road, unless General Stanley thinks he had better go with General Hatch.

Respectfully,

JNO. T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 5, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Gallup has arrived with 1,000 men, thank God. Is General Schofield on his way here, as reported?

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel.

NASHVILLE, *November 5, 1864—10 a. m.*

Col. C. R. THOMPSON, *Johnsonville:*

Make your requisitions for ammunition as early in the day as possible, about 9 a. m., for instance. This will obviate the necessity of going to the magazine with lights at night, as heretofore. Have you any new movements on the part of the enemy to report this morning? General Schofield's troops are being forwarded you as rapidly as possible, and some of the trains should reach you by the time you receive this. A greater portion of the corps will reach you to-day. Hold on to your position till the re-enforcements reach you, when you will have enough force to drive the enemy off.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 5, 1864—1.45 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy commenced crossing this morning five miles above with two flat-boats, the gig and cutter of the Undine. He evidently intends to attack. There are two guns and some dismounted cavalry opposite. They have fired little or none since 9 a. m. Am as well prepared as I can be with the force under my command. No re-enforcements arrived yet. Two trains have left Gillem's.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 5, 1864—3 p. m.*

Col. C. R. THOMPSON, *Johnsonville:*

Your dispatch of 1.45 p. m. just received. How did the enemy get the gig and cutter of the Undine above Johnsonville? Don't you mean that they are crossing below instead of above, as your dispatch states? Are they crossing above or below the mouth of Duck River?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, TENN., *November 5, 1864—3.50 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Your dispatch received. The enemy commenced crossing this morning about five miles above. One of my scouts saw the cutter and gig. A colored woman reported they had crossed some troops in two flatboats, probably constructed by themselves. I think they took the Undine's boats up from below in wagons. The enemy are burying their dead opposite this place; no shots fired since last report. The gun-boats are in sight below; have heard two shots from them. Colonel Gallup, commanding re-enforcements, is hard at work, and, as he says, in a short time will be able to give them a damned hard fight. Our skirmishers on the bank reported that we dismounted one of their guns this forenoon.

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding,

JOHNSONVILLE, TENN., *November 5, 1864—4.15 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The vedettes report the enemy east of us moving this way. They are one mile south of the railroad.

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *November 5, 1864.*
(Via Cairo 7th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

I have your dispatch of the 1st.* I cannot learn what are the intentions of Forrest or Hood, nor do I know anything of Hood's whereabouts. Forrest is in West Tennessee, and I think has 10,000 men. Ten days ago he was building pontoon-boats at Jackson, and he left Jackson with some force for Paris eight days ago, and may intend to cross the river and attack Johnsonville. I shall not think it strange if I should hear of Hood and Forrest moving from Corinth toward Memphis. Please advise me of what you know of the whereabouts and intentions of either.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. HATCH:

GENERAL: The patrols from Lawrenceburg road report that they saw a citizen from Lawrenceburg, who stated that the advance of General Forrest's command reached that place yesterday. No estimate as to strength. No report from the other brigade yet.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

This is probably the advance of the force that has been crossing at Clifton.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

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* See Thomas to M. L. Smith, p. 589.

NASHVILLE, *November 5, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Colonel Thompson from Johnsonville telegraphs that vedettes report the enemy east of Johnsonville moving toward that place, and one mile south of the railroad. You had better halt at Gillem's and concentrate your command before you go farther, unless you are certain upon communicating with Colonel Thompson that the above report is not correct.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 5, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
On train from Nashville to Johnsonville:

Stop at Waverly until further orders, and stop all troops of the corps there. I will be there to-night.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 5, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

I assumed command of the forces upon my arrival. I have my men at work and will have good works for defense by 12 to-night. Enemy's camp-fires in view; do not think they have moved any material force this side of the river, although so reported. Will follow your instructions.

G. W. GALLUP,
Colonel, Commanding.

DALTON, *November 5, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

I have not heard from you since I saw you, and no cars have been sent to transport my command as yet.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

DALTON, GA., *November 5, 1864.*

G. F. TINDALL,
Superintendent Railroad, Chattanooga:

The hospital stores should go to Nashville. No cars have reported here yet for my command. Please let me know the prospect.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

DALTON, *November 5, 1864—5 p. m.*

G. F. TINDALL,
Superintendent Railroad, Chattanooga:

I have no answer to my dispatch of this morning and no trains have as yet reported for my command. It is very important for me to know at once what to rely upon.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

DALTON, *November 5, 1864.*

Capt. F. G. HENTIG,
Commissary of Subsistence, Chattanooga:

We must have three days' rations here as early to-morrow as possible. We have not moved yet, and do not know when we shall, but must not get out of rations. The commissary is being relieved, as I learn.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

DALTON, *November 5, 1864.*

Dr. F. MEACHAM,
Surgeon, Twenty-third Corps, Chattanooga:

If the supplies, &c., are still on the cars go right forward to Nashville with them. If they are unloaded you may telegraph to Doctor Shippen at Nashville or Pulaski and await his orders. I have telegraphed the railroad superintendent that the cars are to go forward if not unloaded.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 5, 1864.

Col. J. N. MCARTHUR,
Commanding Post, Columbus, Ky.:

Dispatch received. Eight hundred men are plenty. When I refer to Columbus I refer to the forts and guns, not the town. I don't care a cent about the town. If the enemy approaches Columbus the guns of large caliber must be defended to the death and the town should be burned by you rather than that Forrest should get a pound of provisions or forage. Any attack on Columbus will be a mere dash, and Forrest will not attack men, no matter what their number, who show a determination to fight.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, November 5, 1864.

Col. B. J. SWEET,
Commanding, Chicago:

Can spare no troops; have none. Governor Yates has telegraphed Colonel Hancock to hold his forces in readiness; go at once and confer with him; he must render you assistance.

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, OHIO, *November 5, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati, Ohio:

The following has just been received:

I have information from a private source, which I deem reliable, that the propeller Georgiana, 350 tons burden, was purchased at Toronto, Canada, of O. M. Smith & Co., by a Southern refugee named Bates, for $16,000 in gold, ostensibly to engage in

lumber trade. She was delivered November 1 at Port Colborne. She made a trip to Buffalo on the 3d instant, and cleared for Port Colborne same day without cargo. She was partly disabled and repaired here. My information is that she will be armed on the Canada shore for the purpose of encountering the U. S. steamer Michigan, and for piratical or predatory purposes on the lake or frontier. I consider it my duty to communicate this information to you. Have telegraphed to Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Detroit.

WM. G. FARGO,
Mayor.

I have sent dispatches to Detroit, Cleveland. and Toledo. Shall I take the tug Burnside and send her out with one gun in the morning to reconnoiter?

FRED. S. PALMER,
Lieut. Col., Veteran Reserve Corps, Commanding Post.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 5, 1864.*

Col. FREDERICK S. PALMER,
Sandusky, Ohio:

Cannot the Michigan perform the duty you require of the tug Burnside?

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 6, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Received 3.55 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

In the death of Brigadier-General Ransom the country has sustained a great loss. He was always regarded as one of the most brave and capable commanders in the West, and had he lived no doubt would have been promoted to the rank of major-general. May I now ask that brevet appointment be given him, dating from the time he received his last wound—the 9th of April, 1864—and that the appointment be sent to his mother.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 6, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch of 1 p. m. yesterday is answered by my dispatch of yesterday, not probably received until yours was sent off. I think Memphis is just as likely to be endangered by Beauregard's movements as Nashville. The best way to drive him back, in my opinion, is that being pursued and that recommended by Sherman. I have been regretting for several days that I did not see where a column of 10,000 men could be got from to move from Vicksburg to Meridian and Selma. I am inclined to think the whole affair on the lower Tennessee has been disgraceful to those on our side engaged.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 6, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

What I meant about Canby was whether, considering the uncertainty of Sherman's movements and the large force with which Beauregard was operating against Thomas and the Mississippi River, it would not be best for Canby to give up sending troops to the coast of Georgia, and operate against Beauregard the best he could from the Mississippi River. I understand that the Mobile and Ohio Railroad has been repaired as far north as Corinth, which is made Beauregard's depot, and that the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad is repaired to Holly Springs. I also learn from Generals Dana and M. L. Smith that the enemy are preparing to occupy the left bank of the Mississippi so as to secure the crossing of Kirby Smith's forces to the east side. General Curtis reached Fayetteville, Ark., on the 2d, and raised the rebel siege of that place. He then pushed on for Fort Smith, where General Thayer is besieged, and will probably reach there to-night or to-morrow. Whether Steele is doing anything I cannot learn; at any rate Price will be disposed of within the next two or three days, and it seemed to me that if Canby were relieved from the proposed expedition to the Georgia coast, he could, with Reynolds' forces, what Steele could spare, and what he could collect on the Mississippi River, so operate on Beauregard's communications as to greatly relieve Sherman and Thomas. From all the dispatches and telegrams received here, it seems that Beauregard is collecting into West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi every man he can raise in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 6, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

What I understand to be General Sherman's desire was that Canby should act on Beauregard's communications from the Mississippi River. By all means, under existing state of affairs, he should not move a soldier from the Mississippi to the southern coast. As large a force as he can send ought to go as far as Meridian or Selma, if they can get there. But the road from Jackson east should be well broken and as much damage as possible done to the Mobile and Ohio.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 6, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commander-in-Chief, City Point, Va.:

DEAR GENERAL: I have heretofore telegraphed and written you pretty fully, but I still have some thoughts in my busy brain that should be confided to you as a key to future developments. The taking of Atlanta broke upon Jeff. Davis so suddenly as to disturb the equilibrium of his usually well-balanced temper, so that at Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and Columbia, S. C., he let out some of his thoughts

which otherwise he would have kept to himself. As he is not only the President of the Southern Confederacy but also its Commander-in-Chief, we are bound to attach more importance to his words than we would to those of a mere civil chief magistrate. The whole burden of his song consisted in the statement that Sherman's communications must be broken and his army destroyed. Now, it is a well-settled principle that if we can prevent his succeeding in his threat we defeat him and derive all the moral advantages of a victory. Thus far Hood and Beauregard conjointly have utterly failed to interrupt my supplies or communications with my base. My railroad and telegraph are now in good order from Atlanta back to the Ohio River. His losses at Allatoona, Resaca, Ship's Gap, and Decatur exceed in number (his losses in men) ours at the block-houses at Big Shanty, Allatoona Creek, and Dalton; and the rapidity of his flight from Dalton to Gadsden takes from him all the merit or advantage claimed for his skillful and rapid lodgment made on my railroad. The only question in my mind is whether I ought not to have dogged him far over into Mississippi, trusting to some happy accident to bring him to bay and to battle. But I then thought that by so doing I would play into his hands by being drawn or decoyed too far away from our original line of advance. Besides, I had left at Atlanta a corps and railroad guards back to Chattanooga, which might have fallen an easy prey to his superior cavalry. I felt compelled to do what is usually a mistake in war, divide my forces, send a part back into Tennessee, retaining the balance here. As I have heretofore informed you, I sent Stanley back directly from Gaylesville and Schofield from Rome, both of whom have reached their destinations, and thus far Hood, who had brought up at Florence, is farther from my communications than when he started, and I have in Tennessee a force numerically greater than his, well commanded and well organized, so that I feel no uneasiness on the score of Hood reaching my main communications. My last accounts from General Thomas are to 9.30 last night, when Hood's army was about Florence in great distress about provisions, as he well must be. But that devil Forrest was down about Johnsonville and was making havoc among the gun-boats and transports. But Schofield's troops were arriving at Johnsonville and a fleet of gun-boats reported coming up from below, able to repair that trouble. But you know that that line of supplies was only opened for summer use when the Cumberland is not to be depended upon. We now have abundant supplies at Atlanta, Chattanooga, and Nashville, with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Cumberland River unmolested, so that I regard Davis' threat to get his army on my rear, or on my communications, as a miserable failure. Now as to the second branch of my proposition, I admit that the first object should be the destruction of that army, and if Beauregard moves his infantry and artillery up into that pocket about Jackson and Paris, I will feel strongly tempted to move Thomas directly against him and myself move rapidly by Decatur and Purdy to cut off his retreat. But this would involve the abandonment of Atlanta and a retrograde movement, which would be very doubtful of expediency or success; for, as a matter of course, Beauregard, who watches me with his cavalry and his friendly citizens, would have timely notice and would slip out and escape to regain what we have earned at so much cost. I am more than satisfied that Beauregard has not the men to attack fortifications or meet me in battle, and it would be a great achievement for him to make me abandon Atlanta by mere threats and maneuvers. These are the reasons which have determined my former movements. I have employed the last ten days

in running to the rear the sick and wounded and worthless, and all the vast amount of stores accumulated by our army in the advance, aiming to organize this branch of my army into four well-commanded corps, encumbered by only one gun to 1,000 men, and provisions and ammunition which can be loaded up in our mule teams, so that we can pick up and start on the shortest notice. I reckon that by the 10th instant this end will be reached, and by that date I also will have the troops all paid, the Presidential election over and out of our way, and I hope the early storms of November, now prevailing, will also give us the chance of a long period of fine healthy weather for campaigning. Then the question presents itself, What shall be done? On the supposition always that Thomas can hold the line of the Tennessee, and very shortly be able to assume the offensive as against Beauregard, I propose to act in such a manner against the material resources of the South as utterly to negative Davis' boasted threat and promises of protection. If we can march a well-appointed army right through his territory, it is a demonstration to the world, foreign and domestic, that we have a power which Davis cannot resist.. This may not be war, but rather statesmanship, nevertheless it is overwhelming to my mind that there are thousands of people abroad and in the South who will reason thus: If the North can march an army right through the South, it is proof positive that the North can prevail in this contest, leaving only open the question of its willingness to use that power.

Now, Mr. Lincoln's election, which is assured, coupled with the conclusion thus reached, makes a complete, logical whole. Even without a battle, the result operating upon the minds of sensible men would produce fruits more than compensating for the expense, trouble, and risk. Admitting this reasoning to be good, that such a movement per se be right, still there may be reasons why one route would be better than another. There are three from Atlanta, southeast, south, and southwest, all open, with no serious enemy to oppose at present. The first would carry me across the only east and west railroad remaining in the Confederacy, which would be destroyed and thereby sever the communications between the armies of Lee and Beauregard. Incidentally, I might destroy the enemy's depots at Macon and Augusta and reach the seashore at Charleston or Savannah, from either of which points I could re-enforce our armies in Virginia. The second and easiest route would be due south, following substantially the valley of the Flint River, which is very fertile and well supplied, and fetching up on the navigable waters of the Appalachicola, destroying en route the same railroad, taking up the prisoners of war still at Andersonville, and destroying about 400,000 bales of cotton near Albany and Fort Gaines. This, however, would leave the army in a bad position for future movements. The third, down the Chattahoochee to Opelika and Montgomery, thence to Pensacola or Tensas Bayou, in communication with Fort Morgan. This latter route would enable me at once to co-operate with General Canby in the reduction of Mobile and occupation of the line of the Alabama. In my judgment the first would have a material effect upon your campaign in Virginia, the second would be the safest of execution, but the third would more properly fall within the sphere of my own command and have a direct bearing upon my own enemy, Beauregard. If, therefore, I should start before I hear further from you or before further developments turn my course, you may take it for granted that I have moved via Griffin to Barnesville; that I break up the road between Columbus and Macon good, and then, if I feint on Columbus, will move, via Macon and Millen, to Savannah, or if I feint

on Macon you may take it for granted I have shot off toward Opelika, Montgomery, and Mobile Bay or Pensacola. I will not attempt to send couriers back, but trust to the Richmond papers to keep you well advised. I will give you notice by telegraph of the exact time of my departure. General Steedman is here to clear the railroad back to Chattanooga, and I will see that the road is broken completely between the Etowah and the Chattahoochee, including their bridges, and that Atlanta itself is utterly destroyed.

I am, with respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

[NOVEMBER 6, 1864.—For Sherman to Sheridan, relating to operations in the Shenandoah Valley, &c., see Vol. XLIII.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 6, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF ALL POSTS AND STATIONS:

Beauregard, with Hood's army, is at Florence and Tuscumbia, a country already devastated and stripped of provisions. Forrest is opposite Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, and has done considerable damage to gun-boats and transports, but has captured no provisions, and as that is but one of three of our lines of supply the temporary interruption will not be felt. I want the preparations heretofore ordered for this army to go on with as much speed as possible, but the probabilities are that time will be allowed in our present camps for the complete payments of all our troops, the sending back of the soldiers' money, and the Presidential election of Tuesday next. Attention also must be paid to getting the conscripts to their proper companies and have them properly armed and clothed.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 6, 1864.

General SLOCUM,
Atlanta, Ga.:

General Ruger has the offer of a division in the Twenty-third Corps. Unless you can do as well by him, direct him to come to me, and I will make the order of transfer of himself and personal staff to the Army of the Ohio.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 6, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson will assume command of the Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, consisting of the division now under the command of Colonel Winslow, and such other troops as shall hereafter be assigned to it.

II. In pursuance of instructions from Major-General Thomas, Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson will collect the various detachments of his division now in West Tennessee and Missouri, and with them join the cavalry corps at this place, via Louisville, Ky., or such other route as may be found more convenient. All men on detached duty, mounted or dismounted, belonging to this division, will be immediately returned to their regiments. The command will be remounted and equipped for the field at Saint Louis and Louisville with the least possible delay.

III. General Grierson will also send the dismounted men of Hatch's division under proper officers to Louisville for remount, with instructions to join their division in the field as soon as practicable.

IV. For the purpose of reconnaissance and scouting one regiment will be left in the District of Vicksburg, and two or three in the District of Memphis, under the command of an efficient officer.

* * * * * * *

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
Nashville, Tenn., November 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Districts of Memphis and Vicksburg:

GENERAL: The cavalry forces of the Military Division of the Mississippi having been organized into a corps under my command, I am directed by General Sherman, and, in his absence, by General Thomas, to concentrate the various brigades and divisions at this place for the purpose of perfecting their organization and preparing them for the field. In pursuance of these instructions, the brigade in the District of Vicksburg, and Winslow's division (now Grierson's), in Missouri, with all the men on detached duty from them, have been ordered, via Louisville, to this place. In order that a force sufficient for scouting may be left under your command, General Thomas has directed that one regiment be left at Vicksburg and two or three at Memphis.

Colonel Brackett, special inspector of the Cavalry Bureau, will deliver you this. He is sent to confer with yourself and General Grierson, and to secure the speedy execution of the orders alluded to above.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., November 6, 1864.

The corps will, to-day, be moved back within the fortifications of this city and encamped near their old positions. The divisions will move in the following order: First Division at 1 p. m., Second Division at 2 p. m., Third Division at 3 p. m. The troops will be held in readiness to move at short notice. The wagons will be kept loaded. Division commanders will, after reaching camp, make an inspection of their wagon trains to see that they are properly loaded, and only with such stores and baggage as are properly authorized. The trains will be parked near the camps of the troops and kept well together.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Smyrna Camp-Ground, November 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

I have just received a dispatch from General Dana informing me that you had ordered him to keep his headquarters at Vicksburg; also a dispatch from the War Department stating that you have transferred General Dennis' division to the Nineteenth Army Corps. Now undoubtedly, general, your purposes and mine are coincident, but a conflict of orders produces confusion. Colonel Howard, of my staff, said that you expressly stated that the transfer of troops was for a temporary emergency. As you gave me General Dana, and as he was senior officer to all my officers, and I believed was well fitted for the position, I first had him appointed to the Sixteenth Corps and then as my second in command during my separation. I regard Memphis as the best position for his headquarters in order that he may be better enabled to control the department and communicate more readily with Major-General Thomas at Nashville. It may be, however, that you cannot so readily communicate with him at Memphis. From the inclosed letter of General Sherman to General Dana, you will see what General Dana is expected to do.* If a permanent transfer of my troops is already effected please send me copy of the order from the War Department to that effect that I may drop them from the rolls. I shall depend on you to assist Major-General Dana in the collection of his legitimate troops from the Departments of Missouri, Arkansas, and the Gulf, in order to enable him to defend his posts or act offensively against the enemy's communications as set forth in General Sherman's letter to him.

With high regard, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Smyrna Camp-Ground, November 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department and Army of the Tennessee:

General Field Orders, No. 19,† from these headquarters, will now be executed. Colonel Garber will now be denominated senior chief quartermaster, and will supervise the storage of all quartermaster's property belonging to this army that has been or may be sent to the rear. He will select such places for storage as Major-General Thomas may designate, that is for everything within the limits of Department of the Cumberland, and at such places as Major-General Dana may designate in our own department. After supervising the storage and procuring a sufficient record to facilitate the recovery of the property, he will proceed to Memphis and report to Major-General Dana for further instructions. Similar instructions with reference to artillery have already been given Major Powell, assistant chief of artillery. I have written to Major-Generals Canby and Dana each a letter, copies of which I herewith inclose to you.‡

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

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*See October 30, p. 527. †See p. 464. ‡See next, *ante*, and p. 665.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 159.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Smyrna Camp-Ground, Ga., November 6, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. William Vandever, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from the command of the District of Marietta, and is appointed a member of the court-martial convened by special orders from these headquarters to meet at Louisville, Ky., for the trial of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, U. S. Volunteers. He will forthwith proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report to the president of said court-martial for the duty herein assigned him.

VI. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, commanding Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, in addition to such command, will assume command of the District of Marietta, vice General Vandever relieved. He will relieve all troops and detached men on duty in the district not belonging to his division, with instructions to join their proper commands forthwith.

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VIII. Brig. Gen. William Vandever, on the final dissolution of the general court-martial appointed to meet at Louisville, Ky., for the trial of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sweeny, U. S. Volunteers, of which he is a member, will report to Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, at Memphis, Tenn., for assignment.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Smyrna Camp-Ground, November 6, 1864.

[General VANDEVER:]

GENERAL: General Sherman directs me to garrison Marietta. You already have a small brigade in that district, and if you will encamp another near the city and south of it, to assist in doing the picket duty, it will be sufficient. The regiments of the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio will be relieved and ordered to their commands immediately. Please have your brigade in the District of Marietta (now scattered from Moon's Station to this place) put in order for the field. The troops can be fitted up at the posts where they now are and save our weary men marching to relieve them and back again.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

P. S.—If you send one of your brigades, as above mentioned, to vicinity of Marietta to morrow it will answer. General Sherman is still at Kingston. Beauregard reported at Florence. The Fourth Corps at Pulaski and the Twenty-third on the cars. General Sherman says Beauregard has made no movement farther north. The paymaster will be here to-morrow noon from Atlanta.

O. O. H.,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Smyrna Camp-Ground, Ga., November 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find letter of instructions of General Sherman,* which you have probably received, also copy of letter to General Canby.†

Some troops of the department will doubtless have been detained by General Thomas en route to me; for example, Hatch's cavalry, the fragments of regiments heretofore ordered up, and perhaps the Seventy-second Illinois Infantry. Brevet Major-General Wilson will attend to the cavalry. Please collect all other scattered troops belonging to this army at Memphis and Vicksburg, or at such other points as you may elect, and organize them as well as you can, retaining them until they can conveniently join their proper commands. I have sent officers of my staff, viz, Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, assistant adjutant-general; Colonel Garber, senior chief quartermaster; Major Powell, acting chief of artillery, &c., to report to yourself in order to advise you as to the state of their respective departments, make the necessary reports, and take charge of public property scattered from Chattanooga to Natchez. Any aid they can give you will be cheerfully rendered. General Sherman's instructions are so full that I need add nothing, only that I believe he cannot find a better than yourself to execute them.

Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Smyrna Camp-Ground, Ga., November 6, 1864.

The command will remain in its present camp until the soldiers have been paid, clothed, and till after the Presidential election. Division commanders will use every effort to have their commands put in complete order during that period. By the order issued in regard to the men not equipped to be sent to Atlanta, it is not intended that the company officers should accompany them, but a good officer from each division will take charge of the men, and the ordnance officer of the division will accompany them to draw the arms and accouterments.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, jr.:

W. E. WARE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARIETTA, *November 6, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON, *Aide-de-Camp:*

The effective portion of Colonel Garrard's command is now sent on reconnaissance by order of General Slocum. I will direct that this force remain at Atlanta agreeably to your instructions. The dismounted have already left Atlanta as guard to my ordnance. On reaching this point I will at once mount and send them back. I have upward of 700 effective men now at Atlanta. If not sufficient I will send a mounted force to join them.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

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*Of October 30, p. 527. †See p. 663.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 6, 1864.

General VANDEVER, *Marietta, Ga.:*

General Howard will give you other troops to garrison Marietta, and those you have you will send to their respective corps.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 6, 1864.

General RAUM, *Resaca, Ga.:*

Move your entire command and headquarters to Cartersville, turning over the guns at the fort to the troops relieving you. General Steedman is advised as regards furnishing garrisons and is responsible.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 6, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 9 a. m. 7th.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

I received from General Croxton this morning at 10 o'clock dispatches to the effect that the enemy had attacked him in force, and had driven him across Shoal Creek on the afternoon of the 4th instant, compelling him to fall back to Four-Mile Creek. The following dispatch* has just been received from him, which I forward for your information. I forward also the following,† just received from General Schofield. I shall concentrate all of General Schofield's troops at Pulaski, with exception of Colonel Gallup's brigade, which, for the present, I will leave at Johnsonville. Have placed General Schofield in command of the two corps at Pulaski, believing him entitled to it by virtue of his position as a department commander, that being a higher command than an army corps. Hope I may be sustained in this decision, as in the present case, aside from the reasons on which I made the assignment, General Schofield is much the more reliable commander of the two. General Wilson has just arrived here, and arranged with me this evening for a complete remount and thorough reorganization of the cavalry. Think we shall have no further trouble with the cavalry, excepting that attending the getting of horses sufficiently fast to the front. Have just heard from General Granger, at Decatur, who reports that a reconnaissance from his post had just returned from within eight miles of Courtland. Met 800 of the enemy's cavalry (all Texas troops) at Fox Creek, drove them a mile beyond, but could obtain no information in addition to that heretofore reported. The outpost at Brown's Ferry reports only a few rebel cavalry on the opposite shore, who made no attempt to cross. All of General Stanley's troops are now at Pulaski, and in position ready for the enemy, should he attempt an advance. The cavalry is well up to the enemy's position, and will be able to give the earliest information of his first movement northward.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to General Sherman, 12.30 a. m. November 7.)

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* See Croxton to Thomas, November 6, 6.30 a. m., p. 672.
† See Schofield to Thomas, November 6, 7 p. m., p. 674.

CAIRO, *November 6, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have assumed command of the Mississippi Squadron. Lieut. Commander J. W. Shirk commands the division of gun-boats operating from Cairo, on the Ohio, to Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River. Lieut. M. Forrest commands the four small gun-boats above Muscle Shoals. Captain Pennock, my fleet captain, commands the temporary naval station, Mound City, Ill., and will act on communications received in my absence. Four small gun-boats have lately been overpowered by the enemy and destroyed on the Tennessee River below Johnsonville, which place, I am informed, can only be saved by a large land force and some iron-clads. There is not enough water in the Tennessee River for iron-clads. When that river rises the absence of the four light-draught monitors sent to Admiral Farragut will be seriously felt. The other iron-clads are patrolling the Mississippi River to prevent the enemy from crossing to the east side as required by Jeff. Davis' intercepted cipher dispatch of September 30. I will endeavor to have an iron-clad force ready for the rise in the Tennessee River, and will always co-operate cordially with you.

S. P. LEE,
Rear-Admiral.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 6, 1864—9 p. m.*

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE,
Cairo:

Your dispatch of 10 a. m. to-day just received. Please accept my thanks for your promised co-operation. I have sent a small force to Johnsonville, which, having fortified itself, now feels confident of its ability to hold that place. I have not yet learned the result of Commander Shirk's expedition up the Tennessee to reopen its navigation. The garrison at Johnsonville reported that they could see his steamers but were unable to communicate with him. I shall be very happy if you can aid me with some iron-clads when the river gets high enough. I think we shall then be able to clear the enemy entirely out of West Tennessee.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 6, 1864.*

General R. ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

Do not send anything up Tennessee—nothing can go there now. The Cumberland is rising. Raining heavily to-day, and every prospect of a good stage of water. Hold your boats at Paducah and Smithland, and I will notify you when river is in boating condition. We have a number of barges at Smithland with coal, lumber, hay, &c., and as soon as you learn that the Cumberland is up, you had better send some tow-boats to bring up these barges, as their contents are wanted. Have ordered all the cars we can spare to Louisville for forage.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 6, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Col. A. J. MACKAY,
Chief Q. M., Dept. of the Cumberland, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of this date just received. I wish General Schofield's troops to come forward at once and by the first trains on the road. The dismounted cavalry can follow them and afterward Captain Bundy's battery. Schofield's troops should have precedence. You will finish the storehouses you refer to in your dispatch and which I originally directed to be constructed.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 153. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Nashville, Tenn., November 6, 1864.*

The cavalry of the Military Division of the Mississippi having been organized into a corps by order of the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, that portion of it which belongs to the Army of the Cumberland will, from the 1st instant and until further orders, be considered on detached service.

Commanding officers will report to Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson, chief of cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi, to whom all reports and returns will hereafter be sent.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 6, 1864.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

See that cars are first furnished for General Schofield's troops; then send the men to the front as requested.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Pulaski, November 6, 1864—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The line is still down, and has been for nearly twenty-four hours. I send Croxton's dispatches,* with Hatch's indorsements on them, by a staff officer, to be telegraphed from Columbia if possible. Please send 500 boxes No. .58 caliber ammunition by first train. I will hold this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See pp. 651, 652.

NASHVILLE, *November 6, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General STANLEY:

Sixty thousand rounds of musket ammunition were ordered to be shipped to you four days ago, .58 caliber. Send a dispatch immediately to General Croxton to get and report the state of affairs with him, and also General Hatch, at Lexington. Report what news you get to me as soon as received. Have you heard of your wagon train? Inquire of Colonel Pace what has become of the ammunition.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 6, 1864—5.40 p. m.*

Major-General STANLEY:

The ammunition ordered by you a few days since was shipped by Capt. S. B. Brown, assistant quartermaster, on the 4th instant, in his car 646, on extra train, 3.20 p. m., Rice, conductor. It should have reached you before this. The ammunition for to-day has been ordered and will reach you at earliest opportunity and on first train.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
November 6, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Pace, to know whether he can tell whether the ammunition herein referred to has yet arrived.

By order of Major-General Stanley:

J. S. FULLERTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Pulaski, November 6, 1864.

Respectfully returned, with the information that 60,000 rounds arrived to-day. The invoice says it was shipped on the 4th instant. I think the sixty boxes which arrived to-day is the ammunition referred to in this dispatch.

Respectfully,

THOS. N. PACE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

PULASKI, *November 6, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Your dispatch of 12 m. received. Croxton's dispatch of 6.30 this a. m. will explain his position and affairs to you. I sent the Eighth Michigan, of Capron's brigade, to Lawrenceburg to scout northwest from that point and cover the railroad better. I keep the rest of Capron's forces here at present. I will direct Hatch to watch and hold Shoal Creek. I think the demonstration at Florence a feint. We worked hard fortifying to-day; will finish to-morrow. My train has

made slow progress; will be at Decherd to-night. I will burn the country around Lynnville if they continue to cut the wires. The ammunition is all right.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 6, 1864—10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY, *Pulaski:*

Your dispatch of 8.30 [6.30] p. m. just received. All right. Keep Hatch and Croxton as close to the enemy as they can go, and be secure, for instance, on Shoal Creek, as by that means they can get the earliest intelligence of any movement the enemy may undertake. Direct that they report promptly all important information they can obtain. Four hundred thousand rounds of ammunition left this place on a special train for you to-night.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

DECATUR, ALA., *November 6, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The same authority from whence I got my most reliable information of the movements of Hood before his arrival here says he learns that the rebels have rebuilt the railroad bridge over Bear Creek and cars are running to Tuscumbia. They have their pontoon bridges, he reports, at Florence, and abundant supplies. He thought they would move up into Tennessee, from the best information he could receive, by Lawrenceburg or Johnsonville. It is barely possible that Sherman's movements may call him off. Major Williamson, at Brown's Ferry, 7 p. m. yesterday, reports artillery-firing heard in the direction of Lamb's Ferry.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 6, 1864—3 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRANGER, *Decatur:*

Keep scouts out at all times and report to me promptly all reliable information you get. Be prepared, also, in case the enemy moves in force on Croxton and toward Athens, to obstruct Elk River as completely as possible, and then remove the garrison from Athens to Decatur, where you should accumulate all the stores and quartermaster's supplies and ammunition you can, and hold the place to the last. If it should become necessary to abandon Athens, the troops at Huntsville and along the railroad should fall back, gradually, toward Stevenson, halting at Flint River, Paint Rock, and opposing him as much as possible. The patrols on the river as high up as Triana might go to Decatur, and those above should fall back with the Huntsville garrison. The above is the programme for your guidance in case of necessity; but you must bear in mind that the troops must not leave their present positions unless you are positively certain that the enemy is moving on Athens and Huntsville.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

DECATUR, *November 6, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of 3 p. m. to-day received. The reconnaissance in the direction of Courtland has returned. It went within eight miles of that place; met 800 of the enemy's cavalry, all Texas troops, at Fox Creek; drove them a mile, bringing back no additional information. Major Swallow, from Brown's Ferry, reports a few rebel cavalry seen on opposite side of river; no attempt to cross from the island to-day. I have some scouts out back of Courtland, near Russellville, but they will have difficulty in coming in—the enemy are so vigilant. I may not hear from them for several days. No large force up the river. Have issued orders to carry out your instructions; have been very particular. Hope that you will order that my requisitions for full rations of pork be filled. We cannot keep fresh beef here if we should be isolated.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Decatur, Ala., November 6, 1864.

Lieut. SAMUEL M. KNEELAND,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Northern Alabama:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from the general commanding, I moved at 4 o'clock this a. m., with 1,375 infantry, 150 cavalry, and one section Battery A, First Tennessee Light Artillery, in the direction of Courtland, Ala. My command consisted of detachment of Eighteenth Michigan and One hundred and second Ohio, under Col. William Given, One hundred and second Ohio; Sixty-eighth Indiana and Fourteenth U. S. Colored, under Lieut. Col. H. J. Espy, Sixty-eighth Indiana; and One hundred and eighty-first Ohio Infantry, under Col. J. O'Dowd. The cavalry was from Second Tennessee, under Lieut. Col. W. F. Prosser. The cavalry struck the enemy's pickets about seven miles out, and drove them for two miles, when the enemy was met in considerable force. I immediately threw forward the Eighteenth Michigan and One hundred and second Ohio, with a heavy skirmish line thrown out, who drove the enemy into the woods skirting Fox Creek, and continued to drive them until they passed beyond Fox Creek, where the enemy made a determined stand. The woods were quite dense, and it was difficult to move in any way but as skirmishers. I strengthened the line, and the enemy were gallantly driven back by the line of skirmishers, composed of detachments from Eighteenth Michigan and One hundred and second Ohio, under Capt. William C. Moore, Eighteenth Michigan. These two regiments were formed in line in supporting distance, but were not engaged. The strength of the enemy was estimated from 800 to 1,200, and was undoubtedly the whole of General Ross' command, of Jackson's division cavalry, consisting of the Third, Sixth, and Ninth Texas Cavalry, and the Texas Legion. The enemy fired one solid shot or an unexploded shell from what I supposed to be a 12-pounder mountain howitzer. Having proceeded as far as, and a little beyond even, my orders, I formed my column and retired slowly. The enemy followed us pretty closely with about forty to fifty men, firing quite rapidly for awhile, but they were soon pretty effectually silenced by the skirmishers of the Sixty-eighth Indiana, whom I had directed Lieutenant-Colonel Espy to put out. The cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Prosser assisted in covering the rear on our return. No one on our side was hurt.

The cavalry captured one and wounded another of the enemy, both of whom were brought in with the command. All behaved well. No information of any importance was obtained. The report of Hood crossing at Florence seems to be pretty thoroughly circulated through the country. The command reached camp by 3 p. m., having marched in all about twenty-two miles.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

FOUR-MILE CREEK, *November 6, 1864—6.30 a. m.*
(Received 10 p. m.)

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy recrossed Shoal Creek last night. I had a scout on the military road, twelve miles above Florence, at 8 o'clock last night, and at that time no rebels had appeared at that point except two, who returned to Bough's Factory at sundown, reporting a cavalry force there. General Hatch was on Sugar Creek at 3 p. m. yesterday, moving to Lexington, to which point I sent him full dispatches last night. Have not heard from him, but as soon as I do will advise that we move down and occupy the line of Shoal Creek. I doubt if the enemy meditate an immediate advance. I think that their cavalry are operating elsewhere, and they are waiting for it. A prisoner belonging to the Third Engineer Regiment, who helped build their bridge, reports that Lee's corps crossed on Tuesday, and that they have no other force on this side; they had about a division in the fight yesterday.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 6, 1864—1 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN T. CROXTON,
Four-Mile Creek, Ala., via Pulaski:

Three dispatches from different points are just received, and from the confusion of dates and hours of dispatching I can make nothing out of them, only that the enemy have attacked you, and that you have fallen back. Upon receipt of this dispatch I wish you to give me a true report of the actual condition of affairs, and what is your present station. If you have not the confidence you should have in Colonel Clift, send him back to Pulaski, and incorporate his regiments with your command. I desire no officer to be in command of my troops at such a time as this in whom confidence cannot be reposed. I directed General Stanley to order General Hatch down to Bough's Factory, via Leadington or Lexington, as you suggested in your dispatch a few days since.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

FOUR-MILE CREEK, *November 6, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Johnson's division, of Lee's corps, is encamped on Shoal Creek near the bridge. General Hatch passed Lexington 11 this a. m.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 6, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General HATCH,
Bough's Factory, via Pulaski, Lexington:

General Croxton, from Four-Mile Creek, reports that the enemy attacked him at Shoal Creek, compelling him to fall back to his present position. I wish you to get into position and co-operate with General Croxton as soon as possible, and do all you can to drive the enemy back or resist his farther progress. General Croxton will report to you and give you all the information he has.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GILLEM'S, *November 6, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Colonel Gallup says Forrest is reported by citizens to have reported his whole force above Johnsonville, but he does not credit the report. The force which made the demonstration last night has disappeared and Colonel Gallup has sent scouts to get information. Three hundred mounted men of Second Tennessee have arrived at Johnsonville. I will wait here until some of my troops get up, and then be guided by the information I shall obtain. Please have the operator sent to Waverly.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 6, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Your dispatch of this a. m. received. Captain Van Duzer, manager military telegraph, informs me that there are two operators at Waverly and two also at Johnsonville. Ascertain as well as possible the truth of the reported movement of the enemy as soon as you can and let me know the result of your investigation.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

GILLEM'S, *November 6, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have nothing further of the enemy. Two train loads of troops will probably be here soon. Do you think it advisable to concentrate my force here or go on to Johnsonville?

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 6, 1864—3 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Gillem's Station, Tenn.:

I advised you to concentrate at Gillem's upon the receipt of Colonel Thompson's report that the enemy was within one mile of the railroad on south side, but as we have heard nothing more of the enemy I wish

you to go on to Johnsonville and see for yourself the state of affairs and report to me immediately how much force you think should be left there. I would rather have you and the greater part of your force at Pulaski, as I want you to take personal charge of the troops there, as my attention may be called frequently to other points.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GILLEM'S, *November 6, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch is received. I will run down to Johnsonville this evening and report to you at once.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 6, 1864—6 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Johnsonville, Tenn.:

Colonel Moore has just arrived here with his brigade. I send him on to Johnsonville direct. Telegraph him at Gillem's if you wish him to go to Johnsonville.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 6, 1864—7 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have just arrived at this place. Colonel Gallup's scouts have returned and report only a small cavalry force of enemy this side of the river; there also appears only to be a very small force and no artillery opposite this place. I think Colonel Gallup's brigade will be quite sufficient for this place, but I will examine the ground early in the morning and report definitely. I think it well to detain all troops at Nashville, except those which belong to Colonel Gallup's brigade.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 6, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

Seventeen car-loads of your troops have just reached Nashville from Chattanooga. Will start them for Johnsonville at once. Will keep you advised.

W. J. STEVENS,
Superintendent.

NASHVILLE, *November 6, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

I start six trains for Johnsonville at 6 p. m. to-day. Will send four or five more in a. m. I should be glad to have the trains unloaded and returned as soon as practicable.

W. J. STEVENS,
Superintendent.

NOVEMBER 6, 1864.

General SCHOFIELD:

We have started five trains, including, I believe, Colonel Moore's brigade and the troops from Pulaski. I have stopped them at Kingston Springs. Shall I have them returned to Nashville, or wait your orders at Kingston Springs? Please answer.

W. J. STEVENS,
Superintendent.

DALTON, *November 6, 1864.*

Capt. F. G. HENTIG,
Commissary of Subsistence, Chattanooga:
(Care Captain Baker, Commissary of Subsistence.)

Most of Henderson's and the whole of Casement's brigades will be here to-night. The supplies should not fail to come on first train. Headquarters will go up on last train, probably to-morrow afternoon.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 6, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

My cavalry vedettes are driven in, and report the enemy in force massing before us on the right, and advanced. I have completed works for defense against that point. My command is all ready. If the report is true they will attack me about daylight. I will keep you advised as long as communication is open.

G. W. GALLUP,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 6, 1864—2 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. AMMEN,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Reports reach me from Kingston that Breckinridge is moving into Middle Tennessee from East Tennessee, via Clifton, Kingston, and Sparta. Have you heard any rumors of the kind, and do you know where Breckinridge is?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *November 6, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have not heard of any force west of Jonesborough. General Vaughn is reported with 1,000 or 1,200 men at Jonesborough; General Gillem at or near Greeneville.

J. AMMEN,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *November 6, 1864—6.45 p. m.*
(Received 7.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER:

The following telegram just received. The same information was received yesterday from Colonel Palmer, at Sandusky, and a dispatch has just been received from him, stating that the steamer Michigan left this morning in pursuit of the propeller Georgiana. Colonel Palmer also telegraphed the same to Detroit and Cleveland:

WASHINGTON, *November 6, 1864.*

Major-General HOOKER:

The following telegram has been received by Secretary of War, and is transmitted for your information:

"I am advised by the mayor of Buffalo that propeller Georgiana is arming on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie for the purpose of encountering the steamer Michigan, and for piratical or predatory enterprise on the frontier.

"JOHN A. DIX,
"Major-General."

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *November 6, 1864.*

Col. B. H. HILL,
Commanding District of Michigan, Detroit, Mich.:

The following telegram* has just been received by Secretary of War, and is transmitted for your information:

Let your detective find out about this, and also let your tug be advised of it that he may be prepared. If this report is true, your tug should be able to sink the Georgiana no matter what she is armed with.

J. HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

DETROIT, *November 6, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General HOOKER:

Had previously heard the rumor, and have sent my armed tug to mouth of Detroit River, and placed Fort Wayne on its guard. Nothing is known in Windsor about the Georgiana. Steamer Michigan should be ordered to cruise on both shores of Lake Erie and ascertain truth of rumor.

B. H. HILL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

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*See Townsend to Hooker, next, *ante.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 6, 1864.*
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch respecting the propeller Georgiana received. The information was received yesterday from Sandusky, and the steamer Michigan left this morning for a cruise on the lake in pursuit of the Georgiana.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *November 6, 1864.*

MAYOR OF BUFFALO, N. Y.:

Please inform me if you consider the report that the rebels are fitting up a propeller for hostile purposes reliable. Should not your informant have been able to tell you at what port this was being done if such is the case. Excuse my skepticism as to the accuracy of this information as we receive so little that is reliable.

J. HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SANDUSKY, *November 6, 1864—9.40 a. m.*

Major-General HOOKER:

Yes; the Michigan left this morning for a cruise on the lake.

FRED. S. PALMER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

BUFFALO, *November 6, 1864.*

General HOOKER:

The facts relative to the propeller are these: The Georgiana was purchased a week ago by a Canadian sympathizer with the rebels and last night took thirty cords of wood at Port Colborne, clearing for Sarnia; she is probably on a marauding expedition, but her destination is wholly unkown here. I have placed cannon at the entrance of this harbor, and the mayor has a tug reconnoitering the harbor. It is believed that a force is opposite Suspension Bridge, the advance guard of a large body. We are pretty well organized here.

JOHN A. HADDOCK,
Major and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, Ill., November 6, 1864.

Lieut. W. B. FEELY,
Charleston, Ill.:

Transfer all troops at Charleston to Paris, Edgar County, with ten days' rations, and report for duty to Captain Fithian, provost-marshal, Seventh District, without any delay.

By order of Brigadier-General Cook:

B. F. SMITH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, November 6, 1864.

Col. B. J. SWEET, *Commanding, Chicago:*

By direction of the Secretary of War you will arrest on Monday morning at 9 o'clock the following rebel agents and seize their papers: Maj. Morrison Maurice, Chicago, about forty-five years old, wears full whiskers, dark eyes and hair, about five feet eight inches high, has aliases as Samuel Ober, &c.; Capt. Thomas Sevia alias Oliver Ditson, Springfield, Ill., if also in Chicago. Acknowledge receipt.

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. POST, CAMP DOUGLAS, TREMONT HOUSE,
Chicago, Ill., November 6, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN COOK, *Springfield, Ill.:*

GENERAL: I send this dispatch by messenger for two reasons: First, I am not entirely sure of the telegraph, and the messenger will arrive about as soon as would a telegram; second, though pressed for time, I can explain more fully our circumstances here, and what I propose to do. The city is filling up with suspicious characters, some of whom we know to be escaped prisoners, and others who were here from Canada during the Chicago convention, plotting to release the prisoners of war at Camp Douglas. I have every reason to believe that Colonel Marmaduke, of the rebel army, is in the city under an assumed name, and also Captain Hines, of Morgan's command; also Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, formerly Morgan's adjutant-general, as well as other officers of the rebel army. My force is, as you know, too weak and much overworked, only 800 men, all told, to guard between 8,000 and 9,000 prisoners. I am certainly not justifiable in waiting to take risks, and mean to arrest these officers if possible before morning. The head gone we can manage the body. In order to make these arrests perfect, I must also arrest two or three prominent citizens who are connected with these officers, of which the proof is ample. These arrests may cause much excitement. I ought to have more force here at once. It seems to me as unwise as it is unsafe to leave a central location like Chicago with an unarmed rebel army near it insecurely guarded, especially in times of doubt like these. I have made repeated representations on this subject, and I am well assured that they have been seconded both at district and department headquarters. May I ask that you will again represent our necessities and urge by telegraph that we be re-enforced at once. I regret that I am not able to consult with you on my proposed action before acting without letting an opportunity pass which may never again occur, and which so passing would leave us open to much danger. It may happen that this action will be delayed till to-morrow night, but probably it will not. I shall telegraph in the morning if anything is done. If I do not telegraph, please give your views for my guidance to this messenger. I fear the telegraph might notify the parties interested.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

P. S.—I have no time to copy this dispatch. Please send me copy for record.

B. J. S.

KINGSTON, GA., *November 7, 1864—6 p. m.*
(Received 8.15 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

By the 10th the election will be over, the troops all paid, and all our surplus property will be back to Chattanooga. On that day, or the following, if affairs should remain as now in Tennessee, I propose to begin the movement which I have hitherto fully described. I can hear of no large force to our front, and, according to Thomas, Hood remains about Tuscumbia, and he feels perfectly confident of his ability to take care of him. You can safely communicate with me for the next three days.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

(Same to Major-General Halleck.)

CITY POINT, VA., *November 7, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch of this evening received. I see no present reason for changing your plan; should any arise you will see it; or if I do, will inform you. I think everything here favorable now. Great good fortune attend you. I believe you will be eminently successful, and at worst can only make a march less fruitful of results than is hoped for.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 277. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 7, 1864.*

I. By direction of the President, all troops on the east bank of the Mississippi River are detached from their several department and corps commands, and will report to Major-General Canby, or to such commander as he may direct.

II. The Sixteenth Army Corps, as a corps organization, is hereby abolished.

III. Brevet Major-General Emory is appointed to the command of the Nineteenth Army Corps, headquarters with the army of General Sheridan, in the field. All detachments of organizations of this corps serving with General Emory, left in the Department of the Gulf, will be sent to the headquarters of the corps, via Washington.

IV. The organization known as the Nineteenth Corps, in the Military Division of West Mississippi, is abolished, and the troops composing it will be organized as Major-General Canby may direct.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies telegraphed by Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend to Generals Sherman and Thomas 1.40 p. m. November 7.)

KINGSTON, GA., *November 7, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 3.55 a. m. 8th.)

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Dispatch of to-day received. Disposition of troops on the Mississippi very satisfactory to me. The two divisions of the Sixteenth Corps,

under General A. J. Smith, will be construed as belonging to the Army of the Tennessee, and can be attached to the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps. These two divisions are now en route from Saint Louis for the Tennessee River, and are designed to play an important part in General Thomas' operations from Nashville. All well on this line, and things working smoothly.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 7, 1864.

Major-General CANBY, *New Orleans:*

Beauregard has left Georgia altogether and shifted across to the neighborhood of Florence, Ala., threatening to invade Tennessee. We are all ready for him there and I have still an army with which to go on. If you hear I have destroyed Atlanta, and marched south, be prepared with boats to send me supplies from Pontchartrain and have the navy to look out for my fires and rocket signals along the east shore of Mobile Bay as high up as old Blakely.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 7, 1864.

Capt. O. M. POE, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

I want you to take special charge of the destruction in Atlanta of all depots, car-houses, shops, factories, foundries, &c., being careful to knock down all furnace chimneys, and break down their arches; fire will do most of the work. Call on General Slocum for details and be all ready by the 10th. Beauregard still lingers about Florence, afraid to invade Tennessee, and I think slightly disgusted because Sherman did not follow him on his fool's errand.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 7, 1864.

Colonel BECKWITH, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

The general says the troops will march on the 10th, but to Atlanta will be about three days, and therefore you had better arrange to ration them somewhere on the road to include the 15th, by supplying from Chattanooga or Atlanta according as you have supplies. Confer with General Easton and say the same to him; as to forage arrange with him the transportation, and if you have the subsistence and forage to spare from the store in Atlanta you may send from there and destroy some number of car-loads of the worthless trash to go to the rear. If you have not this supply in Atlanta then bring at once from Chattanooga. It is desirable to save the mules the hauling in order to have them the better when the move is made. General Davis has rations to include the 10th.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Kingston, Ga., November 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. D. MORGAN,
Commanding Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

The general commanding the corps directs that you prepare your command to move to Cartersville to-morrow at dawn.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 7, 1864.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Atlanta, Ga.:

All houses used for storage along the railroad will be destroyed.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 7, 1864.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Atlanta, Ga.:

Did you break up railroad about Lithonia as directed in my dispatch of some days since? Report to me if all things are now ready with you.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., November 7, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Kingston:

I have positive information that the railroad for three miles beyond Lithonia has been taken up by the enemy. I am all ready.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 7, 1864.

General SLOCUM,
Atlanta, Ga.:

I will intrust the destruction of buildings, shops, depots, &c., to Captain Poe. He has one regiment at his disposal, and I wish you to furnish any other details he may call for. I think we will be all ready by the 10th. All well in Tennessee.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. } HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS, *Atlanta, Ga., November 7, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger, with his personal staff, will report in person to Major-General Sherman.

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By command of Major-General Slocum:

HENRY W. PERKINS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 7, 1864.

General RAUM, *Resaca, Ga.:*

Collect all the detachments belonging to General J. E. Smith's division and march them to Cartersville.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General CORSE, *Rome, Ga.:*

The 10th is as early as I expect to commence the movement. The Army of the Tennessee is being paid off. Send with your foraging party to Texas Valley to-morrow at least a brigade, and let them feel out to the gap. Stay there to-morrow night and come in next morning. I want it to produce a certain effect. Ask Colonel Spencer if he could get about a dozen bold men, soldiers or citizens, either for pay or for adventure, to start south from Rome and break up the telegraph wire between Montgomery and Columbus, and then overtake us somewhere about Macon.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General CORSE, *Rome, Ga.:*

You will find forage plenty in Texas Valley, and will have time to get it. We hear of no battle as yet in Tennessee. Hood does not attack, but is fortifying at Florence and working over to Corinth.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General CORSE, *Rome, Ga.:*

I telegraphed you this morning, and again the general this afternoon, about your forage matter, and you must have received both, and will therefore be fully advised. I judge you will have cars to get off your Government property, but won't answer for cotton. No news.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., November 7, 1864.

Col. R. N. ADAMS,
Commanding Second Brigade:

You will proceed with your command at 7 a. m. to-morrow, the 8th, with the forage train of this division, under the charge of Capt. H. R. Benjamin, acting assistant quartermaster, in pursuit of forage to supply this command. You will keep the train well covered and take the necessary precaution to prevent wagons or men from being picked up by the enemy. If possible, you will return on the same day. Your command will report at the office of Captain Benjamin at the hour above mentioned, who will give you the necessary information as to direction and distance. A portion of the troops will be used to load the wagons, which it is desired should all be filled, as we are much in need of forage.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., November 7, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER SECOND BRIGADE:

The Eighty-first Ohio and Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers will be excused from the forage expedition to-morrow, and consequently only the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers will go from your command, and Lieutenant-Colonel Van Sellar will take charge of the expedition. Six companies of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Volunteers and Fiftieth Illinois Volunteers will report to him either at his camp or the quartermaster's office. You will notify Colonel Van Sellar in accordance with the above and give him the proper instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., November 7, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY:

You will report with your command at the office of Capt. H. R. Benjamin, acting assistant quartermaster, at 7 a. m. to-morrow, as guard to forage trains, which are to be sent out under his directions. You will bring with you all empty wagons that can be spared for the purpose of procuring a supply of forage for your own command, acting in concert with the brigade of infantry under Colonel Adams; the trains to move together and be guarded by both infantry and cavalry; the men to be supplied with one day's rations.

By order of John M. Corse, brigadier general, commanding:

LOUIS H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 7, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 7.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I suppose there is no doubt that General Thomas will be sustained in giving General Schofield the command over General Stanley. The latter is senior in rank, but a corps is a very high command for him. To insure its being advantageously used he should always have a superior with him to direct. If Schofield is likely to be embarrassed by Stanley's feeling soured at serving under a junior, and therefore not giving a hearty support, authority had better be given Schofield to remove the latter, when, in his judgment, the good of the service requires it.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., November 7, 1864—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

General A. J. Smith's command, formerly Generals A. J. Smith's and Mower's divisions, numbering 9,000 effective men, will commence leaving here as early as the 10th instant for Paducah, Ky., with orders to report arrival at that place to you by telegraph. The Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers, numbering fully 260 effective veterans, left here for Paducah yesterday, and the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers, numbering 600 effective men, was to leave Cairo last night or this morning for Paducah. There will also leave here within the next four days, in addition to the troops hereinbefore named, six regiments and two batteries, numbering over 4,000 effective men. Four of these regiments and one battery will be off to-day. These troops have been directed to report to the commanding officer at Paducah until the arrival of General A. J. Smith, and then to report to him unless otherwise ordered by you. There is about 300 effective cavalry of Winslow's command that did not go forward in pursuit of Price beyond La Mine bridge, which will reach here in four days from this time under orders of Major-General Sherman to go to Memphis. If you desire it to accompany General Smith, who wants it very much, you are authorized to order it from here. The remainder of Winslow's cavalry is with Generals Rosecrans' and Curtis' cavalry continuing the pursuit of Price, and it will be some time before it will be back. Major-General Rosecrans may be able to send you more troops than are mentioned in this dispatch. He will at least use every exertion to do so. Should you desire any change in the orders as to the destination of these troops please communicate the desired change to Generals Rosecrans and Smith at this place, who will at once make it for the troops under their respective commands.

By command of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Lieutenant-General Grant. Received City Point 2.30 p. m. 8th.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 7, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 4.05 a. m. 8th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Schofield's presence at Johnsonville has had the effect of quieting excitement among the troops at that place, and they are now busily engaged constructing works for better defense of the position. He will leave Johnsonville to-morrow, and go with the greater part of his force to Pulaski, two of his brigades only remaining at Johnsonville. General A. J. Smith's troops are being embarked now at Saint Louis, and I hope to have them here in a few days. My last report from the front placed the enemy in and around Florence, all but his cavalry, which is said to be on the south side of the Tennessee and watching General Sherman. General Granger reports from Decatur up to last night his scouts have gone within eight miles of Courtland, and report nothing but Texas cavalry from the south side of the Tennessee, from Bridgeport down to Brown's Ferry.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

KINGSTON, *November 7, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatch of 12.30 p. m. yesterday received.* General Schofield is entitled to the command by virtue of a recent decision of the War Department. I would advise you to add to those corps new regiments until they number 25,000 men each. If Beauregard advances from Corinth it will be better for you to command in person. Your presence alone will give confidence. Granger should continue all the time to threaten the rear, and as soon as possible some demonstration should be made from the direction of Vicksburg against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Also I want you to assume the offensive as quick as possible, as I have reason to believe all of Beauregard's army is not there, but that he has also divided his forces.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 7, 1864—4 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Kingston:

Your dispatch of 10 a. m. this day just received. It is and has always been my intention to command the troops with me in person. My object in giving the preference to General Schofield was merely that he should exercise command should accidental circumstances prevent my presence. I shall fill up the two corps of Schofield's and Stanley's to the number suggested by you, which was also my intention, as fast as I get the troops to do so, and just as soon as I get a sufficient cavalry force to warrant I will not be slow, I assure you, to assume the offensive against the enemy. General Croxton's report of this morning confirms the statement of yesterday that the enemy had fallen back beyond Shoal Creek, and appearances all indicate that he will not attempt any offensive movements just yet. Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith reports from Saint

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*It was sent 12.30 a. m. November 7. See p. 666.

Louis that three regiments and one battery, about 2,500 men, had embarked at that point, and would reach Paducah by the evening of the 8th. The other troops would follow as rapidly as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

KINGSTON, GA., *November 7, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of to-day just received. All right. I think Beauregard is checkmated. I will be all ready by the 10th instant. Will give you more positive notice in a day or two. I am glad General A. J. Smith is heard from. All men belonging to his two divisions that are not in hospital you will order in my name from Memphis. I would like to know, if possible, if Hood's whole army is at Tuscumbia or has gone toward Corinth.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 7, 1864—5 p. m.

Col. W. E. MERRILL,
Chattanooga:

Have you enough canvas boats on hand to build a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee? I want a pontoon train fitted up as soon as you can.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 7, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have not; but have enough Cincinnati boats, and some to spare. Our canvas trains are at Atlanta.

Respectfully,

WM. E. MERRILL,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 7, 1864.*

General R. ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Louisville, Ky.:

There will be three feet on Harpeth and rising by morning. Put the boats through. Send all the tow-boats you can for barges at Smithland.

J. L. DONALDSON,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 7, 1864—7 p. m.*
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Situation very little changed since my last. Hood has three corps north of the Tennessee, at Florence, and is waiting only for his cavalry to cross before moving. He promises his army it shall go to Ohio, crossing one railroad at Athens and another at Murfreesborough. Forrest has apparently given up the attempt to capture Johnsonville, and, having no gun-boats to fear, is leisurely crossing the Tennessee River and preparing to cover Hood's left when he commences the movement. Jeff. Davis has been visiting Hood again. They have evidently no suspicion of Sherman's intended movement, but look for him on their rear, and are ready to swear there are no Yankees in Georgia now.

J. C. VAN DUZER,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PULASKI, *November 7, 1864—5 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: The following has just been received from General Hatch:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Near Bough's Factory, Shoal Creek, November 6, 1864—8 p. m.

I found the enemy's pickets on Lawrenceburg road about three miles north of Bough's Factory. Drove them over Shoal Creek this evening. They belong to Armstrong's cavalry, which is said to be 4,000 strong. We found some infantry south of the creek; also, three miles down on the creek at White's Ford a division of infantry. Two deserters who came in to-day say Hood is going to Murfreesborough; was not ready to move to-day. They probably overestimate his force; say they have three corps—Lee's, Hardee's, and Cheatham's—50,000 to 60,000 men. Beauregard was in Florence to-day. I found no forage at Shoal Creek. I shall be obliged to move to the rear four miles to forage in the morning and will then move up again.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *November 7, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

A deserter from Sixteenth Alabama, Cleburne's division, Cheatham's corps, left Florence last Wednesday; says three corps are across the river in Florence; the last crossed Wednesday morning. The cavalry is all on the other side of river, he says, watching for Sherman. The trains were all at Tuscumbia. Jeff. Davis visited the army when below Decatur; he and Hood made speeches. Hood said they would plant their flag on the Ohio before they stopped. They say they are going by Athens to Murfreesborough. They are waiting for their cavalry to start. He says they are putting a railroad bridge over the old piers at Florence.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 7, 1864—10.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Pulaski:

Your two dispatches of 5 and 6 p. m. to-day have been received. Have you heard anything of your wagon train yet? Probably it would be well to have one of Colonel Capron's regiments patrol the road from Pulaski to Columbia. I have ordered General Rousseau to have the railroad this way from Columbia patrolled.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 7, 1864—12 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

My train has made miserable progress; will not all get to Cowan until to-morrow. Colonel Hayes complains of bad roads and high water in Crow Creek. I have telegraphed repeatedly hurrying him up. I will send patrol on road to Columbia. Have you any instructions in case communications should be cut? Has General Sherman made his move?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Bough's Mills, November 7, 1864.

Major-General STANLEY,
Pulaski, Tenn.:

We hold the line taken yesterday at Shoal Creek and Bough's Mills. I have one brigade here and move one brigade down the creek to fill up the gap between my division and General Croxton, and hold the main Lexington and Florence road. My headquarters will be at Taylor's Springs, that point being more central than the present. Send me to Lexington, via Sugar Creek, 10,000 light rations. If Capron's brigade is at Pulaski it would be well to patrol west to Lawrenceburg.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

DECATUR, *November 7, 1864—1.20 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Courier just in from Major Williamson, at Brown's Ferry, and reports everything quiet, no appearance of the enemy. Gun-boat Stone River here; will send it down with a detachment to reconnoiter the island and go as far below as possible. It rained in torrents all last night and is raining heavily again to-day. Elk River can hardly be fordable by to-morrow night.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Rousseau.)

FOUR-MILE CREEK, *November 7, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The telegraph operator is responsible for confusion in dates of my dispatches. The true state of the case is that Johnson's division, of Lee's corps, came out to Shoal Creek and drove me away, and I came back to this point as the next where I could get either forage or water. I found Colonel Clift had abandoned his post and sent him back. My scouts are continually in sight of Shoal Creek, and there are no rebels on this side. General Hatch is near Bough's Mills and we communicate; he reports about 4,000 cavalry in his front. He will no doubt furnish you with full information of matters here.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

TULLAHOMA, *November 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Leave of absence came too late to enable me to vote, and not used. Eight hundred rebel cavalry six miles south of Salem yesterday gathering up guerrillas, recruits, and conscripts. Fourth Army Corps wagon train will pass through Salem to-day with infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Most of my cavalry are out west. Small body of guerrillas dashed into Christiana last [night] and captured telegraph instruments; did no other damage.

R. H. MILROY,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, *November 7, 1864.*

Captain WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Citizens in from neighborhood of Lawrenceburg report that Hood's entire army is this side the river, intrenched at Florence. Croxton has fallen back to this side Lawrenceburg, pursued by infantry. Deserter from Forrest says that Pulaski will be attacked. Train not yet through from Nashville. Bridge at Carter's Creek damaged by high water.

WM. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 7, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Col. WILLIAM B. SIPES,
Columbia:

The major-general commanding desires to know whether the men belonging to your regiment captured in block-houses Nos. 3, 4, and 5 have been paroled by the enemy and are now with the command, as reported. If they are, he directs that Lieutenant Nixon be at once placed in arrest and the men returned to duty. Report immediately and acknowledge receipt.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *November 7, 1864.*

Capt. ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant Nixon and detachment of Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, captured by Forrest, have not been paroled. Have made report in case. Will send duplicate to General Rousseau.

WM. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose for the information of the major-general commanding copy of a telegram* just received from Major Chambliss, special inspector of cavalry at Louisville, and to request that instructions be sent to General Burbridge requiring him to dismount the negro regiments, alluded to in the telegram, and to have the horses turned over to the proper officers of the Cavalry Bureau for issue to troops in the field. I would also suggest that General Burbridge be informed he has no control or command over the horses and cavalry sent into Kentucky for remount, and that he will therefore exercise no authority over them.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Bough's Mills, November 7, 1864—10 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

We hold the line of Shoal Creek at Bough's Mills taken yesterday. I have one brigade here and move one brigade down the creek to fill up the gap between my division and General Croxton, and to hold the main Lexington and Florence road. I find the enemy strong at the fords below me. We are now feeling the enemy's pickets. My headquarters will be at Taylor's Springs to-night, which will be about five miles southeast of this point, that position being more central.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 7, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Send all the detachments of Grierson's, now Winslow's, and Hatch's divisions, via Louisville, to this place; also men on detached duty from the regiments of the divisions. Direct the dismounted men to report to Major Chambliss at Louisville for remount.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

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*Not found.

MEMPHIS, *November 7, 1864.*
(Received 2 p. m. 11th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

My advices from Corinth are to the 4th instant. But few troops there then. Cavalry brought up a lot of conscripts and absentees from Hood's army and went on toward Tuscumbia.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 7, 1864—10.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

My scouts and cavalry force, near Florence, report Hood's army, infantry and artillery, at Florence, and that his cavalry are on the south side of the river, they say, watching Sherman; but I know Forrest was opposite Johnsonville on the 4th and 5th instant. It is now believed that he has moved up the river and may attempt to cross somewhere about Savannah or Clifton.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 7, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I think there should be two brigades here for the present, until the place can be fortified; afterward one brigade, or even less, may be sufficient. I have ordered Moore's brigade and the balance of Gallup's to come forward. If you want my main force at Pulaski please turn General Cox that way; his advance should be in Nashville by this time.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 7, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Johnsonville:

Before receiving your dispatch of last evening I had sent forward nearly all of Colonel Moore's brigade; it should reach you this morning. If upon examining the situation you deem Colonel Gallup's brigade a sufficient re-enforcement I wish you to return at once with all your remaining troops and proceed to Pulaski. I have asked the War Department to confirm my decision as to your command at Pulaski. The last reports from Florence place the enemy still there. He has attempted no advance as yet.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

JOHNSONVILLE, *November 7, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have received your dispatch of 9 a. m. As I telegraphed you this morning, I think there should be two brigades here for the present, and

I have ordered forward Moore's and the remainder of Gallup's brigades as they arrived. I will give the necessary instruction to the commanding officer and return at once to Nashville. Your decision as to command agrees with one already made by the War Department in the case submitted by General Sherman. He received it while at Gaylesville. Reports received this morning indicate that Forrest has gone up the river to Perryville, where he talks of crossing. I have sent scouts up and down the river.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Johnsonville, Tenn., November 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. COOPER,
Comdg. Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will take post at this place with Colonel Moore's and Colonel Gallup's brigades of your division and the troops which now constitute the garrison of this place. Inclosed herewith you will find a military map of Johnsonville and a memoir on its defenses by Col. William E. Merrill. I desire you to fortify the place as rapidly as possible in accordance with the plan laid down in this memoir. It will be necessary for the present to defer construction of the works on the west bank of the river, but they should be made as soon as the river is open below and a ferry-boat can be furnished for use in crossing troops. It is not necessary in the construction of the works on the east side of the river to observe the scientific details prescribed by Colonel Merrill. The practical knowledge which you and your subordinate officers have acquired in the art of field fortifications will lead you to the same essential results. It is important that your command, or at least the greater portion of it, remain here no longer than absolutely necessary. For this reason the place should be fortified quickly, and be made strong enough to be held by a brigade or less force. You will also please furnish the quartermaster such details of men as may be necessary to aid in saving the public property which escaped destruction in the recent conflagration, and will avail yourself of the opportunity afforded by your short stay here to supply your troops with all the clothing they may need. Keep yourself advised as far as possible of the movements of the enemy around you, and inform Major-General Thomas directly by telegraph of all that transpires; also report to me from time to time, by letter or telegraph, such facts as I ought to know. My headquarters will be at Pulaski.

Very respectfully,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 7, 1864—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General MEREDITH,
Paducah:
(For Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith.)

The enemy having blockaded the Tennessee River, unless your force is sufficiently strong to drive him away from the western bank you had better come up the Cumberland and disembark at Fort Donelson and

march by roads thence to Johnsonville or Waverly. Should you find it necessary to come up the Cumberland you had better start with ten days' rations. You can get forage for your animals along the road from Fort Donelson to Waverly. Answer, giving your views.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Three regiments and one battery, about 2,500 men, have embarked at this point, and will reach Paducah by the evening of the 8th. Other troops will follow as rapidly as possible. I will keep you advised.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 7, 1864—5 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Saint Louis:

Your dispatch is just received. Do not neglect to bring your transportation with your command, and also ammunition enough to make with what the men carry in their cartridge-boxes 150 rounds per man.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 7, 1864—10.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Paducah or Saint Louis:

The Cumberland River has risen sufficiently to permit you to come up to Nashville with your command. I wish you, therefore, to get here as soon as you can. Disembark your troops and take post temporarily at Murfreesborough until the whole force can be reorganized or we hear something definite about the movements of the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 7, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

Major Chambliss, special inspector cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi, reports that you have seized or caused to be issued to negro cavalry regiments horses intended for issue to the cavalry of this department, now preparing for the field. This is the most important object now, and I wish you to have all such horses turned in at once for issue to the cavalry of the Military Division of the Mississippi, now waiting for horses. And I also desire that you will not hereafter interfere with any of the dismounted men of cavalry regiments sent to Louisville for remount, nor with any horses, horse equipments, or cavalry ordnance stores, or arms intended for this military division.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CLEVELAND, *November 7, 1864.*
(Received 3.10 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR:

Captain Kelly, steamer Pacific, from Buffalo, boarded the propeller Georgiana, about twenty miles this side of Buffalo, Saturday night; found a crew of eight men, six of them drunk, and reported that they were going to Port Sarnia, from there to Chicago, with wood, and would freight with grain to return. Saw nothing to excite suspicion, and let her go.

J. HOOKER,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *November 7, 1864.*

Major-General HOOKER:

The following dispatches have just been received:

DANVILLE, ILL., *November 7, 1864.*

Major-General HOOKER:

Reliable men in this district give following information: A stranger overheard to say to notorious Copperhead, "I am one of Forrest's men. Forrest has been in disguise alternately in Chicago, Michigan City, and Canada for two months; has 14,000 men, mostly from draft, near Michigan City. On 7th of November, midnight, will seize telegraph and rail at Chicago, release prisoners there, arm them, sack the city, shoot down all Federal soldiers, and urge concert of action with Southern sympathizers."

W. FITHIAN,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *November 7, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. POTTER:

Colonel Sweet, commanding, has arrested several noted conspirators and is apprehensive that his camp (Douglas) will be attacked on election night; he asks for reenforcements. I have no troops to send him. Cannot troops be sent from Cincinnati, or some other point, to his instant relief and support. Large quantities of arms and important papers have been seized.

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General.

Will General Hooker please acknowledge the receipt of this.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLEVELAND, *November 7, 1864.*

Col. B. H. HILL:

Captain Kelly, steamer Pacific, from Buffalo, boarded the propeller Georgiana, about twenty miles this side of Buffalo, Saturday night; found a crew of eight men, six of them drunk, and reported that they were going to Port Sarnia, from thence to Chicago, with wood, and should freight with grain to return. Saw nothing to excite suspicion, and let her go. It may be advisable to direct your tug to overhaul her at Sarnia, and if suspicious to take her in tow.

JOS. HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, *November 7, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Northern Department, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Telegraph General Cook that the wires have never been put to worse use than that of transmitting that part of his telegram of to-day relating to Forrest and his 14,000 men. It is all stuff. No attack is apprehended at Chicago; but to relieve Colonel Sweet direct General Cook to send the two entire organized companies at the camp near Springfield to report to Colonel Sweet at Camp Douglas on or before sunset on the night of the 8th. Send them under a fighting officer. Colonel Lathrop will see that this order is executed, and then return to headquarters. Colonel Sweet will have these companies returned to their camp the day after the election.

JOS. HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. HOOKER:

The following* dispatches have just been received. Major Burnett has just returned from Indianapolis, and he thinks that General Hovey might spare 500 men to send to Chicago, and there is no trouble anticipated at Indianapolis.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *November 7, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The reports received by General Cook represent the arrest at Chicago of several very prominent men belonging to the State, and several very prominent rebel officers in disguise, among them a brother of Marmaduke, with colonels, &c. The plan appeared to be to make an attack, as they have 1,000 or 2,000 arms, and release the prisoners election night. I have no evidence here that there is any trouble at Rock Island. General Cook has not a man to send to Chicago. Is it possible to help Colonel Sweet in any way? He apprehends trouble.

S. H. LATHROP,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.†]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *November 7, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I very much need the assistance of Colonel Lathrop for a few days. Will you authorize him to remain? He consents to do so. The demand for troops at Chicago is imperative.

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

I have telegraphed to General Cook that Colonel Lathrop might remain.

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Here marked as inclosures.
† For inclosure No. 3, see Cook to Potter, November 7, p. 694.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, *November 7, 1864.*

Col. B. J. SWEET,
Commanding Camp Douglas, Chicago:

I apprehend no attack on you, but to make yourself perfectly safe [collect] all your force, leaving your convalescent men to guard the prisoners, arming all the officers and soldiers that you can find in and about Chicago on leave or duty, and holding them well in hand until the crisis of the election has passed. The Board of Trade and other loyal citizens will take care of Chicago, if necessary. This will leave you a handsome battalion to fight with, if required, and I only regret that your dispatch did not reach me in season to allow me to be with you. I have directed General Cook to re-enforce you with two companies from Springfield, to join you as early as sundown to-morrow night.

JOS. HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 7, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. W. HOFFMAN:

Have made during the night the following arrests of rebel officers, escaped prisoners of war, and citizens in connection with them: Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, Morgan's adjutant-general, in company with J. T. Shanks, an escaped prisoner of war, at Richmond House; J. T. Shanks, Col. Vincent Marmaduke, brother of General Marmaduke; Brig. Gen. Charles Walsh, of the Sons of Liberty; Captain Cantrill, of Morgan's command; Charles Traverse (butternut). Cantrill and Traverse arrested in Walsh's house, in which were found two cart-loads large sized revolvers, loaded and capped, 200 stand of muskets, loaded, and ammunition; also seized two boxes guns concealed in a room in the city. Also arrested Buck Morris, treasurer of the Sons of Liberty, having complete proof of his assisting Shanks to escape and plotting to release prisoners at this camp. Most of these rebel officers were in the city on the same errand in August last, their plan being to raise an insurrection and release the prisoners of war at this camp. There are many strangers and suspicious persons in the city, believed to be guerrillas and rebel soldiers. Their plan was to attack the camp on election night. All prisoners arrested are in camp. Captain Nelson and A. C. Coventry, of the police, rendered very efficient service.

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Similar dispatch to General John Cook.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 7, 1864.

Colonel SWEET,
Chicago, Ill.:

Your telegram to Brigadier-General Hoffman has been received. The Department approves your energetic action. Notify General Hooker, also the commanding general of your district, and call upon them for any aid you require. Hold on to the prisoners and arms seized.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, November 7, 1864.

Col. B. J. SWEET,
Commanding, Chicago:

The Governor of Illinois has directed the militia of Chicago to be held subject to your orders. Command them at once.

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General.

SANDUSKY, OHIO, *November 7, 1864.*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. P. HOVEY:

On the receipt of this, dispatch 500 men to Chicago, under fighting officers, and provided with sixty rounds of ammunition. Send them by extra trains if the movement can be expedited. They must be there at the earliest practicable moment. To-morrow shall be there myself. Troops to report to Colonel Sweet.

JOS. HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *November 8, 1864—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

Price is now probably driven south of the Arkansas River, and Canby* will collect all his available forces at some point on the Mississippi River, destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and either move toward Selma or operate on Beauregard's rear. I think Thomas should take the offensive as soon as troops from Missouri arrive. Abundant stores are collected at Hilton Head and Pensacola, with transportation to any other required points. I think you are now free to move as soon as you choose.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

KINGSTON, GA., *November 8, 1864—5 p. m.*
(Received 11.15 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Dispatch of to-day received. All my preparations will be completed by the 10th. It is now raining, which is favorable, as the chances are, after it clears away, we will have a long spell of fine weather for marching. General Thomas has been instructed to assume the offensive as soon as possible, and I will send him a copy of your dispatch, that he may know of the contemplated movement on the river by General Hurlbut. I doubt if Hurlbut has the nerve to conduct such an expedition, and would suggest that you leave Canby at liberty to select any other, according to his judgment.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

(Copy to Major-General Thomas.)

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*Canby, as written by Halleck, but as received by Sherman the dispatch read Hurlbut. See Sherman's reply, following.

VICKSBURG, *November 8, 1864.*
(Via Cairo 14th.)

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch of October 30 was received yesterday. Hatch's division of cavalry was at the Tennessee River at last account. Two infantry divisions, under General A. J. Smith, and a brigade of cavalry are in Missouri in pursuit of Price. They have been ordered to Memphis by nearest route, but this is contingent on where the orders may reach them and the time uncertain. The effective field force left on the river is very light, and the posts from Cairo to Natchez are held by small garrisons, but I will to the extent of my force carry out your instructions. A demonstration of 3,000 cavalry from Baton Rouge is promised into lower Mississippi. Magruder is moving in force on Major-General Steele at Little Rock. The enemy is threatening to move across to the east side of the Mississippi at Gaines' Landing, where Major-General Reynolds is ready for them.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

(Same to General Thomas.)

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Comdg. Military Division of the Mississippi, Rome, Ga.:

GENERAL: Not knowing the address of your field staff, I direct this to yourself, and have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday at 10 a. m., of your dispatch dated Rome, Ga., October 30, 1864, which I have answered briefly by telegraph this day.

Under paragraph 52, Special Orders, No. 171, current series, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated Washington, May 7, 1864, viz, orders given by Major-General Canby, commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, will be obeyed by all troops on the eastern bank of the Mississippi River. Almost the entire field force on the eastern bank of the river has been ordered temporarily, under instructions from Major-General Canby, into Arkansas and Missouri, and the posts on the river from Cairo to Natchez are now held by very light garrisons. The two infantry divisions (Right Wing, Sixteenth Corps), under command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, and one cavalry division, under Colonel Winslow, are now in Missouri, under General Rosecrans. I inclose a copy of Major-General Canby's order in regard to these troops, but fear they will not reach Memphis in season to serve the present emergency. One cavalry division, under Brigadier-General Hatch, was near Clifton, on the Tennessee River, when last heard from, under orders to join Major-General Howard in the field.

The tri-monthly return for October 31 of District of Vicksburg shows the following aggregate of troops present for duty:

Station.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Vicksburg	3,745	2,480	1,636	7,861
Natchez	1,819	423	1,173	3,415
Goodrich's Landing	417	.....	105	522
Milliken's Bend	526	.....	109	635
Davis' Bend	516	.....	.....	516
Total	.....	.....	.....	12,949

Although repeatedly called for, I have not succeeded in obtaining a return of troops from the District of West Tennessee, and cannot say what the exact force at Memphis is, but know that the infantry and artillery are but sufficient for garrison, and the small amount of cavalry remaining there of but little account for offensive operations. As stated in my telegram of this date, Magruder is marching in force on Steele at Little Rock, and a considerable body of the enemy are attempting a passage to the east side of the Mississippi in vicinity of Gaines' Landing, where I have 1,000 cavalry and some artillery. Major-General Reynolds is commanding the forces to oppose the passage. Major-General Canby promises me an expedition into lower Mississippi of 3,000 cavalry from Baton Rouge as a diversion, and directs me to remain at Vicksburg until further orders. I have ordered General Washburn, at Memphis, to fill up his subsistence and ordnance depots by immediate estimates, and put his command and works into the best possible conditions for defense.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, *November 5, 1864.*
(Received 8th.)

COMMANDING OFFICER DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis:

I have ordered Rosecrans to send to Memphis the detachments of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps and the cavalry division the moment they can be spared from Missouri, and by the quickest route. If the cavalry division is far advanced in the pursuit of Price it will probably come by the way of Fort Smith and Little Rock.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 8, 1864.

General EASTON and
Colonel BECKWITH,
Atlanta, Ga.:

The general wishes me to confide to you the fact that so long as Hood was moving rapidly toward Tennessee he was in a hurry about getting back material in order to move as soon as possible; but now that Hood has brought up on the Tennessee he is willing to give you time to clear all up well.*

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

ATLANTA, *November 8, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

We are in possession of your cipher dispatch of this morning in relation to the position of Hood. We beg that no destruction of the railroad be commenced until we notify you that the rolling-stock is safe and everything ready.

L. C. EASTON,
Brevet Brigadier-General.
A. BECKWITH,
Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

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* Some strictly personal matter here omitted.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 8, 1864.

General EASTON, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

The road will not be broken until I give you full notice.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 8, 1864.

SMITH, *Telegraph Manager, Atlanta, Ga.:*

Programme has not changed. Shift the men you don't want to go along back by last train, whose time of leaving ask General Easton about, showing him this. After that leave the line for the enemy to break, as we want it until the last moment. The little amount of material you will thus abandon is of no consequence. The troops will be on the railroad for about a day after it is broken. Will want along four cipher operators, viz, Eddy, Howards; one with Slocum, and one with Kilpatrick.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 8, 1864.

TYLER, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Dispatch me to-morrow night and the next night a summary of all news, especially of elections, that I may report it to Governor Brown, at Milledgeville, where I expect a friendly interview in a few days. Keep this very secret, for the world will lose sight of me shortly, and you will hear worse stories than when I went to Meridian. Jeff. Davis' thirty days are up for wiping us out, and we are not wiped out yet by a good deal. Ewing reached here to-day. All well.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

KINGSTON, GA., *November 8, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF ALL POSTS:

This is the rain I have been waiting for, and as soon as it is over we will be off.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 118. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 8, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby transferred from the Department of the Cumberland to the Department of the Ohio, and will report in person to Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding.

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By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 119. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 8, 1864.*

I. The general commanding deems it proper at this time to inform the officers and men of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps that he has organized them into an army for a special purpose, well known to the War Department and to General Grant. It is sufficient for you to know that it involves a departure from our present base, and a long and difficult march to a new one. All the chances of war have been considered and provided for, as far as human sagacity can. All he asks of you is to maintain that discipline, patience, and courage which have characterized you in the past, and he hopes, through you, to strike a blow at our enemy that will have a material effect in producing what we all so much desire—his complete overthrow. Of all things the most important is that the men, during marches and in camp, keep their places and not scatter about as stragglers or foragers, to be picked up by a hostile people in detail. It is also of the utmost importance that our wagons should not be loaded with anything but provisions and ammunition. All surplus servants, non-combatants, and refugees should now go to the rear, and none should be encouraged to encumber us on the march. At some future time we will be enabled to provide for the poor whites and blacks who seek to escape the bondage under which they are now suffering. With these few simple cautions in your minds, he hopes to lead you to achievements equal in importance to those of the past.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH CORPS, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., November 8, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Lieut. Col. B. H. Showers, [Seventeenth Ohio,] and Lieut. W. D. Hudson, of the Seventeenth Iowa, came into our lines this morning, having escaped from the enemy, they having been captured at Tilton last month. They were taken from Tilton to Eufaula, Ala., and then were being moved to South Carolina, when they escaped at Columbus, Ga. They report the enemy as moving all stores, supplies, material, &c., from Oxford, Talladega, Montgomery, and east to Selma and beyond on the lines of communication running to Corinth and Tuscumbia. There were some troops and considerable fortifications at Montgomery; none of any account at Columbus; people reported West Point pretty well fortified. From Columbus they went north, striking West Point road at Newnan. They found two regiments of cavalry here, but they were on their way to Hood's army. These troops had been gathering cattle, &c., and were driving everything westward. Cars were running to Newnan, and were mainly employed in taking up the rails for use on the new lines of communication. They had already taken up some thirty miles of track. None of the people entertain any other idea but that we were certain to evacuate at Atlanta, and that General Sherman was certain to oppose Hood with his entire army. General Withers was in command of Southern Alabama, and he declared that General Sherman was forced to retire from Northern Georgia. They saw the entire rebel army in its late operations at Resaca and vicinity—Stewart's, Lee's, and Cheat-

ham's corps. Stewart's assistant adjutant-general claimed 30,000, but there could not have been much more than 20,000 strong. Sixty miles out from Atlanta there were cattle, hogs, corn, and potatoes in plenty. Between Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., the country was very rich; corn and forage were in the greatest profusion.

Yours. respectfully,

W. PARKS,
Major and Provost-Marshal, Twentieth Army Corps.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Atlanta, Ga., November 8, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of the United States:

GENERAL: I write you this letter confidentially, constrained only by a sense of duty, and with no view to personal advantage.

The orders (No. 277, General*), just received by telegram, virtually dissolves the Department of the Tennessee, and retains in the army two army corps, viz, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps. The Sixteenth Corps is dissolved, and two-thirds of the army transferred to Major-General Canby. Being already on the Mississippi, he is better located than General Sherman now is for immediate influence in the river valley; but, general, I fear he is not the man for that important trust. Brave-hearted, well-meaning, gentlemanly as he is, still I fear, from my observation, that rumors affect him too much; that he ties up steamers to wharves regardless of expense to the Government; that he scatters his troops without feeling properly impressed with the vitality of certain points, and the comparative unimportance of others. General Sherman's directions are usually full and explicit, so that his control of the Mississippi River, even when absent, is better than that of most men present. Major-General Dodge, I learn, visited you when away with his wound. I have heard that he felt disappointed in not having the Sixteenth Corps, but I assure you he is a worthy officer, and one I am pleased to [have] command a division or corps under me, but Generals A. J. Smith, Dodge, and Dana were on my hands, and I recommended the senior, and believed him better for the post to which he was assigned; but there is no want of confidence in General Dodge. It is intimated that General Logan may not return to the Fifteenth. General Osterhaus is now commanding it, and does quite well. He is brave and energetic, and I am reluctant to disgust him by putting him back, and more reluctant to send the efficient and excellent commander, General Woods (Charles R.), back to a brigade, he has commanded a division so long. But I am always free to say that, other things being equal, I prefer an American corps commander to a German. I had already made arrangements to establish a department headquarters at Memphis, and now I have not time to change. Lieutenant-Colonel Clark will take this letter to you and receive from you any instructions or suggestions for the department, which will be thankfully received. General Sherman is at Kingston, and I cannot consult with him before Colonel Clark will be obliged to leave. I find the Army of the Tennessee just suited to my spirits—brave, confident, and in earnest.

With the highest regard, I am, yours,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

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* See p. 679.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 8, 1864.

Major-General HOWARD,
Smyrna, Ga.:

Orders 277 places troops on the Mississippi River under command of one officer, as is proper. You still have the department to include Tennessee River and down into Alabama and Mississippi as far as you can get. The general also construes [it that] you retain A. J. Smith's two divisions which are now en route.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. SMITH,
Cartersville, Ga.:

Arrest some six or eight citizens known or supposed to be hostile. Let one or two go free to carry word to the guerrilla band that you give them forty-eight hours' notice that unless all the men of ours picked up by them in the past two days are returned, Kingston, Cassville, and Cartersville will be burned, as also the houses of the parties arrested. I suppose the band of guerrillas is known to you, and you can know where to strike.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General KILPATRICK,
Marietta, Ga.:

The general does not want to bring forward or send back any dismounted cavalry, but desires you to make up your command from mounts as they now are, and if any are not mounted, he can make good use of them with the infantry.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, *November 8, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

General Schofield, as the commander of an army, ranks General Stanley, as the commander of a corps. It was therefore proper for you to assign Stanley to Schofield's command. A former order of General Sherman's placing Schofield under Stanley was disapproved by the War Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 8, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Received 12.45 a. m. 9th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

our dispatch of 11 a. m. to-day received. General Schofield has shown me the decision of the Department on the point of rank to-day, and I am happy to find my decision was in conformity with it.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 8, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 2.45 a. m. 9th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Johnsonville, so far as I can learn, is now safe, and General Schofield is on his way to Pulaski. Dispatches from General Hatch, up to 10 p. m. last night, say:

We hold Shoal Creek, at Bough's Factory, on the military road, from Florence to Columbia.

General Croxton is on the road from Florence to Athens. He finds enemy strong at all fords on Shoal Creek, who has not made any attempt to advance yet. As soon as General Smith's troops arrive, and General Wilson has the balance of the cavalry mounted, I will be prepared to commence a movement on the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to General Sherman.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 8, 1864—8 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Kingston, Ga.:

From the best information I can get I am inclined to believe that the whole of Beauregard's force, infantry and artillery, are at Tuscumbia and Florence, while most of the cavalry force is on the south side of the Tennessee, deserters say, watching for you. Hatch and Croxton when last heard from held the enemy close behind Shoal Creek, and I keep Granger constantly demonstrating on the Decatur and Courtland road.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 8, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Please order all the cavalry belonging to Winslow's division, not actually with him in the field, together with all not in hospital, to accompany General A. J. Smith's troops to Paducah, or if he has left Saint Louis to report to him at that place. Should General Smith not be at

Paducah on their arrival I wish them to report to me at this place. I shall be much obliged if you will order Winslow to report to me as soon as he returns from the pursuit of Price.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *November 8, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 10.25 a. m. 9th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's command will be sent as requested. Orders and preparations for its embarkation have been made and no delay will occur after its arrival on the Mississippi. Winslow's cavalry will be sent as you desire. Do you still wish Smith at Paducah, or to come by the Cumberland to Nashville?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 8, 1864.*

Col. W. E. MERRILL,
Chief Engineer Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

Have you enough surplus canvas boats at Chattanooga and to spare at Atlanta to make a bridge 600 yards long? Where is the First Regiment Michigan Engineers?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 306. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 8, 1864.*

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XVI. Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of all the cavalry belonging to the District of Tennessee and of the military forces on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, between Nashville and the Tennessee State line, south of Nashville.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 8, 1864.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Colonel Hamilton, Ninth Ohio Cavalry, is on his way to the front, and last heard from at Tunnel Hill. Direct him to join General Kilpatrick at Marietta as soon as possible with his mounted men.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

There are 600 armed men here belonging to Fourth Army Corps; where shall I send them?

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 8, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN, *Chattanooga:*

Send all men belonging to the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps to Pulaski, excepting only convalescents.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *November 8, 1864.*
(Received 11 p. m.)

Colonel PACE:

A force of cavalry, under Mead and Russell, numbering from 300 to 500, left Anderson's Cross-Roads this morning, going [in] the direction of Fayetteville. You will send out some cavalry to watch their movements.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 8, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General STANLEY, *Pulaski:*

Your dispatch of 2 p. m. yesterday received. Sorry to hear that your train has been so much delayed. When it reaches you, you should forage, principally northeast of Pulaski, between the roads to Shelbyville and Columbia. The forage about Fayetteville will be needed for the cavalry when it goes from this place. Have received a dispatch from General Hatch giving me his and Croxton's positions. They must hold them as long as possible, and should the enemy overpower them and march on Pulaski you must hold that place, but should he avoid Pulaski and move north so place your troops as to cover Nashville, and strike him on the first favorable opportunity which may be presented. A. J. Smith's troops will begin to arrive soon, and the cavalry from Louisville, where it has been sent to be mounted. We shall then be able to assume the offensive.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 8, 1864.

Colonel CAPRON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: In order to give greater security to our railroad, I desire you to send daily patrols, at least fifty men in strength, to scout the

country from this place to Columbia. I suggest that you start these patrols very early in the morning each day, with two days' rations; let them go by any roads leading parallel to the railroad, and generally to the west of it within six or eight miles of Columbia, and return next day. They can forage on the route, and during the moonlight nights should lay by at various points during the day and travel considerably at night, as that is the time selected by the guerrillas to do mischief. The patrol will not be confined to any route but will go where they can best disturb the guerrillas. Of course much must be left to the enterprise and sagacity of the officer commanding the party. Please start one of the patrols to-day. They will meet a scout of fifty Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry sent yesterday.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

FOUR-MILE CREEK, ALA., *November 8, 1864—8 p. m.*
(Via Pulaski 9th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

(Through Brigadier-General Hatch, commanding cavalry.)

The river has risen more than two feet on the Shoals, enough to make six feet below them. A scout from over the river reports the bulk of Hood's army still on that side.

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Brigadier-General.

MEMPHIS, *November 8, 1864.*
(Received 2 p. m. 11th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy is repairing the road from Cherokee to Tuscumbia, Ala. About the 29th ultimo 4,000 rebel soldiers came down the Blue Mountain railroad to Selma, and were sent to Hood by way of Meridian and Corinth; also ten car-loads of ammunition sent from Selma. The impression is that Beauregard intends to make Corinth his base of [operations], and supplies are being sent up constantly on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I send out a cavalry reconnaissance to-morrow, but have not enough to threaten the Mobile and Ohio Railroad much.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 8, 1864—9 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Major-General Sherman directs that [you] order all the infantry and artillery belonging to General Smith's and General Mower's divisions not in hospitals to join General Smith at once at Paducah, and if General Smith is not there they will be directed to come on to this place. I have learned definitely to-day that the greater part of Hood's army is in Florence or near there on the opposite side of the river.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 8, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. E. HATCH,
Taylor's Springs, via Pulaski:

I am glad to learn that you hold Shoal Creek at Bough's Factory. Hold the enemy on the other side of Shoal Creek as long as possible, or until I can concentrate the infantry and artillery at Pulaski, when we will assume the offensive. Keep the commanding general at Pulaski fully advised of the positions and movements of the enemy, and husband your resources as much as possible and keep your command well in hand for any emergency.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TAYLOR'S SPRINGS, ALA., *November 8, 1864.*
(Via Pulaski 9th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

Steam-boat captains say that one inch on the Shoals is one foot below. It is scarcely possible that there is a rise of twenty-four feet. I shall attack the entire line of pickets in the morning, to learn where the enemy is. I have sent a battalion to the river below Florence to meet boat sent down the river by General Croxton, to ascertain the facts relating to the pontoon bridge.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 8, 1864—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have requested Major-General Rosecrans to send all of Winslow's cavalry not actually in the field with him with your troops to Paducah, together with all men belonging to his division not in hospital, to report to you at Paducah, and should you not be there then to report to me at this place. I have also asked that Winslow report to me here as soon as he returns from the pursuit of Price.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 8, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

It seems from Hatch's report, just received and forwarded to you, that Hood is really advancing. His move would indicate that he intends to cross Shoal Creek. I have instructed General Hatch to get accurate information and advise me as early as possible. I have nothing further as to Forrest's movements.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 95. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *Knoxville, Tenn., November 8, 1864.*

For the purpose of facilitating the transaction of public business, and in accordance with instructions from the major-general commanding, the headquarters of this department are hereby removed from Knoxville, Tenn., and established in the city of Louisville, Ky.

By command of Major-General Stoneman:

HENRY CURTIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *November 8, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The horses issued to negro cavalry belonged to the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, now at home on furlough until 5th instant. General Allen, chief quartermaster at Louisville, informed me that all horses received at Cincinnati and Lexington were intended for the Department of the Ohio. There are enough on hand to mount the Fifth Indiana when it returns. At General Meredith's urgent demand for immediate re-enforcements, I sent, under authority from General Sherman to use any troops that might be in this State in cases of necessity, the Ninth and Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, dismounted, to Paducah. The danger over, they were immediately returned to Louisville. I am not aware of having diverted any cavalry, ordnance stores, or horse equipments intended for the front from their destination. Whenever I have sent mounted men to Tennessee as cattle guards or otherwise the men have been returned dismounted.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 8, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On hearing of the excitement in Chicago, resulting from numerous arrests and seizure of arms and other contraband property, I ordered 500 men from Indianapolis. These arrived this evening. I learn that regiments have been ordered here from Missouri. Is this the case? I would suggest that the garrison at Camp Douglas be strengthened by one regiment. The troops from Indianapolis are required at that point, and should be returned. The excitement in Chicago has subsided; but I am of the opinion that additional arrests will have to be made in the morning.

JOS. HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 8, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Telegram received. Persons and arms received will be held and rebel officers fully identified. Colonels Hancock and Hough have reported to me with militia force. Re-enforcements on the way.

B. J. SWEET,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, November 8, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Telegram just received from Colonel Sweet:

One hundred "Butternuts" arrested. If the troops ordered by General Hooker report to-night or to-morrow morning we shall go through safe.

Troops are on the way, and will reach Chicago before 5 p. m. Colonel Oakes has ordered the immediate arrest of Captain Harris, late of Morgan's staff, C. S. Army, with a band of men under him, now in Jasper County. Thus far all is quiet at the polls here.

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, Ill., November 8, 1864.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

The Forty-seventh Illinois from Saint Louis is now en route for Chicago. Troops will arrive in time for any emergency. Everything shall be made safe. Governor Yates, Colonel Lathrop, and myself go to Chicago to-night to meet General Hooker.

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, Ill., November 8, 1864—5 a. m.

THOMAS L. KNAPP, Esq.,
Superintendent Great Western Railroad:

SIR: Threatened insurrection at Chicago incited by rebel emissaries and officers renders it necessary to send re-enforcements there this morning.

Three car-loads of armed troops will be ready to leave Camp Butler for that place, via Springfield, this morning at an early hour. It is very necessary that these troops should arrive here in time to take a special train for Chicago at 9 a. m., and it is hoped and desired that in this crisis you will furnish all the means in your power to facilitate these arrangements. The quartermaster's department has been instructed to make the necessary orders for transportation, but in view of the necessity of the case it has been thought best to thus communicate in person with you. I have just received notice from Camp Butler that 120 men will be the force to move, and they are now ready awaiting train.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. Cook:

B. F. SMITH,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 9, 1864.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Kingston, Ga.:

Following, copied from evening papers, is sent for your information:

CINCINNATI, *November 9, 1864.*

Yesterday's Indianapolis Journal says: Officers from Chattanooga report that Sherman returned to Atlanta early last week with five corps of his army, leaving two corps in Tennessee to watch Hood. He destroyed the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and is sending the iron into the former place. Atlanta was burned, and Sherman is now marching directly for Charleston, S. C.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.

General EASTON,
Atlanta, Ga.:

You may order to Atlanta all cars now coming down the road, and such as Colonel Beckwith needs for extra provisions. If these suffice for the arms and ammunition ship them back, but it is not safe to calculate on any more cars. It is now raining hard, and when it clears away we must be off.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.

General EASTON,
Atlanta, Ga.:

If the rains clear away I will not delay for any cause, but you can use cars that come to the best advantage. If we have cars we will ship the arms; if not, we will destroy them; but I will delay for nothing when the time comes; same of the sick. The doctors have had plenty of notice, and if we were to wait a month it would be the same thing. The sick must march or fall into the hands of the enemy.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.

General EASTON,
Atlanta, Ga.:

I have just had a consultation with the train dispatcher here, and I am sure a good many cars will have reached you to-night that were below here. I want the arms got off, and it does not matter so much about ammunition or wagons. The latter may be unloaded.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.

General EASTON, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

The general wants everything cleared up so that all railroad stock shall leave Atlanta on or before to-morrow night, and reach Kingston the following morning.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.

General EASTON, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

The general does not wish to delay at all after this storm clears up, and there are indications of its doing so to-night. He wants everything ready as directed. Trains can be run to Cartersville and General Davis can haul from there his trains full. Say to Colonel Beckwith I will use all energy to get his stores to General Davis. Will let him know as soon as they arrive.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.

Colonel BECKWITH, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Five trains are reported having left Chattanooga at 3 o'clock to-day and I judge they contain all you have ordered; but if there is any doubt about your having enough bread and salt, order it at once to come through rapidly by special trains. We may be delayed a couple of days by this rain, and our force may amount to 60,000 by the increase of recruits joined.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

KINGSTON, GA., *November 9, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 1 p. m. 10th.)

Brig. Gen. A. B. DYER, *Chief of Ordnance:*

The troops of the Military Division of the Mississippi are now divided into two armies. The one under General Thomas will be separated from this army, and cut off from all communication with it in a very short time. Captain Mordecai, as senior ordnance officer with that portion of the army, has been relieved from duty with the Department of the Ohio by General Sherman and ordered to report to General Thomas as senior or supervising ordnance officer. Lieut. James W. Reilly has been relieved from duty with the Army of the Tennessee, and ordered to report to Captain Mordecai for assignment to duty as chief of ordnance, Department of the Ohio. If General Thomas retains command of the Army of the Cumberland, Capt. S. C. Lyford might be relieved altogether, or else sent to the Army of the Ohio in Lieutenant Reilly's place, and Captain Mordecai could perform the duties of chief of ordnance, Department of the Cumberland. In order that the department may furnish the proper kind of ammunition for troops operating under

General Sherman, I will state that the infantry force will amount to about 50,000 men, and all armed with the Springfield or Enfield rifle musket. The artillery is as follows: Thirty-four light 12-pounder guns, thirty 3-inch guns, and four 20-pounder Parrott guns. The cavalry has about 3,000 Spencer carbines, 2,000 Sharps carbines, and a few hundred of Burnside, Ballard, Merrill, and Smith carbines and Lindner rifles. The point to which ammunition and stores are to be sent for this army will be designated to you by other authority.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Chief of Ordnance.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 120. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS., *In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.*

I. For the purpose of military operations this army is divided into two wings, viz, the Right Wing, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard commanding, the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps; the Left Wing, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum commanding, the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps.

II. The habitual order of march will be, wherever practicable, by four roads, as near parallel as possible and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brigadier-General Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders from the commander-in-chief.

III. There will be no general train of supplies, but each corps will have its ammunition train and provision train distributed habitually as follows: Behind each regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons, and ambulances. In case of danger each army corps commander should change this order of march by having his advance and rear brigade unincumbered by wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at 7 a. m., and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders.

IV. The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end, each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather, near the route traveled, corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn-meal, or whatever is needed by the command, aiming at all times to keep in the wagons at least ten days' provisions for the command and three days' forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants, or commit any trespass, but during a halt or a camp they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables, and to drive in stock in sight of their camp. To regular foraging parties must be intrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road traveled.

V. To army corps commanders alone is intrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton-gins, &c., and for them this general principle is laid down: In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerrillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless according to the measure of such hostility.

VI. As for horses, mules, wagons, &c., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit, discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties

may also take mules or horses to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as pack-mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging, of whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusive or threatening language, and may, where the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts, but no receipts, and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

VII. Negroes who are able-bodied and can be of service to the several columns may be taken along, but each army commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one and that his first duty is to see to them who bear arms.

VIII. The organization at once of a good pioneer battalion for each army corps, composed if possible of negroes, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advance guard, should repair roads, and double them if possible, so that the columns will not be delayed after reaching bad places. Also, army commanders should study the habit of giving the artillery and wagons the road, and marching their troops on one side, and also instruct their troops to assist wagons at steep hills or bad crossings of streams.

IX. Capt. O. M. Poe, chief engineer, will assign to each wing of the army a pontoon train, fully equipped and organized, and the commanders thereof will see to its being properly protected at all times.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *Nashville, Tenn., November 9, 1864.*

I. The Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, will consist of eight divisions, as follows: First Division (originally First Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland), Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook commanding. Second Division (originally Second Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland), Brig. Gen. Eli Long commanding. Third Division (originally Third Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland), Brig. Gen. J. Kilpatrick commanding. Fourth Division (originally Second Division, Cavalry Corps, District of West Tennessee), Brig. Gen. B. H. Grierson commanding. Fifth Division (originally First Division, Cavalry Corps, District of West Tennessee), Brig. Gen. E. Hatch commanding. Sixth Division (originally the division attached to the Army of the Ohio). Seventh Division (originally Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland), Col. George Spalding commanding. Eighth Division, to consist of troops to be hereafter assigned.

II. Divisions will contain ten regiments organized into two brigades of five regiments each, unless otherwise ordered from these headquarters. Division commanders will without delay institute necessary changes in conformity with this order, sending to these headquarters a roster of the new organization. Transfers and assignments of regiments will be made from these headquarters as soon as the proper returns are made.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 162.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Smyrna Camp-Ground, Ga., November 9, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. In accordance with instructions from Major-General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, corps commanders will have their commands in readiness to march at a moment's notice to commence the complete destruction of the railroad.

The apportionment of the road will be as follows: From Big Shanty to a point eleven miles south will be destroyed by the Seventeenth Army Corps, and thence to the Chattahoochee bridge by the Fifteenth Corps. The destruction will be most complete, the ties burned, rails twisted, &c., as has been done heretofore. Corps commanders will assign their several divisions and brigades that portion of the work which may be nearest to them, so as to avoid delay in proceeding to and from it. The picket-line of each corps will remain as now established. Major-General Osterhaus will send one brigade of his command (selecting one that has been paid if possible) to-morrow morning, at 6 o'clock, to Turner's Ferry to guard the bridge.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

SAMUEL L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General CORSE, *Rome, Ga.:*

The general directs me to notify you to be ready to move to-morrow evening; Colonel Spencer's party can move coincident with us some later than the 11th.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

ROME, *November 9, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON, *Aide-de-Camp:*

Do you mean by ordering "to be ready to move to-morrow evening" that I should commence the work of destroying? I am ready and have been ever since the 4th instant. I will send six men and one officer to destroy the wire between Opelika and Montgomery to-morrow night. Please ask the general for detailed instructions. The train I sent for forage yesterday returned to-night, and reports no enemy near Gainesville. The prisoners they brought in say that Wheeler, with a large cavalry force, is at Jonesborough. Answer.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General CORSE, *Rome, Ga.:*

The notice of to-day was only precautionary, as the probability is we will get off as indicated. When the storm is over all is ready. You will receive further notice. The general wishes the detailed party to

move coincident with us. They might go out as indicated, but will lay low so as to break the wire about the 20th, and then they should hang around and keep it broken for ten days or two weeks.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Smyrna Camp-Ground, Ga., November 9, 1864.*

The following-named officers are hereby announced as composing the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Capt. C. Cadle, assistant adjutant-general.
Capt. Rowland Cox, assistant adjutant-general.
Lieut. Col. A. Hickenlooper, assistant inspector-general.
Lieut. Col. E. M. Joel, chief quartermaster.
Lieut. Col. J. H. W. Mills, chief commissary of subsistence.
Maj. Logan Tompkins, aide-de-camp.
Capt. G. R. Steele, aide-de-camp.
Surg. J. H. Boucher, U. S. Volunteers, medical director.
Capt. William Kossak, chief engineer officer.
Lieut. Col. D. T. Kirby, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, picket officer.
Capt. J. C. Marven, Eleventh Iowa Volunteers, provost-marshal.
Capt. E. T. Miller, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers, assistant provost-marshal.
Capt. William Henley, Twenty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp.
Capt. Henry S. Nourse, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, mustering officer.
First Lieut. William E. Ware, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general.
First Lieut. S. J. Smith, Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, acting ordnance officer.

By command of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair:

C. CADLE, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 277. } HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Smyrna Camp-Ground, Ga., November 9, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

X. The apportionment among the divisions of this corps of the railroad to be destroyed in accordance with Special Field Orders, No. 162, from department headquarters (copy inclosed*), will be as follows:

Fourth Division, from Big Shanty to Noonday Creek.

First Division, from Noonday Creek to a point one-half mile south of Marietta.

Third Division, from a point one-half mile south of Marietta to Ruff's Station.

The command will be prepared to move at a moment's notice to commence the work of destruction, and the work will be done in the most thorough manner possible.

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* See p. 715.

XIV. Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith, commanding Fourth Division, will, on receiving orders to commence the destruction of the railroad, order down all troops of his command engaged in guarding the road above Big Shanty.

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By command of Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair:

C. CADLE, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Atlanta, Ga.:

From what direction did the enemy make that reconnaissance?

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

ATLANTA, *November 9, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

The enemy first approached our lines on the Decatur road and passed along our front rapidly nearly to the Eastport road. Prisoners captured state that the force consisted of Iverson's brigade of cavalry, 800 strong, Young's cavalry from Athens, 800 strong, and six pieces of artillery. They state that their officers told them the Yankees had gone north and had a small rear guard in this place. I think the enemy is fully impressed with the idea that we are about starting for Chattanooga.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.

General J. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Yesterday a small squad of my guard foraging were attacked, 1 mortally wounded, 1 slightly, and the remainder, 7, were captured by some guerrillas. The general commanding wishes you to send out a regiment in the vicinity where it occurred, seize some citizens, and send one to inform the enemy he must bring those men and all others captured in same manner back at once. They must be returned by to-morrow noon, else the regiment will burn a dozen houses in retaliation. This occurred near a house marked Berry Houk, in the sketch I send; sketched as well as the wounded soldier remembers the country.

I am, general, yours, truly,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.

General KILPATRICK,
Marietta, Ga.:

Order that train and those condemned horses to go to the rear, traveling day and night. I gave ten days' notice and want to know who is responsible for this outrageous delinquency. I hope all will be killed or captured, though there are not more than fifty Confederate scouts north of the Etowah. Be ready for the saddle at an hour's notice. All have had notice enough.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 9, 1864—9 p. m.
(Received 3 p. m. 10th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch to General Sherman of yesterday 11 a. m. has been sent me by General Sherman. It is my intention to take the offensive as soon as I can get the troops from Missouri. You may rest assured that I will do all in my power to destroy Beauregard's army should he remain in West Tennessee, but I desire to be prepared before making the undertaking. Measures have been taken to mount Wilson's cavalry in the shortest time, which when accomplished will enable me to push operations to the fullest extent. Reports from the front place the enemy where he was at last report. Hatch will attack his entire line of pickets to-day to ascertain as far as possible his strength. The streams are very high from recent rains and it is hardly possible now for Beauregard to move north before I shall be prepared for him.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KINGSTON, *November 9, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatches of last night received. Very well; give me the fullest report possible to-night and to-morrow night.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

KINGSTON, *November 9, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I want very full dispatches to-night and during to-morrow. We have had a good deal of rain, and it is not yet over. This will raise the Tennessee River and favor you with the assistance of a larger class of gunboats, but may force me to go round the Ocmulgee by Milledgeville. I will be all ready by the morning of the 11th, but will not break connection until the weather is favorable.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 9, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, *Kingston, Ga.:*

Your two dispatches of 6 p. m. November 8* and 9 a. m. of this date are received. General Croxton, from Four-Mile Creek, reports yesterday 8 p. m. that the river has risen more than two feet on the Shoals, enough to make six feet below them. A scout from over the river reports the bulk of Hood's army still on that side. I also have a report from Granger, who says Elk River is still up, and that two couriers crossed in a skiff last evening, who communicated with Rogersville. General Croxton still holds east bank of Shoal Creek, but the enemy have a large force on west bank, supposed to be one corps. The enemy is supposed to have one corps at Florence and one corps on south side of the river opposite Florence. It is also reported that Roddey has gone to Corinth. The contradictory nature of these reports indicates plainly, however, that the entire infantry force of the enemy is in and about Florence and Tuscumbia. General Hatch reports yesterday from Taylor's Springs, Ala., that he intended attacking the enemy this morning along the entire line to ascertain where the enemy is and the position he holds. Your dispatch for Lieutenant-General Grant, City Point, marked immediate and important, will go forward by special messenger by first train in the morning.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 9, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Our pontoon train of canvas boats is at Atlanta. I understand that General Sherman will take it with him. Ten companies of the Michigan Engineers are at Atlanta and two on railroad between Stevenson and Normandy. I hear unofficially that the regiment has been transferred to the Military Division of the Mississippi. General Sherman has just ordered all our canvas pontoon covers sent to him. We have twelve frames ready. I have ordered sixty boats complete to be made as soon as possible. I have been waiting to see whether or not one train would return. I had half a train ready for contingencies, but the covers for this are now taken away. Using the utmost dispatch it will take between two and three weeks to get up a train of sixty boats, or 1,200 feet long. We have on hand seventy-five Cincinnati boats equal to 1,500 feet. There are fifteen Cincinnati pontoons at Resaca that could be procured if necessary, that would add 300 feet more.

Respectfully,

W. E. MERRILL,
Colonel and Chief Engineer Department of the Cumberland.

COLUMBIA, *November 9, 1864.*

Captain WILLIAMS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Our pontoons have all been sunk and swept away but two. Can twelve pontoons be sent to reconstruct the bridge? Fifteen hundred beef-cattle for Stanley are stopped north of Duck River.

W. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding.

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* Transmitting copies of Grant to Sherman, November 7, 10:30 p. m. (p. 679), and Halleck to Sherman, November 8, 11 a. m. (p. 697).

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 10, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant Burroughs, Engineer Department, to know whether twelve pontoon-boats can be furnished to construct the bridge required. If they can, Lieutenant Burroughs will have them sent to the point required, at once, and if they are not here, measures will at once be taken to provide them. This paper will be returned with action noted.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn., November 10, 1864.

Robert H. Ramsey, assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Cumberland, wants twelve pontoons for bridge at Columbia. Would respectfully inform you that Capt. W. LeB. Jenney, acting engineer, Military Division of the Mississippi, has under his charge twenty-three canvas pontoons with necessary material. These are all there are in this vicinity, excepting one wooden pontoon at Nashville engineer shops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BURROUGHS,
Lieutenant, U. S. Engineers.

KINGSTON, *November 9, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Am I to be superseded in command of the First Division by General Elliott? Please answer immediately.

W. P. CARLIN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 9, 1864.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga, Tenn.:

See the proper authorities and have them forward any forage and subsistence that General Easton and Colonel Beckwith have specially ordered forward. I refer to its being promptly loaded and trains dispatched without delay.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

DECATUR, *November 9, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The gun-boat Stone River has just returned. The detachment sent down scouted the island. They made 2 prisoners and destroyed 2 boats. Everything quiet. Courier from Major Swallow, at Elk River Ford, reports everything quiet. River not fordable. Everything prepared to obstruct the ford immediately on approach of the enemy.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *November 9, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The following dispatch is just received from Major Swallow, at Elk River Ford:

Elk River still up. Crossed two couriers in skiff last evening, who communicated with Rogersville. General Croxton still occupies the east bank of Shoal Creek. The enemy have a heavy force on the other side, supposed to be one corps. They are reported to have one corps at Florence and one corps on south side of the river opposite Florence.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—The following telegram is just received:

DECATUR, *November 9, 1864.*

A negro from Roddey's command reports that on Saturday and Sunday he saw Hood's and Stevenson's corps cross the river with 300 cattle on pontoons at Florence for Nashville. Roddey went to Corinth; balance on this side of Tuscumbia.

WM. GIVEN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Rousseau.)

PULASKI, *November 9, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

I have furnished General Stanley with a copy of the following dispatch for Generals Thomas and Stanley:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. CAVALRY FORCES,
Taylor's Springs, Ala., November 8, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Col. GEORGE SPALDING,
Commanding Fourth Cavalry Division:

Major-General Stanley's dispatch of 6th instant received. The enemy's pontoon bridge has not gone away, unless carried off by the late rains and rise in the river. I have scouts across the river to get positive information. They have not reported yet. I still occupy the line of Shoal Creek. Should the enemy not attack me to-day I intend attacking along the entire line to-morrow to find out what he has there. Please forward this dispatch.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

GEO. SPALDING,
Colonel, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

Can you send me the election news? Granger telegraphed me that Russell with 500 cavalry passed through Anderson's Cross-Roads toward Fayetteville. I have sent cavalry to intercept him.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *November 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

Have me sent down, invoiced to Lieutenant Laubach, acting assistant quartermaster, fifty wheelbarrows, one dozen sledge-hammers, and

one dozen crowbars. They will be useful in fortifying the crests of these rocky hills. I think there are plenty in Nashville. I have no dispatch from Hatch since my dispatch of this morning. The rains retard our work somewhat.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 9, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Pulaski:

The wheelbarrows, sledge-hammers, and crowbars asked for will be sent you, if there are any in Nashville, as soon as the road is open. Inquiry will be made of General Donaldson at once.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Pulaski, Tenn., November 9, 1864—7 a. m.

Col. H. CAPRON,
Commanding Brigade Cavalry:

COLONEL: By telegraph from R. S. Granger, at Huntsville, I learn that a force of rebel cavalry, commanded by Russell, and numbering from 300 to 500 men, left Anderson's Cross-Roads yesterday morning, going in the direction of Fayetteville. I wish you to send scout to Fayetteville to-day of about 400 men to attack Russell, if they can find him. Four hundred men can easily whip him; he may be making for the railroad above Tullahoma, or possibly may expect to cut off some of my corps train, which is on the road from Winchester to Fayetteville, and should be at the latter place to-morrow in the forenoon, or he may be only on a recruiting expedition, as he is now where his regiment was raised. If his command has not changed character, they are the biggest rascals and at the same time cowards in the rebel army. Your scout should take small rations; they will find plenty of everything in the country. They may possibly find these rebels gathering supplies in preparation for a larger force. In that case the officer will burn every mill he can hear of in the country. But if the rebels are not preparing for the advance of a larger force do not destroy the mills, as we will want them ourselves. Send one of your best officers to command this scout; they should be gone three or four days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, or
COMMANDING OFFICER OF TROOPS
EN ROUTE FOR NASHVILLE,
Paducah, Ky.:

Start for Nashville, via Cumberland River, as soon as possible after receiving this with what force you have, and leave orders for the balance to follow by the same route. Acknowledge receipt.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 9, 1864—10 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HATCH,
Taylor's Springs, Ala., via Pulaski:

Your dispatch of 9.30 a. m. of yesterday received. If the attack on the enemy you propose has not been made by you, I would prefer that you make no serious demonstration until we can get ready to support you. You can, however, keep the enemy alive to your presence, and that you are still about. I wish, however, that you would secure all the information you can concerning the enemy and his movements.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 9, 1864—3 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. HATCH,
Taylor's Springs, via Pulaski:

I want your scouts to locate the enemy as accurately as possible, particularly to ascertain whether or not Tuscumbia is occupied in any force, also whether or not there are any troops along the railroad toward Iuka, and whether or not there is any force at Eastport and Iuka, and how strong.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TAYLOR'S SPRINGS, ALA., *November 9, 1864.*
(Via Pulaski.)

Major-General THOMAS:

I moved my entire command forward this morning to the four main crossings on Shoal Creek, found the water had risen during the night, and continued to rise so rapidly horses could not ford anywhere. The enemy's pickets were posted at all the fords—mostly cavalry, which was easily driven back. A prisoner from the Sixty-third Virginia reports one corps and one division of infantry on this side of the Tennessee, with about 2,000 cavalry. The balance of Hood's army on the south bank. I have not heard from the party in boats sent last night to cut Hood's pontoons, or the detachment sent round the enemy's left flank to pick them up.

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. HATCH,
Commanding Fifth Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: This will be handed to you by Lieutenant Noyes, of my staff. Please communicate freely with him in regard to what you may wish for your division. In reorganizing the cavalry I shall do all in my power to put it upon an efficient basis, and as a matter of course I must depend upon the division commanders for their hearty support and co-

operation. Among other changes incidental to the establishment of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, it is my intention to have but two brigades of five regiments each in a division, so that we may obtain better brigade commanders and simplify administration. I shall give you several of the unassigned regiments, enough to bring you up to an equality of strength with the other divisions. If you have any preference for regiments you may have seen please indicate it to Lieutenant Noyes. The Tennessee regiments in Spalding's division and the new Indiana regiments will be transferred and assigned to different divisions. I had intended to order the Eleventh Indiana to you at once, but after consideration I thought it better to wait until I could hear from you. Grierson's division and all your detachments are ordered here via Louisville.

I am, general, very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, Ky., November 9, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding, &c., near Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have this day written to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, requesting, for important reasons stated, the removal of Bvt. Maj. Gen. S. G. Burbridge from command in the District of Kentucky. The disturbed condition of communications with General Sherman and the necessity of immediate action occasion this letter to you, hoping that you will take action under the circumstances. All my ingenuity and watchfulness have been taxed to the utmost for some time to foil the evil effects of General Burbridge's weakness and mischievous acts in this military district. The importance of maintaining quiet in Kentucky as indispensable to the security of our noble armies down with Sherman, and securing the permanency of his position, you well understand. General Burbridge's course for some weeks has been to irritate and exasperate the minds of the loyal people of Kentucky. His outrageous and indiscriminate arrests of persons purely on account of their favoring the election of McClellan, treating as rebels all who are opposed to Mr. Lincoln's re-election—threatening and bullying the citizens—and menacing the civil authorities and officers of the State, laying unjust political restrictions upon the business and necessary trade of the country, seeking out inventions by which to harass, oppress, and injure those who differ with him in politics, has produced a very bad state of feeling, which has required all my skill to keep from manifesting itself in open violence. He keeps it up. Yesterday he arrested many citizens for no offense except the disloyalty, as they term it, of being opposed to Mr. Lincoln's re-election. He arrested, and I am informed by letter, has sent off, to be carried south of our lines, one of our prominent men, General John B. Huston, of Lexington (formerly of Clarke County). The rumors are rife of many others to be sent to glut political vengeance. In a word, he is making more enemies to our safety than much prudence can overcome.

He has in various ways sought to provoke collision with the civil authorities, but in this I have uniformly foiled him; for no such collision shall be brought about which I can prevent by any prudence, foresight, wisdom, or by any personal sacrifices. It would be too hazardous to

the cause of our country for such an evil to occur. I will prevent it if in the power of man in the exercise of a prudent action with a clear foresight of the evils. General Burbridge has not capacity to comprehend the evils which he is prompted to provoke. He is instigated by men who do comprehend and intend them, and who work upon his weakness through his vanity to accomplish them. He is wholly unfit for any command where there is anything at stake which requires either intellect, prudence, firmness of purpose, justice, or the manliness of the soldier to accomplish. Fearing that Major-General Sherman may not get my communication in time to save us from much injury, I earnestly beseech you to interpose your authority and arrest the malevolent acts which through the weakness and vanity of General Burbridge have been and are being inflicted upon the loyal citizens of your native State.

Respectfully,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., November 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War.

I do not know how far Governor Bramlette ought to be conciliated. But I have from the start mistrusted General Burbridge's ability and fitness for the place he now occupies. I had selected General Ammen for the command of Kentucky and placed him there in orders. At the time, however, General Ammen was engaged as member of a court-martial which was likely to hold for some weeks. General Burbridge being available at the time was assigned to the temporary command and has managed to retain it ever since. I have had many unofficial complaints of General Burbridge's course, and do think that the best interests of the service require that a sensible soldier, one perfectly free from prejudice and party influence, should be sent to relieve him.

General Dodge, if not on other duty, would make a suitable commander for Kentucky. I sent a staff officer to Kentucky last week to investigate complaints, and before knowing that the Governor of the State found General Burbridge objectionable.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 9, 1864—9 a. m.

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. If mounted men sent by you to Tennessee or the front have been dismounted it was done by General Sherman's order. So also is it General Sherman's order that neither horses nor horse equipments sent to Louisville for the mounted troops of the Military Division of the Mississippi shall be diverted to any other purpose. By order of General Sherman I am placed in command of all the troops of the Military Division of the Mississippi not immediately under his command. I have, therefore, to request that you will comply with the above instructions in future.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

Mr. GLASS:

Please direct the operator at Louisville to furnish Major Chambliss, inspector of cavalry, with a copy of within dispatch, for his information.

Very respectfully.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you cause Lieutenant-Governor Jacob and ex-Col. Frank Wolford to be quietly arrested and sent, without the privilege of communicating with any person while en route, to Colonel Bringhurst, at Catlettsburg, with instructions to him to have them put through the lines, via Point Pleasant and the Kanawha Valley, not to return during the war unless by authority from these or higher headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. HUGH EWING,
Commanding Second Division, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you cause Paul R. Shipman, one of the editors of the Louisville Journal, to be quietly arrested and sent at once, without the privilege of communicating with any one while en route, to Colonel Bringhurst, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, commanding, at Catlettsburg, Ky., with instructions to him to forward the prisoner, via Point Pleasant and the Kanawha Valley, into the rebel lines, there to remain during the war unless allowed to return by authority from these or superior headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 177. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., November 9, 1864.

I. Capt. J. W. Miller, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty at these headquarters, and will forthwith report to Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, commanding Post of Vicksburg, for duty.

II. Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty at these headquarters, will assume command of the Post and Defenses of Vicksburg.

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By command of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

F. W. FOX,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KINGSTON, GA., *November 10, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 11th.)

Hon. C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War:

If indiscreet newspaper men publish information too near the truth, counteract its effect by publishing other paragraphs calculated to mislead the enemy—such as "Sherman's army has been much re-enforced, especially in the cavalry, and he will soon move by several columns in circuit, so as to catch Hood's army;" "Sherman's destination is not Charleston, but Selma, where he will meet an army from the Gulf," &c.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 10, 1864.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. S. VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster, New York:

GENERAL: The Hilton Head and the Pensacola expeditions have the same object, viz. to meet a column whose point of arrival will depend upon the accidents of its campaign. The supplies have been divided so that part of them, at least, will be within reach of any point it may strike. The light-draught vessels should be sent to Pensacola, as such vessels are already in some number at Hilton Head. Four very light-draught vessels are being built at Philadelphia for this department, and it is hoped will be ready to sail in a few days. They will not be able to carry cargo, and will, when ready, be ordered to such point as at the last moment may seem to be most proper. Those you were directed to send should go to Pensacola. I have no information as to an expedition to Wilmington. Nothing on which I could act.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

General EASTON, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

I don't think the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Army Corps have any grain, only what they have foraged. You may order forward all trains that have forage on board that can possibly reach Atlanta by to-morrow night.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

General EASTON, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Three trains left Chattanooga this p. m., two of which are destined to Atlanta, which are due there at 8.30 a. m. to-morrow. These will be allowed to go through and will be the last trains through, unless there is some pressing necessity, of which I would like to be advised now.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

General L. C. EASTON,
Atlanta:

To-night General Corse will abandon Rome and to-morrow will move to this point. The next day, the 12th, General Davis will uncover Kingston and move to the Etowah; therefore you can use the railroad below this point till about daylight of the 12th. See Colonel Beckwith and make your calculations close, and it would be prudent to have a surplus both of forage and provisions, as after loading the wagons men will fill their haversacks. I think there are now cars enough here and below to clean out Atlanta of everything of value. It would be a God-send to the quartermaster's department if we could burn up a few thousand of your wagons and tents.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

Colonel BECKWITH,
Atlanta, Ga.:

When I start I propose to move with great rapidity, faster than cattle can possibly gain on us. They are now five days behind and could not possibly catch up, as I will break the Etowah and Chattahoochee bridges in passing, and those streams are now too high to cross without bridges. We can safely rely on the country for half rations of meat. Where a million of people live, I have no fear of getting a share.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SMYRNA CAMP, *November 10, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

I have just received the following:

MARIETTA, *November 10, 1864.*

General HOWARD:

Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt, at Acworth, learns from a reliable contraband that a rebel force is at Dallas of from 2,000 to 5,000 contemplating an attack on Acworth.

GILES A. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

General HOWARD,
Smyrna:

Notify General Kilpatrick of the reported attack to be made on Acworth.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

General HOWARD, *Smyrna:*

I hear nothing of troops going to Jonesborough excepting a vague report from Corse. Thomas still reports all of Hood's infantry about Tuscumbia. I have no doubt all the cavalry the enemy can scratch together will rendezvous about Jonesborough, but we can walk over them without delay.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

General JOHN E. SMITH, *Cartersville, Ga.:*

General Corse will start from Rome to-morrow morning, and should reach the neighborhood of Cartersville during the 12th. As soon as you hear of his approach you will put in motion your division and proceed in the direction of Atlanta, overtaking your corps and reporting to its commander. Be careful that not a dollar's worth of Government property be left at Cartersville, the Etowah bridge, or Allatoona. If it has not been sent away I wish it destroyed. Leave a rear guard at the bridge until it is relieved by General Davis or General Corse.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. CORSE, *Rome, Ga.:*

In the execution of sealed orders, No. 115,* you will destroy to-night all public property not needed by your command, all foundries, mills, workshops, warehouses, railroad depot, or other store-houses convenient to the railroad, together with all wagon-shops, tanneries, or other factories useful to our enemy. Destroy the bridges completely, and then move your command to-morrow to Kingston and beyond, passing General Davis' command, after which proceed by easy marches till you overtake your corps, and report to its commander.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS,
Rome, Ga., November 10, 1864.

I. In compliance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, this command will move from Rome in the following order:

Third Brigade, Lieut. Col. F. J. Hurlbut commanding, will at 3 p. m. move out about four miles on the Kingston road, and bivouac for the night, so picketing the roads as to protect the division supply train and Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery, Lieutenant Brunner commanding, both of which will follow him and park near his command. The First Alabama Cavalry, Col. George E. Spencer commanding, with the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Lieut. Col. S. T. Hughes commanding, will move to-morrow (the 11th instant) at 4 a. m., with

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* See Special Field Orders, No. 115, p. 627.

their trains, beyond Kingston, and go into bivouac beyond infantry camp of Fourteenth Corps near Kingston. The Third Brigade will follow the cavalry as soon as the latter has cleared the road; the battery and supply train will follow the Third Brigade. The Second Brigade, Col. R. N. Adams commanding, will move on the Kingston road in rear of the division supply train at 6 a. m. The pioneer corps and ambulance train will accompany the Second Brigade. The First Brigade, Brig. Gen. E. W. Rice commanding, will take up the line of march as soon as the road is clear.

II. Post commandant, Maj. E. S. Johnson, all officers and enlisted men on post duty, are hereby relieved, and will report to their respective commanding officers.

III. The defenses of Rome will be destroyed and the forts dismantled, under the supervision of Lieut. William Ludlow, U. S. Engineer Corps. Captain Burnham, provost-marshal, aided by Captain Longstreth, of the pioneer corps, and the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, is hereby ordered to effectually destroy all the machinery in the foundries, mills, and factories, also to burn all bridges, foundries, mills, workshops, warehouses, railroad depots, and other store-houses convenient to the railroad, together with all the wagon-shops, tanneries, and other factories that may prove useful to the enemy, after which the Fifty-second Illinois will clear the town of all soldiers, and destroy all barracks, tents, and Government property the command has not been able to remove, closing up the rear, reporting to General Rice at or near Kingston.

IV. Surgeon in charge of general hospitals, Surg. J. H. Grove; the post quartermaster, Capt. A. Kingsbury; division quartermaster, H. R. Benjamin; division commissary, Lieut. A. T. Andreas; post and division ordnance officer, Lieut. J. T. Larkin, will designate to the provost-marshal for destruction such public property as they have not been able to procure transportation for which may be of use to the enemy.

V. All pickets and grand guards will be withdrawn by and under direction of Capt. B. S. Barbour, chief of outposts.

The general commanding calls the attention of all officers to the necessity of enforcing the most rigid discipline, in order to prevent straggling, pillaging, marauding, and the evils attendant upon the evacuation of an important town.

The provost-marshal and officers of the rear guard will exercise the severest and most summary means to prevent disorder, and will not hesitate to shoot any one caught firing private houses or pillaging inoffensive or helpless families.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

A. P. VAUGHAN,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

Colonel SPENCER, *Rome:*

You have known for ten days that Rome was to be evacuated, and have no right to appeal to my humanity. You have neglected to care for those families, and I am not going to regulate the movements of an army by your neglect and want of foresight.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

General SLOCUM,
Atlanta:

You may publish Special Field Orders, No. 119, and furnish copies of No. 120 down to brigade commanders, but don't read it to troops until further orders. The organization (Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps) may be called Left Wing, Army of Georgia.

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

General J. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Fourteenth Corps:

GENERAL: I send you the men brought in to-day by Colonel Morgan, of your command, in compliance with orders from these headquarters. General Sherman desires that you keep the citizens under good guard until further orders, and if you have irons, you may fetter the man Hendricks; otherwise, tie in such manner that he cannot possibly get away. He is the captain of the guerrillas by his own acknowledgment, and will use all effort to escape. The general will make orders to-morrow.

I am, &c.,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

General JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Kingston, Ga.:

General Corse is ordered to evacuate Rome to-night and to march to-morrow to this place and on toward Atlanta. Unless you get other orders you will commence the movement indicated in Special Field Orders, No. 115, on the morning after to-morrow, namely the 12th instant, bringing up the rear of the whole command. You had better send a brigade to the Etowah bridge from Cartersville day after to-morrow to hold it until everything is past, after which proceed to the execution of the order literally, aiming to arrive at Atlanta on the fourth day after leaving Kingston.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

HENRY HITCHCOCK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 10, 1864—9 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. W. P. CARLIN,
Kingston, Ga.:

General Elliott has gone North on leave of absence, and you will not be superseded by him or anybody else by my order.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 10, 1864.

I. Col. Horace Capron, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, will report with his command to Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, at Pulaski, Tenn., for temporary duty.

II. The Tenth and Twelfth Regiments of Tennessee Cavalry are hereby transferred from the Seventh (originally Fourth Division, Army of the Cumberland) to the Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and will report without delay to Brigadier-General Hatch, who will assign them to brigades and divisions, and send their dismounted men to Nashville for remount.

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IV. The Fifth Iowa Cavalry is detached from the Third Cavalry Division and will report to the major-general commanding for assignment.

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By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson:

E. B. BEAUMONT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 10, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 12 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Hatch reports from Taylor's Springs, Ala., 9 p. m. yesterday, that he moved forward his entire command to main crossings of Shoal Creek, and drove in the enemy's pickets. They were mostly cavalry, and were easily driven back. Found creek rising very rapidly, and therefore did not attempt to cross his force. Prisoner captured from the Sixty-third Virginia reported one corps and one division on north side of Tennessee, with about 2,000 cavalry; the balance on south bank. He also reported having sent party in boats the night previous to cut enemy's pontoon bridge. Dispatch from him, 5 a. m. to-day, says a scout from below Florence, on the Tennessee, reports one corps and Roddey's cavalry at Florence; other two corps at Tuscumbia and Iuka. No troops at Eastport, and he believes none at Corinth. All small streams and the Tennessee high and rising rapidly. Nothing heard yet from the party sent to cut enemy's pontoon. These two reports seem to fix the position of the enemy, and I feel greatly encouraged in the hope for a successful termination of General Sherman's expedition. As soon as I can concentrate my force I shall assume the offensive.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 10, 1864—9 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

Please direct the return to this department immediately of all convalescents belonging to the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and

Twentieth Army Corps, to report at Chattanooga, and those of the Fourth and Twenty-third Army Corps, to report at Decatur, Ala. These men were furloughed by direction of the War Department to permit them to vote in their several States.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 10, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Kingston:

Your dispatch of 6.30 p. m. yesterday just received. My dispatch of last night contained all the information I could get up to that time. I have a dispatch this morning from General Hatch, dated yesterday at Taylor's Springs, as follows:

I moved my entire command forward this morning to the four main crossings on Shoal Creek, found the water had risen during the night and continued to rise so speedily horses could not ford anywhere. The enemy's pickets were posted at all the fords, mostly cavalry, which was easily driven back. A prisoner from the Sixty-third Virginia reports one corps and one division of infantry on this side of the Tennessee River with about 2,000 cavalry, the balance of Hood's army on the south side. I have not heard from the party sent last night in boats to cut Hood's pontoons or the detachment sent around Hood's left flank to pick them up.

Granger reports the river rising; if so, I hardly think Hood will venture to throw a very large force across the river, nor can he molest you much, as the streams between you have doubtless been as much affected by the rain as those in Tennessee. I have the promise of Admiral Lee of hearty co-operation on his part as soon as the river rises sufficiently to permit iron-clads to run up. I have just received another dispatch from General Hatch which confirms his dispatch reported above. This last dated at 5 a. m. to-day. He further says that his scout went across the river and found the greater part of the enemy's infantry at Tuscumbia and Iuka, none at Eastport or Corinth. Your dispatch to General Grant was forwarded this morning by an officer from your headquarters.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

KINGSTON, *November 10, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Your dispatch of 5 p. m. is received. All will be ready to start from here the day after to-morrow. Keep me well advised. I think you will find Hood marching off, and you should be ready to follow him. Decatur, Tuscaloosa, Columbus, and Selma are all good points to forage and feed an army. Let us keep Beauregard busy, and the people of the South will realize his inability to protect them.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864—12.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Comdg. Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn.:

Telegram received. General Sherman directs that Seventy-second Illinois Volunteers report to General A. J. Smith. It is too late for them to join General Howard now.

HENRY HITCHCOCK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

I arrived here at 4 this morning. Have seen General Cruft. He will send about 1,000 men to the front to-night. Arrangements have been made to ship the necessary arms with the men. The organization of the convalescents is proceeding well. I will make a detailed report as soon as the organization is completed, probably in two or three days.

A. VON SCHRADER,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Insp. Gen., Dept. of the Cumberland.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 10, 1864—2 p. m.*

Col. W. E. MERRILL,
Chief Engineer Department of the Cumberland, Chattanooga:

Construct as rapidly as you can a train of canvas pontoon-boats of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet in length, for immediate service with the troops in this locality. I wish you to ship on board a train for Columbia twelve of the Cincinnati pontoon-boats, of which you say you have seventy-five, at once. The people of Columbia have permitted their bridge to be carried off, and this is to replace it, and it must be done speedily to enable troops and stock to cross the river. Answer.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 10, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatch received. Will be attended to at once. Will telegraph when the boats start.

Respectfully,

W. E. MERRILL,
Colonel and Chief Engineer Department of the Cumberland.

MOUND CITY, ILL., *November 10, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your telegram of the 7th just received. I learned this afternoon that Fitch's light division did not go above Johnsonville, but returned to Smithland to convoy thirty army transports to Nashville. Shirk hav-

ing lost four has but two iron-clads at present for Tennessee River. The Cumberland being navigable your transports now take that river. I am pushing to put one iron-clad on each and have a third iron-clad convenient for either Tennessee or Cumberland.

S. P. LEE,
Rear-Admiral.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 10, 1864—10 p. m.*
(Received 11.15 p. m.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

Very little change in the situation within two days. Two divisions of Schofield's corps withdrawn from Northwestern railroad and sent to join Stanley, in the vicinity of Pulaski. No news from Hood, which looks like activity on his part; in fact, all the streams are so high as to prevent any movement for the present.

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Do not let those cattle come. It is now too late.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Organize all recruits for the four corps with me into battalions, keeping those of each corps separate and distinct. Report them to General Thomas. Colonel Beckwith will instruct about the cattle.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Commanding District of the Etowah, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

General Corse is ordered to abandon Rome to-night and move to Kingston to-morrow. Unless something extraordinary happens we will leave Kingston on the following day, namely, the 12th, uncovering the railroad. I will instruct all trains to be above this place by the time we leave, when you must be prepared to cover their removal into Chattanooga in compliance with Field Orders, No. 115. Give notice to the railroad superintendents to dispatch all trains heretofore ordered, and arrange for their running day and night, so as to enable us to afford them the necessary protection.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECATUR, *November 10, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The river is still rising, and all the small streams are very much swollen. Everything quiet here. No news from any quarter which indicates a movement of the enemy.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HUNTSVILLE, *November 10, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The line has been cut both sides of us and is just repaired. We need cavalry to keep it up.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *November 10, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Telegram from Major-General Wilson ordering two battalions of Eleventh Indiana Cavalry to Nashville for remounting is just received. I am carrying out the order. That portion of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry now mounted I respectfully ask to be retained here as I have no other mounted force to keep off the guerrillas who are constantly about us, rolling rock on the track and tearing up the road. It is indispensably necessary that this mounted force be kept here as I have none other to patrol the river.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 10, 1864—2 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Huntsville, Ala.:

Your dispatch of this a. m. received. You can retain the mounted men of the Indiana cavalry regiments to patrol the road and keep off guerrillas, as you suggest.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

TAYLOR'S SPRINGS, ALA., *November 10, 1864—10.05 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of the 9th, 3 p. m., just received. Scout from below Florence, on Tennessee River, reports one corps and Roddey's cavalry at Florence; the other two corps occupying Tuscumbia and Iuka. No troops at Eastport and they believe none at Corinth. All the streams high and the Tennessee River rising rapidly. As soon as Shoal Creek and Cypress admit of crossing I will push in their pickets and try and camp nearer the enemy's command.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 96. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, *November 10, 1864.*

The Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Ohio is hereby dissolved. The following cavalry regiments are detached from the Department and Army of the Ohio, and will form part of the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi, viz: Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, Eighth Michigan Cavalry, Ninth Michigan Cavalry, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and Ninth Ohio Cavalry.

Commanding officers will report accordingly to Brevet Major-General Wilson, chief of cavalry and commander of the Cavalry Corps, for assignment.

The commanders of all other cavalry regiments belonging to the Department of the Ohio will report by letter to Brevet Major-General Wilson, as chief of cavalry, and will make to his office such returns as he may require; but such regiments will remain on duty under their present commanders and will be borne on the return of the department.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *November 10, 1864.*

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO:

SIR: I was assigned to the command of the cavalry forces belonging to the Department of the Ohio during the fore part of April, 1864. Before the end of the month I, with a portion of the command, was ordered to Georgia, the other portion of the command remaining in Kentucky. On the way down south I left my acting assistant adjutant-general, Captain Hale, at Cleveland, Tenn., for the purpose of making out the return for the month of April, and instructed him to forward it to department headquarters without my signature, with an explanation of the reason why I did not sign it. When he rejoined me he informed me that he had complied with my instructions. From want of data I was unable to make other than a tri-monthly return on the last days of May and June. On the last of July I was a prisoner in the hands of the rebel authorities, as also on the last of August. Owing to the present scattered condition of the troops which I commanded during these months, some of the commanders being in prison, some having resigned, some discharged, and the rest not under my control, and to the fact that most of the records have been lost, mislaid, or captured, I regret to say that it will be impossible to make the returns called for.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Thompson's Station, Tenn., November 10, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Nashville:*

We are unloaded at the point where the wreck of a train is, which prevents our getting on to Spring Hill, three miles below, to which place the troops here will move as soon as the wagons come. Reilly is already there. I will go down myself as soon as the road is clear.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

THOMPSON'S STATION, *November 10, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Nashville:

Since writing the former dispatch I learn that there is no telegraph station at Spring Hill, and I therefore can make nothing by moving the command there, as we are now on the turnpike and should not be when there. I will, therefore, await the wagons here. Permit me to suggest that a telegraph operator would be very useful till we get prepared for marching, and I have thought Mr. Everett might perhaps be spared while you are in Nashville.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division.

THOMPSON'S STATION, *November 10, 1864.*

Capt. F. G. HENTIG,
Commissary of Subsistence, Nashville:
(Care Lieut. Col. R. B. Treat, Commissary of Subsistence.)

Don't neglect to have rations for the command sent down to-morrow. We shall be here or at Spring Hill, three miles below.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

THOMPSON'S STATION, *November 10, 1864.*

Maj. H. W. WELLS,
Nashville:
(Care Major-General Schofield.)

Don't forget that we have not animals to move the artillery, and that we need them before we can take the road by marching.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

THOMPSON'S STATION, *November 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General REILLY,
Commanding First Brigade, Spring Hill:

SIR: The command was delayed in getting forward as I expected by a wrecked train near here. Henderson and Casement are now camped here, and will probably have to remain till some wagons come down from Nashville. If you are short of rations telegraph immediately to Captain Hentig, care of Colonel Treat, Nashville, Saint Cloud Hotel, telling him by my order to send supplies by train. I expect the road to be clear to you this evening, and will move my headquarters down in the morning so as to be near the telegraph. Let me know how you are situated.

Yours, &c.,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 10, 1864—9.15 a. m.*

Major-General BURBRIDGE,
Lexington, Ky.:

I have just received a telegram from Governor Bramlette saying "General John B. Huston, a loyal man and prominent citizen, was arrested and yesterday started off by General Burbridge to be sent beyond our lines by way of Catlettsburg for no other offense than opposition to your re-election," and I have answered him as follows below, of which please take notice and report to me:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 10, 1864.*

Governor BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

Yours of yesterday received. I can scarcely believe that General John B. Huston has been arrested for no other offense than opposition to my re-election; for if that had been deemed sufficient cause of arrest I should have heard of more than one arrest in Kentucky on election day. If, however, General Huston has been arrested for no other cause than opposition to my re-election General Burbridge will discharge him at once, I sending him a copy of this as an order to that effect.

A. LINCOLN.

LEXINGTON, *November 10, 1864.*

Governor THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Frankfort, Ky.:

In the exercise of power delegated to me by the President of the United States I have arrested John B. Huston, and am responsible for my action to my Government. When the civil authorities make no effort to suppress disloyalty the military must and will.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *November 10, 1864.*

Col. P. T. SWAINE,
Covington, Ky.:

Allow John B. Huston to return here to-day, with orders to report to Lieut. R. Vance, provost-marshal-general.

By order of Brevet Major-General Burbridge:

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *November 10, 1864.*

Col. N. P. CHIPMAN:

Judge Morris was arrested by Colonel Sweet, commanding Camp Douglas, he being known as treasurer of the Sons of Liberty, and assisting in the escape of the rebel Shanks and plotting for release of prisoners of war confined at Camp Douglas. No written order for his arrest especially. Colonel Sweet reports proof ample to substantiate all the charges.

JNO. COOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 11, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

All the Northern papers of 10th, and especially the New York Times, contain the most contraband news I have seen published during the war. The Times lays out Sherman's programme exactly and gives his strength. It is impossible to keep these papers from reaching the enemy, and no doubt by to-morrow they will be making the best arrangements they can to meet this move.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 11, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

I have seen with indignation the newspaper articles referred to, and others of like kind, but they come from Sherman's army, and generally from his own officers, and there is reason to believe he has not been very guarded in his own talk. I saw to-day, in a paymaster's letter to another officer, his plans as stated by himself. Yesterday I was told full details given by a member of his staff to a friend in Washington. Matters not spoken of aloud in the Department are bruited by officers coming from Sherman's army in every Western printing office and street. If he cannot keep from telling his plans to paymasters, and his staff are permitted to send them broadcast over the land, the Department cannot prevent their publication.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

KINGSTON, GA., *November 11, 1864—midnight.*
(Received 5.30 a. m. 12th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

My arrangements are now all complete, and the railroad cars are being sent to the rear. Last night we burned all foundries, mills, and shops of every kind in Rome, and to-morrow I leave Kingston with the rear guard for Atlanta, which I propose to dispose of in a similar manner, and to start on the 16th on the projected grand raid. All appearances still indicate that Beauregard has got back to his old hole at Corinth, and I hope he will enjoy it. My army prefers to enjoy the fresh sweet-potato fields of the Ocmulgee. I have balanced all the figures well, and am satisfied that General Thomas has in Tennessee a force sufficient for all probabilities, and I have urged him the moment Beauregard turns south to cross the Tennessee at Decatur and push straight for Selma. To-morrow our wires will be broken, and this is probably my last dispatch. I would like to have General Foster to break the Savannah and Charleston road about Pocotaligo about December 1. All other preparations are to my entire satisfaction.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 11, 1864.

Capt. O. M. POE,
Atlanta, Ga.:

You may commence the work of destruction at once, but don't use fire until toward the last moment.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 11, 1864.

General EASTON,
Atlanta, Ga.:

I understand there are three trains coming down, but they did not leave Dalton till 6 p. m. It will delay us one day to await them and I do not want to lose this fine weather. Besides, the burning of the town of Rome gives the enemy the clue to my intentions. Cannot we get along with what we now have?

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

(Same to Colonel Beckwith.)

ATLANTA, GA., *November 11, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

With what the army now has in its provision wagons, what is between here and Kingston, and what I have here in store I think I can make out five days' grain, commencing with to-morrow.

L. C. EASTON,
Chief Quartermaster.

ATLANTA, *November 11, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

The Army of the Tennessee have obtained and have got in their wagons all they can haul and all they want; same of Twentieth Army Corps. There is great plenty of salt, coffee, salt meat, pepper, and soap here. The Fourteenth Army Corps may want a little more bread, and, perhaps, a little more sugar. I have about 100,000 rations bread for Fourteenth Army Corps, 22,000 rations sugar. I do not know how much General Davis may have on hand, but presume he has 200,000 rations of bread. Everything is loaded in Atlanta save what is held for the Fourteenth Army Corps. There are at least 1,200,000 rations of the principal rations in hands of troops and available.

A. BECKWITH,
Colonel, &c.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 11, 1864.

General EASTON,
Atlanta, Ga.:

There are three trains here now, seemingly loaded with bread and forage. I have ordered them to go through to Atlanta, but they are

the last to pass south from Kingston. I wish you would have them unloaded and started back at once, as General Davis' rear division should leave Kingston by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning at farthest. General Corse is here and Rome is abandoned. The enemy's cavalry made its appearance on the south bank in some force at Rome, showing they are watching us and are aware we are moving, but I do not think that Hood yet knows we are going south. Show this dispatch to Slocum and Beckwith, and give all notice that I move from here to-morrow about 9 a. m. with the rear guard and all must be ready to move from Atlanta in four days.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 122. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *In the Field, Kingston, Ga., Nov. 11, 1864.*

I. Major-General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, will organize into battalions all officers, recruits, and furloughed men now in the Department of the Cumberland, or who may arrive there, belonging to the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps, keeping them as far as possible distinct by corps and in reserve until further orders.

II. Brig. Gen. N. J. Jackson, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty, is hereby assigned to the Department of the Cumberland, and will report by telegraph to Major-General Thomas, commanding, and in person to Major-General Slocum, commanding Twentieth Corps, for immediate assignment to duty.

III. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the Department of the Cumberland, and will report to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas for orders.

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 11, 1864.

Major-General HOWARD,
Smyrna, Ga.:

Dispatches from General Thomas 5 p. m. yesterday, corroborated by dispatches from Croxton yesterday 1 a. m., place Hood's army, one corps at Florence and the balance from Tuscumbia to Iuka. I have no doubt Jackson's cavalry is watching us on this side and Iverson's on the east side of the Chattahoochee. You will do well to watch them, but I have no fear of Hood's infantry troubling you. Kentucky gives McClellan 11 votes, which is all he gets.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SMYRNA CAMP, *November 11, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN:

No enemy is found at Dallas, but many citizens unite in saying that Hood's army is in vicinity of Villa Rica, his own headquarters at that

place. I discredit the report. Will have the country scoured to ascertain the truth. Three deserters report five regiments Georgia cavalry only at Villa Rica.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

Copy sent General Kilpatrick with the following:

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

The major-general commanding directs that you push out scouts in the direction above named.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARIETTA, *November 11, 1864.*

Capt. L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

Four deserters came in this morning; left Montgomery on 2d; came to Opelika on cars; left that place on 4th; passed Carrollton on 9th. Hood was at Corinth. All convalescent soldiers now being sent to that point. Some infantry and 1,500 cavalry at Opelika. Three brigades of cavalry at Carrollton, and five regiments at Villa Rica. Small force at West Point and Newnan. Cars run to Newnan. No information regarding Atlanta and Macon Railroad. Citizens from Carrollton, and other points in that direction, think we are retreating from Atlanta.

J. KILPATRICK,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF GEORGIA, *Atlanta, Ga., November 11, 1864.*

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 120, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, I assume command of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps.

The organization composed of the above corps will hereafter be known as the Left Wing, Army of Georgia.

The following staff officers are announced, viz:

Lieut. Col. H. C. Rodgers, assistant adjutant-general.
Maj. E. W. Guindon, aide-de-camp.
Capt. W. W. Moseley, aide-de-camp.
Capt. W. G. Tracy, aide-de-camp.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Kingston, Ga., November 11, 1864.*

The troops of the Fourteenth Corps will move to-morrow in the following order:

General Baird will move his division, accompanied by all his trains, at 6.30 a. m., on the direct road to Cartersville.

General Carlin will move his division at 8 a. m., following General Baird, and accompanied by all his trains.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis:

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 11, 1864.

General DAVIS, *Commanding Fourteenth Corps:*

GENERAL: General Sherman wishes you to order your commissary of subsistence at Cartersville to unload the stores he has there at once, and let the railroad men have the cars. He also wants you to meet him at the telegraph office at 7 o'clock.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 11, 1864.

General J. C. DAVIS, *Commanding Fourteenth Corps:*

GENERAL: The report of Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, Seventy-fourth Indiana Volunteers, has been received.* I am instructed by General Sherman to direct you to let the man Berry Houk return home, with written instructions that he must take good care of the wounded soldier now at his house, and when he has sufficiently recovered to deliver him at any U. S. military post, for which he shall receive pay for each day's care at the rate of seventy-five cents in gold. The other men arrested you will send under good guard to Chattanooga, to be imprisoned and held as hostages for the return of the wounded soldier at Houk's house, and 31 of our soldiers whom they admit having unlawfully captured and made prisoners. The man Hendricks to be kept in confinement beyond a possibility of escape during the war. An extract of so much of these instructions as refers to Mr. Houk you will furnish him as a voucher, to be recognized by our officers when he returns the wounded man. You will also send a full copy with the guard, to be given to the commanding officer at Chattanooga when the squad delivers the prisoners. I would further state that the wounded soldier of our guard brought in by Houk is now in Chattanooga hospital, sent there in care of Surgeon Wright, who had charge of the hospital at Kingston. From this man evidence might be had which would implicate some of these prisoners to a greater degree than the citizen hostages.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Atlanta, Ga., November 11, 1864.*

In compliance with the requirements of Special Orders, No. 1, headquarters Left Wing, Army of Georgia, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Twentieth Corps.

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*See Part I, p. 647.

The following-named staff officers are hereby announced, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Capt. A. T. Mason, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp.

Capt. Eugene F. Weigel, Eighty-second Illinois, acting aide-de-camp.

The administrative staff of the corps will remain on duty as heretofore.

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 124. } HDQRS. 20TH CORPS, ARMY OF GEORGIA, *Atlanta, Ga., November 11, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Col. Daniel Dustin, One hundred and fifth Illinois Volunteers, is hereby detached from his regiment and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. N. J. Jackson, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with paragraph II, Special Orders, No. 1, headquarters Left Wing, Army of Georgia, dated November 11, 1864, is hereby assigned to the command of the First Division, Twentieth Corps.

By command of Major-General Slocum:

H. W. PERKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS, *Atlanta, Ga., November 11, 1864.*

In compliance with the requirements of Special Orders, No. 124, paragraph VI, headquarters Twentieth Corps, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Division, Twentieth Corps. The following-named staff officers are hereby announced, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: First Lieut. E. B. Benedict, Forty-sixth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. George Robinson, One hundred and twenty-third New York Volunteers, will temporarily discharge the duties of assistant adjutant-general of the division. The administrative staff officers of the division will remain on duty as heretofore.

N. J. JACKSON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 11, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Following from General Granger received to-day. It confirms previously reported position of the enemy:

DECATUR, *November 11, 1864—10 a. m.*

Two men from the Tenth Tennessee, made prisoners at Florence, escaped Saturday night from the enemy. They confirm the reports of the two corps having crossed—one corps still on the south bank. They assert that the enemy is still very badly off for clothing, many being barefooted; but they are expecting clothing by train. They

say the railroad is not completed to Tuscumbia, but only to Cherokee, fifteen miles from there. They have a train of wagons from Cherokee, and one pontoon bridge at the foot of the island, about the old railroad bridge. They say the enemy are fortifying. Talk in their camps is that they are going to advance on Nashville.

GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

Stanley, from Pulaski, reports nothing new to-day. Water still very high. It is hoped the rise would carry off the enemy's bridge, as it is trestled at both ends, with pontoons in the middle. Deserters say the Georgia troops are disgusted, and are deserting. Received dispatch from General Washburn to-day, dated Memphis, 8th. He says that advices from Corinth on the 4th show that but few troops were there then; that cavalry had brought up a lot of conscripts and absentees for Hood's army, and went toward Tuscumbia. Also reports the enemy repairing the road from Cherokee to Tuscumbia. About the 29th ultimo 4,000 rebel soldiers came down Blue Mountain railroad to Selma, and were sent to Hood, by the way of Meridian and Corinth; also ten car-loads of ammunition from Selma. The impression is Beauregard intends to make Corinth his base, and supplies are being sent up constantly on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. He was to send out cavalry reconnaissance 9th, but says his force is not strong enough to threaten Mobile and Ohio Railroad much. Have not heard from A. J. Smith's troops since last report, but am daily expecting him here. No reports from Hatch or Croxton to-day. Admiral Lee informs me he is pushing to put one iron-clad on the Tennessee, one on the Cumberland, with a third convenient to be placed on either, according to the necessity of the case.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

(Same to General Sherman.)

KINGSTON, *November 11, 1864—12 midnight.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Dispatch of to-night received. All right. I can hardly believe that Beauregard would attempt to work against Nashville from Corinth as a base at this stage of the war, but all information seems to point that way. If he does you will whip him out of his boots, but I rather think you will find commotion in his camp in a day or two. Last night we burned Rome, and in two or more days will burn Atlanta, and he must discover that I am not retreating, but on the contrary fighting for the very heart of Georgia. About a division of cavalry made its appearance this morning south of the Coosa, opposite Rome, and fired on the rear guard as it withdrew. Also, two days ago some of Iverson's cavalry, about 800, approached Atlanta from the direction of Decatur with a section of guns, and swept around toward White Hall, and disappeared in the direction of Rough and Ready. These also seem to indicate that Beauregard expects me to retreat. I hear of about 1,500 infantry down at Carrollton, and also some infantry at Jonesborough, but what number I cannot estimate. Those are all the enemy I know to be in this neighborhood, though a rumor is that Breckinridge has arrived with some from Western Virginia. To-morrow I begin the movement laid down in my Special Field Orders, No. 115, and shall keep things moving thereafter. By to-morrow morning all trains will be at or north of Kingston, and you can have the exclusive use of all the rolling-stock. By using detachments of recruits and dismounted cavalry

in your fortifications you will have Generals Schofield and Stanley and General A. J. Smith, strengthened by eight or ten new regiments and all of Wilson's cavalry. You could safely invite Beauregard across the Tennessee River and prevent his ever returning. I still believe, however, that public clamor will force him to turn and follow me, in which event you should cross at Decatur and move directly toward Selma as far as you can transport supplies. The probabilities are that the wires will be broken to-morrow and that all communication will cease between us, but I have directed the main wire to be left, and will use it if possible, and wish you to do the same. You may act, however, on the certainty that I sally from Atlanta on the 16th instant with about 60,000, well provisioned, but expecting to live chiefly on the country.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 11, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The pontoon train ordered by you left here at 10 o'clock this morning. It was ready to start at 1 a. m. The post commander at Columbia should be notified to have details ready to assist in laying the bridge. The work on the canvas train will be pushed.

W. E. MERRILL,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 11, 1864.*

Mr. G. F. TINDALL,
General Superintendent Military Railroads, Chattanooga:

Will you please furnish the necessary transportation for Brigadier-General Garrard's command to this place at the earliest possible moment. He has been waiting some days in Chattanooga, and he should reach Nashville without further delay. Answer and let me know what you can do.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 11, 1864—11 a. m.

Major-General STANLEY,
Pulaski:

Have Capron make a scout out in the direction of Clifton and ascertain the truth of rumors which are constantly coming to these headquarters that a large force of the enemy's cavalry is on the Lawrenceburg road, between Lawrenceburg and Columbia.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 11, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS:

Colonel Capron's scout, 300 strong, will start to Waynesborough tonight; from that point he will scout out toward Clifton. General Hatch scouts up to Waynesborough and, I think, would know of any

movement in that direction. No later news from General Hatch than his dispatch of 5 a. m. yesterday. Is there any proper authority for the post provost-marshal at this and other posts to collect $10 per bale on cotton brought in by citizens for secret-service fund? It looks wrong to me.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *November 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new to-day. Water very high. I think the rise in the Tennessee will carry off the rebel bridge, as it is trestled at both ends, with pontoons in the middle. Deserters say Georgia troops are disgusted and are deserting. Telegraph operator McReynolds, captured a few days ago, escaped from the rebels and has come in.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 149. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Nashville, Tenn., November 11, 1864.*

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III. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 118, headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, Kingston, Ga., November 8, 1864, is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps. General Ruger will repair to Johnsonville, Tenn., and relieve Brigadier-General Cooper of the command of his division. General Cooper will resume command of his brigade.

IV. Maj. Gen. George Stoneman having been assigned to duty as second in command of the Department of the Ohio, Special Field Orders, No. 84, from these headquarters, dated August 16, 1864, authorizing and directing Brevet Major-General Burbridge, commanding District of Kentucky, to perform the duties of department commander, is hereby revoked.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

THOMPSON'S STATION, *November 11, 1864.*

General SCHOFIELD:

A telegraph office is temporarily opened here. Have we any cavalry to do any scouting southwest of us while here? The wagons are crossing the Harpeth at Franklin. I find that two batteries without horses came with me, though I have seen no order for them to report. Major Wells has telegraphed Colonel Schofield in regard to them.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

THOMPSON'S STATION, *November 11, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General STANLEY,
Commanding:

I am at this point with my division. If you learn anything of Hood's movements which I should know, please telegraph me here. If any exigency occurs in which you need my assistance, on learning of it from you, I will march to you at once. Such are my orders from General Schofield. Please inform me of the latest news of the enemy's position.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Third Div., 23d Army Corps.

PULASKI, *November 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. D. COX,
Thompson's:

Much obliged; will let you know if anything turns up. The rebels are still in Florence, one corps and Roddey's cavalry. Two corps at Tuscumbia and Iuka. I think the high water is bad on the rebel pontoon bridges. Will be glad to see you here.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

LEXINGTON, *November 11, 1864—11.10 a. m.*
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Governor Bramlette is wrong in saying that John B. Huston was arrested for no other offense than opposition to your re-election. Huston's influence and speeches have been of a treasonable character, and he persisted in making the latter after several warnings of what the consequences would be. He has been allowed, however, to return from Covington under oath and bond not again to oppose his Government. A vigorous policy against rebel sympathizers in this State must be pursued, and if I have erred I fear I have made too few arrests instead of too many.

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 12, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The publication referred to in my dispatch seemed to originate in an Indianapolis paper on the authority of army officers direct from Chattanooga. I will send a staff officer west in the morning to ascertain who these officers are, and order them here. I think I will send them to the Dry Tortugas for duty without commands for a while, as a warning to the others that they are not to report military movements in advance of their being made.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 12, 1864—9 p. m.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Would it not be well to send a dispatch to General Dix, stating that dispatches are just received from Sherman from Kingston, stating that he still held Atlanta, and the road to his rear, having sent back sufficient force to take care of Hood?

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *November 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I presume you have sent instructions to General Foster in accordance with General Sherman's request. I think it will have a good effect to make the attempt to get into Pocotaligo even if it should not succeed entirely. If the troops cannot get through, they can keep the enemy off General Sherman a little, as Derby held the editor of the San Diego Herald, or as Sturgis kept Forrest off our communications in Middle Tennessee.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 12, 1864.

General HOWARD,
Smyrna:

I start this morning. As soon as all the trains have passed north you may begin the work on the railroad. I want your army across the Chattahoochee on the third day. J. E. Smith and Corse are marching to-day. Davis will leave here in a few hours.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 25.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Smyrna Camp-Ground, Ga., November 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. William E. Strong, assistant inspector-general, senior officer present on the staff of the major-general commanding, is announced as chief of staff in the field, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

SAML. L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 165.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Smyrna Camp-Ground, Ga., November 12, 1864.

I. Each corps commander will now at once proceed to carry out the instructions of Major-General Sherman, and the orders from these head-

quarters relative to the destruction of the railroad. They will assign energetic officers to the charge of the several working parties and push the work as rapidly as possible, aiming to finish the portion assigned them to-night, being careful, however, to make it thorough, reporting its completion to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

III. The two divisions present of the Fifteenth Army Corps, Major-General Osterhaus commanding, will march to-morrow at 7 a. m. to the vicinity of White Hall, one crossing the Chattahoochee bridge near railroad and the other by Turner's Ferry. The brigade now at that ferry will remain till the arrival of General Corse's division, when it will rejoin its own division at White Hall.

The Seventeenth Corps, Major-General Blair commanding, will follow the Fifteenth Corps, one division via bridge near railroad and the other two via Turner's Ferry.

The Third Division, Fifteenth Corps, Brig. Gen. John E. Smith commanding, will cross the river near the railroad.

The Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Corse commanding, at Turner's Ferry.

The Army of the Tennessee will be concentrated near White Hall, facing toward East Point, the Fifteenth Corps on the right. Headquarters will move to-morrow at 8 a. m., taking the direct route, and be to-morrow night near White Hall.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

SAMUEL L. TAGGART,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARBONDALE, ILL., *November 12, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT:

I am suffering very much with inflammation in the throat. Am not able to do duty at present; will start to my command as soon as able. Can I be permitted to remain a few days for rest and improvement of health before starting?

JNO. A. LOGAN,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, November 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Carbondale, Ill.:

Yours of to-day just received. Some days ago I forwarded to the care of Mr. Washburne a leave for you to visit Washington, subject only to be countermanded by General Sherman. This qualification I thought was a necessary prudence for all concerned. Subject to it you may remain at home thirty days or come here, at your own option. If, in view of maintaining your good relations with General Sherman, and of probable movements of his army, you can safely come here, I shall be very glad to see you.

A. LINCOLN.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 169. } HDQRS. FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Near Smyrna Camp-Ground, Ga., November 12, 1864.*

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III. In accordance with paragraph III, Special Field Orders, No. 165, current series, from department headquarters, the command will leave its present camp for White Hall, near Atlanta, to-morrow, the 13th, in the following order:

1. Brigadier-General Hazen, commanding Second Division, will move promptly at 7 a. m. to Turner's Ferry, crossing the river on the pontoon bridge at that place.

2. Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods, commanding First Division will follow at 7.30 a. m., marching, however, on the direct Marietta and Atlanta road, crossing the river at the bridge near the railroad.

3. Maj. C. J. Stolbrand, commanding Artillery Brigade, will cause the Michigan battery to report to Brigadier-General Hazen for assignment to position in his column during the march, and Battery H, First Illinois Light Artillery, to report to Brigadier-General Woods, for the same purpose.

4. Brig. Gen. John E. Smith, commanding Third Division, will move his command to and cross the Chattahoochee River at the bridge near the railroad.

5. Brig. Gen. John M. Corse, commanding Fourth Division, will move to and cross the river at Turner's Ferry, from which point both divisions will join the corps near White Hall.

6. Corps and artillery headquarters trains will move with Brigadier-General Woods' column, and will fall in front of the First Division headquarters wagons.

The brigade of the Second Division now at Turner's Ferry will remain at that station until the arrival of the Fourth Division, Brigadier-General Corse commanding, when it will rejoin its own division at White Hall.

By order of Maj. Gen. P. Joseph Osterhaus:

FREDK. WHITEHEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. 4TH DIV., 15TH ARMY CORPS, *In the Field, near Allatoona, Ga., November 12, 1864.*

This command will move to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 7 a. m., in the following order:

The cavalry in advance, next one regiment of the First Brigade, then the pioneer corps; the battery will follow it; all wagons will close on the battery—first, the First Brigade train; second, the Third Brigade train; third, the Second Brigade train; fourth, the ordnance train; fifth, the supply train; sixth, the ambulance corps.

The brigade will march its other regiments on both sides of the trains, so as to march one-half on one side, the other half on the other side. The Third Brigade will follow the First Brigade, dividing the command so as to march on both sides of the trains, the Second Brigade following in the same manner, with the exception of one regiment,

which will act as rear guard to the division. The pioneer corps will make all necessary repairs to the road and bridges, that the command may be detained as little as possible.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

L. H. EVERTS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS, *Smyrna Camp-Ground, Ga., November 12, 1864.*

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IV. The First and Third Brigades of this command will be prepared to move at once for the purpose of destroying that portion of the railroad assigned to this command. The men will carry two days' rations.

The camps will be left standing and the picket guard will remain where it is now stationed. Brigadier-General Fuller will march his brigade to a point half a mile south of Noonday Creek and will commence the work of destruction from that point, working southward.

Colonel Tillson will march his brigade to the south line of Marietta and commence the work of destruction, working northward. Colonel Tillson will take measures to prevent the burning of houses at Marietta.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Sprague, with his brigade, will remain in his present camp and will hold his men well in hand and be prepared for any emergency. The work of destruction will be finished to-night.

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By order of Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower:

CHAS. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieut., Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS, *Smyrna Camp-Ground, Ga., November 12, 1864.*

This command will be prepared to march to-morrow at 9 a. m.

Order of march: First, pioneer corps; second, First Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. W. Fuller commanding; third, Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. W. Sprague commanding; fourth, ambulance corps; fifth, ordnance train; sixth, division and brigade headquarters wagons; seventh, regimental wagons; eighth, Third Brigade, Col. John Tillson commanding.

By order of Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower:

CHAS. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieut., Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 148. } HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Smyrna Camp, Ga., November 12, 1864.*

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VIII. The troops of this command will march to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, following the First Division in the following order: First, First Brigade; second, artillery; third, headquarters and ordnance trains; fourth, Second Brigade.

One ambulance will follow each regiment and the balance each brigade, apportioned as heretofore. Regimental and brigade wagons will follow their respective regiments and brigades.

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By order of Brig. Gen. M. D. Leggett:

J. C. DOUGLASS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., 17TH ARMY CORPS, *Marietta, Ga., November 12, 1864.*

I. The troops of this command will move to-morrow morning promptly at 9 o'clock toward Atlanta via the railroad bridge. The First Brigade will have the advance.

II. The command will draw three days' rations of hard bread before starting and have it distributed to the men, and all must be ready at the hour designated. Sugar and coffee will be procured at Atlanta.

By order of Brig. Gen. Giles A. Smith:

CHAS. H. BRUSH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 18. } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Cartersville, Ga., November 12, 1864.*

Orders for to-morrow, November 13, 1864:

General Baird will march at daylight to the bridge across the Allatoona Creek, from which point he will thoroughly destroy the railroad to a point one mile beyond Acworth, after which he will march to Big Shanty.

General Morgan will march at 6.30 a. m., passing his infantry over the Etowah bridge, if possible, without stopping the general supply trains of the corps, which are ordered to move at daylight. He will destroy the railroad from the Etowah bridge (commencing the destruction as soon as his troops have reached the road) to the bridge over the Allatoona Creek. His pickets will remain in their present position until the troops of General Carlin have moved from the town, after which they will form a rear guard to the corps, collecting all stragglers, and bring them over the river. They will then, under the direction of General Morgan, destroy the bridges over the Etowah. Having completed the destruction of the railroad General Morgan will march to Big Shanty.

General Carlin, moving at 9 a. m., will push his march rapidly to one mile beyond Acworth, and from that point will destroy the railroad to Big Shanty. Should he on his march overtake the general supply train of the corps, he will, if possible, push his infantry by them without stopping their march, leaving his artillery, which will be rendered safe by the troops in his rear.

Each division will be accompanied by its own trains, but these trains must not be allowed to encumber the roads while the troops are destroying the railroad, but will move on beyond the Allatoona Pass, and, if necessary, be temporarily parked there, when they will be covered by General Baird's troops.

The arms of the men will be stacked near them while they are engaged in the work of destruction, and a sufficient number of men must be kept under arms and so posted as to insure the safety of the remainder.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis:

A. C. McCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 12, 1864.

General KILPATRICK, *Marietta:*

Be all ready to start to-morrow. I will be at Marietta to give instructions.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

SMYRNA CAMP-GROUND, GA., *November 12, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. KILPATRICK, *Comdg. Cavalry at Marietta:*

You will please move your command as soon as possible across the Chattahoochee, at Turner's Ferry, and encamp on the other side, leaving the direct road from the ferry to Atlanta clear of troops and wagons as early as 9 a. m. to-morrow. You will please detain your rear guard, at least two good regiments strong, in the vicinity of Turner's Ferry, on this side of the river, and picket well out toward Sweet Water and Powder Springs. The above disposition will be maintained until further orders from General Sherman or myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 12, 1864—8.30 p. m.*
(Received 12.30 a. m. 13th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

Dispatch from General Hatch, dated 4.30 p. m. yesterday. He reports that he attacked the enemy that morning at five different points, and drove their cavalry and infantry pickets into their camps, and ascertained that they were still there in force. Shoal Creek continues high, and he crossed his men with difficulty. Could not learn whether the high water had carried away the enemy's pontoon bridge or not. Have not heard from General A. J. Smith, at Paducah. General Sherman started from Kingston to-day. I have heard from him at Cartersville. All well so far. I think he will get so much the start of Beauregard that he will not be able to interfere with his march in the least. He will leave Atlanta on the 16th.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

KINGSTON, *November 12, 1864—8 a. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The trains are well up and I will start this morning. Telegraph me at Allatoona to-night.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 12, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Kingston, Ga., or Atlanta, Ga.:

Your dispatch of 12 last night received. I have no fear that Beauregard can do us any harm now, and if he attempts to follow you I will follow him as far as possible. If he does not follow you I will then thoroughly organize my troops, and I believe I shall have men enough to ruin him unless he gets out of the way very rapidly. The country through Middle Alabama I learn is teeming with supplies this year, which will be greatly to our advantage. I have no additional news to report from the direction of Florence. I am now convinced that the greater part of Beauregard's army is near Florence and Tuscumbia, and that you will at least have a clear road before you for several days and that your success will fully equal your expectations.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 12, 1864—10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Allatoona, Ga.:

The following telegram just received from General Hatch and forwarded for your information:

TAYLOR'S SPRINGS, *November 11, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Wishing to ascertain if the enemy were in force on opposite bank of Shoal Creek I attacked the enemy this morning at five points on three roads, driving the enemy's cavalry and infantry pickets into their infantry camps. Learned the enemy is still in force on this side of the river on the Waynesborough and Florence road, pushing the enemy as far south as Wilson's Cross-Roads. Shoal Creek remains high; we crossed our men with great difficulty. I cannot learn that the enemy's pontoons have been carried away by high water. Think it probable.*

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

Will telegraph any further news I may have to-night.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 12, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General SHERMAN,
Allatoona, Ga.:

I have received no further news from Florence than that telegraphed you this morning. Duke and Vaughn are again moving against Gillem at Bull's Gap and he has called on General Ammen for re-enforcements. The Cincinnati papers contain your programme of operations in Georgia, extracted from the New York Times of the 10th, which was sent that paper by its special correspondent in Washington.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

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* Copy also sent by Hatch to General Stanley.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Cartersville, November 12, 1864.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

Dispatch [of 8.30 a. m. to-day] received. All right.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 12, 1864—11 a. m.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE,
Mound City, Ill.:

Your telegram of 9 p. m. [10th] is received. I shall be very glad if you can spare three iron-clads you mention and station as you propose. I will notify you in ample time when I get ready to use the Tennessee River.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *November 12, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Met train with pontoon-boats for Columbia at Smyrna, twenty miles from Nashville, at 9 a. m.

ROBT. H. RAMSEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Kingston, Ga., November 12, 1864.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

I start this morning. All the trains are here and will be dispatched north. As soon as the last one has passed Adairsville draw in the garrisons and begin the work prescribed in orders 115. Telegraph me to-night at Allatoona all information, and keep General Thomas well advised of your actions.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

Your dispatch received. I have ordered all troops of my command south of Resaca to come with the last trains to Resaca, leaving the railroad and telegraph line south undisturbed. At Resaca they are ordered to attend to loading all Government property, including pontoons, but not to disturb the railroad track or bridge until ordered. Unless their safety require their removal, they will remain at Resaca until the track can be removed this side.

Respectfully,

JAS. B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 12, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Pulaski, Tenn.:

There is no authority for any one to levy the tax on cotton you mention. It is well to continue scouting toward Clifton, and endeavor to gain the earliest information of the movements of the enemy in that direction.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

When will the cars be running here? We will be out of rations three days hence. The pontoon bridge is swept away at Columbia. Under present circumstances it ought to be repaired. My train arrived today. Your dispatch has gone to General Hatch. No later news from the enemy.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Nashville, Tenn., November 12, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to recommend and request that steps may be taken to secure the reorganization of the Third Regiment of Indiana Cavalry. There are two companies of veterans originally belonging to that regiment now serving with the Third Cavalry Division under General Sheridan, and six companies now with General Kilpatrick in Georgia. Of the latter I am unofficially informed enough men have re-enlisted to make two good companies. I would respectfully request that the two companies in the Shenandoah Valley and those with Kilpatrick be ordered to Indiana and authority be given to Maj. Samuel McIrvin, Major Patton, and Captain Lee to organize the regiment and bring it into the field. Major McIrvin has served three years with great distinction, having entered the service with a company from Indiana, in the Second New York, and was mustered out as major of that regiment. Major Patton served three years with the Third Indiana Cavalry; is a brave and zealous soldier. Captain Lee now commands the veteran squadron of that regiment and is a young officer of great promise. This request is made with the view of retaining in the army one of the best regiments of cavalry that has taken part in the war, and with the belief that its fame will render its reorganization an easy matter for the Governor of Indiana and the War Department. If conscripts or volunteers from Indiana are to be given to cavalry regiments in the field a sufficient number might be assigned to the Third Indiana to allow it to retain its regimental organization complete without the necessity of sending it home.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY,
Taylor's Springs, November 12, 1864—9 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Nashville:

No change in our front with the exception that the enemy have drawn their pickets in somewhat. A deserter reports the enemy are coming out in the morning to attack us and learn what our force is. This he heard an officer say. If they come out to-morrow I shall not look upon the movement as an advance of Hood's army. It would not surprise me if a movement of this kind was to cover a crossing to the south bank of the Tennessee. If Hood was to advance, his camping-ground ought to have been Shoal Creek, for forage and other facilities the stream affords.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Stanley, Pulaski.)

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 310. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, *Chattanooga, Tenn., November 12, 1864.*

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VII. The garrisons of Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Whiteside's, and Bridgeport are hereby organized into a division, to be known as the First Separate Division, of the Army of the Cumberland, and will constitute the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Brigades, respectively, of that division. Maj. Gen. J. B. Steedman is assigned to the command of the division; Brig. Gen. John H. King, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the First Brigade above named. All other troops belonging to the Army of the Cumberland under General Steedman's command, including the convalescents ordered by Major-General Sherman to be concentrated at Chattanooga, and now under command of Brig. Gen. Charles Cruft, will be reported by their respective commanders to Major-General Steedman, who will take them up on his returns as temporarily attached. All orders heretofore published at variance with the provisions of this order are hereby annulled.

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By command of Major-General Thomas:

SOUTHARD HOFFMAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, *November 12, 1864.*

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have information, which I deem reliable, that Rucker's brigade, of Forrest's command, was at Ashland, on Buffalo Creek, on the night of the 10th and moved from there to Florence. Forrest's entire command was crossing at Eastport and Hamburg, to form a junction near Hood, when the latter would advance on Pulaski or Columbia.

WM. B. SIPES,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

NASHVILLE, *November 12, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Colonel SIPES,
Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Columbia:

Be prepared to unload twenty pontoon-boats from the cars on arrival. They are now near here. You can then repair your bridge.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Thompson's Station, November 12, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Nashville:

The artillery horses have arrived and, though not quite enough, will enable me to move, and I will march to Columbia in the morning unless you have other orders. The break in the railroad will be about seven miles from Columbia, and if we need more supplies before the repairs are completed the trains should take them by rail to the break, and our baggage wagons can then supply us while we are stationary. The railroad men here have told me they thought it would require more than a week to put the road in running order to Columbia. Requisitions are in for ordnance and ordnance stores for both infantry and artillery, which I hope the proper staff officers will look after. The artillery especially need coal and horseshoes. I have asked General Stanley to keep me advised of movements in his vicinity.

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

THOMPSON'S, *November 12, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Nashville:

Since sending last dispatch I have seen the man in charge of the construction train, who says they will complete the repairs to Columbia by to-morrow. Will this make any difference in your orders?

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 12, 1864.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky, Frankfort, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of 10th instant was duly received. It was not my intention in writing the dispatch therein referred to to make any insinuations or innuendoes. The reference in the words "when the civil authorities make no effort to suppress disloyalty the military must and will" was simply this: For months past Wolford, Jacob, Huston, and others have been making speeches in different parts of the State, reviling the administration, and not only that, which would be overlooked, but also endeavoring by their remarks to discourage enlistments, and thus to weaken the power of the Government in its

efforts to suppress the rebellion. This has been done not only without any interference on the part of the State authorities, but, on the contrary, with their apparent sanction and approval. I make no insinuations of dereliction of duty on the part of the civil authorities of the State, but say openly that if the military authorities had received during the past year that hearty and cordial support in their efforts to maintain the Government and preserve the peace in the State which, when I assumed command, I was assured would be afforded by the civil authorities, Kentucky to-day would not be cursed with the presence of guerrilla bands and her loyal citizens outraged by frequent robberies and murders.

Respectfully,

S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., November 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you investigate as thoroughly as possible the cases of illegal voting in this district at the recent Presidential election, and make a full report in writing of the result of your labors. You are authorized to summon such witnesses as you may desire to interrogate, and when you may deem it necessary to compel them to give their testimony under oath you will call upon provost-marshals and their deputies in the various districts and counties for such assistance as you may wish. In your report you will give as far as possible the names of parties who were guilty of casting illegal votes, with the names of witnesses against them. Care will be exercised that no personalities are mixed up in this matter, and no person reported simply upon some other person's accusation, unsupported by other evidence. In the course of your investigations you will visit such places in the district as you may find it necessary to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BATES DICKSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 12, 1864—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

While at Fort Wayne I gave Colonel Cram instructions to forward at once a requisition for light guns and carriages for that work, and request the necessary orders be given to insure their prompt delivery. The beds are all ready to receive them. I deem it of great importance to have a battery in position to command the passage of the Detroit River without delay. The field battery now at Fort Wayne can be of but little use in commanding the channel of the river.

JOS. HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, *November 12, 1864.*

Lieut. W. B. FEELY,
Paris, Ill.:

Proceed immediately to Shelbyville and obtain from Department Provost-Marshal Murdock all the facts in relation to contemplated attack upon pay car by sixty bushwhackers, said to be six miles south of Windsor. The robbery is to take place between Mattoon and Shelbyville. Having elicited all the facts, proceed with your command and capture the gang. Report particulars.

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, *November 12, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Telegram from Colonel Sweet just received:

Troops from Indianapolis cannot be spared until relieved by others. Seized last night three breech-loading carbines, two boxes double-barrel guns at Walsh's barn. We have not touched bottom yet.

JOHN COOK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, Marietta, Ga., November 13, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. This command will move to-morrow, the 14th instant, at 7.30 a. m., in the following order:

One regiment of the Third Brigade in advance, next the pioneer corps, and then the battery; all wagons will close on the battery—first, the Third Brigade train; second, the Second Brigade train; third, the First Brigade train; fourth, the ordnance train; fifth, the supply train; sixth, the ambulance corps.

The Third Brigade will march its other regiments on either side of the trains.

The Second and First Brigades will follow respectively in the same manner with this exception—the First Brigade will have one regiment act as rear guard.

By order of Brig. Gen. John M. Corse:

L. H. EVERTS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, ARMY OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, November 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

The major-general commanding desires you to commence the destruction of the railroad between here and the Chattahoochee bridge at once. Let the destruction be as complete as possible by burning the ties and bending and twisting the rails.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS, ARMY OF GEORGIA,
Atlanta, Ga., November 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. J. JACKSON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding the corps directs that you send at once one brigade of your division midway between the city of Atlanta and the Chattahoochee bridge on the Chattanooga railroad. He directs that they at once commence the destruction of the railroad both ways, by burning the ties and bending and twisting the rails.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. P. DECHERT,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 20TH ARMY CORPS,
November 13, 1864.

Lieut. GEORGE ROBINSON,
Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that in compliance with instructions from headquarters First Division, I moved out upon the railroad midway between Atlanta and the Chattahoochee, and destroyed the track by burning the ties and bending the rails for a distance of three miles, connecting on the north with a party from the Third Division and on the south with the Second Division. It was impossible to twist the rails as I had no tools by which it could be done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. CARMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., November 13, 1864.

Col. F. C. SMITH,
Chattahoochee Bridge:

The general directs that in destroying the railroad you commence at the river and work this way to meet the working party from the First Division. Upon the completion of the work you will join your division with the whole of your command, reporting to General Ward. You will not destroy either the road or railroad bridges at the river; that is to be done by Colonel Buell.

H. W. PERKINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Atlanta, Ga., November 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. W. GEARY,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding the corps directs that you send at once a brigade of your division, to destroy the Chattanooga railroad, from the city of Atlanta until they meet a brigade of the First

Division, working midway between Atlanta and the Chattahoochee bridge. He directs that the destruction be made as complete as possible, by burning the ties and bending and twisting the rails.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. P. DECHERT,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 13, 1864—10 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Have nothing new to report to-night in the situation of affairs at the front. The enemy up to this morning have made no effort to advance beyond Shoal Creek. General Wilson reports to me to-night that the cavalry arms and equipments required for some weeks since have not yet reached Louisville. Their non-arrival will delay us in preparing for the field.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

(Same to Major-General Halleck.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 13, 1864—6.30 p. m.*
(Received 11.40 p. m.)

Maj. THOMAS T. ECKERT:

Ceased to communicate with Sherman yesterday, and have no telegraph now beyond Dalton. Other wires all working. No material change in military position since last report. Rivers still swelling, but rain stopped. Schofield went to Pulaski to-day to take command of the troops in front of Hood. No obstruction now to navigation of the Tennessee, and gun-boats will soon assist again. Would it not be well to give arbitrary words for Columbia, Pulaski, and other places in that vicinity, and for Generals Stanley, Rousseau, and Wilson, chief of cavalry here?

J. C. VAN DUZER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 13, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Major-General STEEDMAN,
Chattanooga:

Your dispatch of yesterday received. Leave as large a force as you can at Dalton and in the block-houses between that place and Chattanooga, with orders not to withdraw unless threatened by a force of the enemy very greatly superior to them in numbers. It is of the greatest importance that we hold the country as far as Dalton if possible. I believe you will be able to do so as soon as General Cruft's command can be organized of convalescents. The troops in Cleveland and Charleston are not relieved from your command yet. When some of my troops can be spared to garrison those two places the troops now there will be relieved.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

I will hold the railroad to Calhoun till 8 a. m. to-morrow to get all the public property from that point, including two locomotives off the track; will then fall back to Resaca, and to-morrow evening to Dalton. Have sent 750 back to Dalton and below to hold the road. Will have 1,150 men at Dalton when road is abandoned south of that point.

JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Wauhatchie, November 13, 1864.

Major MOE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. District of the Etowah, Chattanooga:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that my scouting party of thirty men under Lieutenant Weand, referred to in my communication of to-day, has returned to camp this evening. Lieutenant Weand reports that he proceeded to Valley Head and returned by Sand Mountain and by Lookout Valley. He learned from a woman who came over from McLemore's Cove that there had been no rebels there lately, and none had been on Lookout Mountain. There were none in Will's Valley nearer than Gadsden, where Captain Wetherspoon was reported to be with seventy-five men. Another company of home guards, sixty men, under Captain Davenport, had been recently disbanded, but was to meet again on the 20th instant. A third company, under Captain Freeman, had been operating with the first mentioned two; but his whereabouts could not now be learned, but was supposed to be near Gadsden. These bands had not apparently sent any scouting parties toward Trenton, the few men who came in that direction from time to time being natives of the valley on visits to their families. It was seldom, according to the people, most of whom were loyal about Valley Head, that more than three or four together could be seen about there. Indeed the valley (Lookout) is so well stripped of provisions and forage that a force of any size could not be supported, except on a rapid march through it, and on Sand Mountain there is nothing whatever for man or horse. Nothing could be heard of any enemy in the country between Guntersville and Gadsden, and the impression among the people was that all of Beauregard's force had gone on toward Florence.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

DECATUR, ALA., *November 13, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Rivers all up. The Tennessee higher than it has been before this year; has fallen a little to-day. Major Swallow, from Elk River, reports that stream much swollen. All quiet this side of Elk River. Gun-boat Burnside just arrived. Reports all quiet above.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Rousseau.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER,
Decatur:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that he desires you to keep a sharp lookout for Hood on the south side of the river in the vicinity of your post. Major-General Thomas thinks it possible Hood may give you a visit before long.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECATUR, *November 13, 1864.*
(Received 14th.)

Maj. B. H. POLK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch is just received. We are as well prepared as our means will furnish. The late heavy rains have damaged our works somewhat, but we are repairing them as rapidly as possible. I have had in view the return of Hood, which I thought very possible.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 13, 1864.*

Col. W. B. SIPES,
Columbia:

The general desires that you keep the country to the west and southwest of your post well scouted. A portion of General Schofield's corps will remain at Columbia until you can be re-enforced by troops belonging to this district.

B. H. POLK,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 13, 1864.

Major-General STANLEY,
Pulaski:

Your dispatch of to-day [yesterday] received. Trains ought to reach you to-day, as the break in the railroad was mended last night. Report whether or not they have arrived at Pulaski.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 13, 1864—9 a. m.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,
Chief of Staff:

No dispatches from General Hatch last night. Major Tompkins, in command of scouts sent to Clifton, sends dispatch 4 p. m. yesterday. Says 1,000 of Forrest's men passed through Waynesborough Thursday

afternoon in the direction of Columbia. Morris' brigade was in Waynesborough yesterday. Information from citizens that Forrest was crossing his main force above Clifton. All this information is from citizens, but is deemed reliable by Major Tompkins. I will hear more to-day.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *November 13, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE:

Dispatch from Major Tompkins, at Lawrenceburg, says he went within eight miles of Waynesborough, struck the rebel scouts, but learning that a rebel brigade of cavalry was in that place he fell back to Lawrenceburg. There is no forage between the latter place and Waynesborough. Citizens report rebels hauling corn from west of Waynesborough to Florence. Rebels also hunting tanneries and leather. I will send a strong force to Waynesborough. Can you send me any intelligence, not contraband, of General Sherman?

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

PULASKI, *November 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

General Schofield arrived this evening. The trains that started from Nashville this morning arrived 6.30 p. m. all right.

D. S. STANLEY,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 13, 1864—8.20 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Pulaski:

Yours of 6.30 received. General Sherman left Kingston yesterday morning; camped at Allatoona last night; will probably reach Atlanta to-morrow, whence he starts on his trip south. He has already burnt Rome, and says he is going to burn Atlanta and other towns south. No more.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Taylor's Springs, November 13, 1864—4 p. m.
(Via Pulaski 14th.)

Major-General THOMAS:

The enemy moved up with infantry to Bough's Mills this morning, and after slight skirmishing fell back to the bluffs and then went into camp. Our line remains the same on Shoal Creek. The enemy's pickets and our own stand in sight of each other the entire length of the line. Their movement this evening indicates an advance. I have ordered

the roads near Shoal Creek and the Waynesborough and Florence road filled in with timber. If they do not advance this abatis will enable me to move safely by the right flank should it be necessary for me to do so. Most of the roads leading to Shoal Creek wind through deep ravines and can be obstructed with timber. I send General Stanley a map of the ground, rather rough, but will show our position.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HATCH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 13, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Columbia:

Have the pontoons arrived at Columbia? I still hear rumors of a portion of Forrest's command having crossed the Tennessee above Clifton and having advanced on the road between Waynesborough and Columbia. Send out scouts in that direction and find out the truth.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

PULASKI, *November 13, 1864.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Your dispatch of 5 p. m. is received. The pontoons have arrived at Columbia and will be laid in the morning. I have ordered Cox to march to this place with his division, leaving the brigade of Ruger's division at Columbia until my trains arrived. I will send about one-half of Capron's command to Lawrenceburg, with orders to scout constantly toward Waynesborough. General Stanley thinks the report of the enemy's movement toward Columbia arises from foraging parties on Indian Creek, but I will ascertain the fact.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 119. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 23D ARMY CORPS,
Columbia, Tenn., November 13, 1864.

I. This division and all the batteries reporting to these headquarters will move toward Pulaski at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning in the following order, viz: First, Third Brigade, Colonel Henderson commanding; second, Battery D, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery; third, Second Brigade, Colonel Casement commanding; fourth, Fifteenth and Twenty-third Indiana Batteries; fifth, Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Indiana Batteries; sixth, First Brigade, General Reilly commanding.

II. Colonel Strickland's brigade, Second Division, will remain in its present position until further orders from corps headquarters.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. D. Cox:

THEO. COX,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 13, 1864—4 p. m.

Major-General WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

Please send all of General Grierson's and Hatch's camp equipage and wagons and teams to this place by steamer as soon as possible, together with their dismounted and convalescent men.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEERS, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
AND U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY, ARMIES OF THE WEST,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Inclosed I have the honor to forward my report of operations, dated yesterday, for the year ending 30th June, 1864. I regret exceedingly the delay of its submission, but my time being very much taken up in filling the requisitions for supplies for the armies in the field, occasionally visiting the forts in Kentucky, and the maps not before being ready, I have not been able to submit the report till now.

The maps, plans, profiles, &c., referred to in Appendix A of the report, I have forwarded to-day by Adams Express Company, and will be found contained in the three tin cases and one portfolio.*

I am, general, very respectfully,

J. H. SIMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Engineers.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEERS, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY,
AND U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY, ARMIES OF THE WEST,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. DELAFIELD,
Chief Engineer U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit my report of operations for the year ending June 30, 1864. The report will be as brief as the extent of the operations with which I have been charged will permit.

DEFENSES OF COVINGTON, NEWPORT, AND CINCINNATI.

On February 9, 1863, I forwarded to the Bureau of Topographical Engineers a copy of my report on these defenses, which I had submitted previously on November 27, 1862, to Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio. I submitted at the same time to the Bureau tracings of map and plans of the fortifications. For general description of the topographical features of the line of defense and discussion of the subject, see report referred to. By reference to that report it will be noticed that at that date the fortifications were not entirely finished and several new works and improvements were suggested. I have now to report that the works then proposed, and since found to be essential, were almost entirely completed by the end of the year 1863. These new works and improvements embrace as follows, and their illustrations will be noticed by reference to the map of

* Maps, &c., to appear in the Atlas.

the defenses and plans of the forts forwarded, with the copy of my report to Major-General Wright, to the Bureau February 9, 1863, compared with the more complete map forwarded September 27, 1864, and the plans of the forts herewith submitted, commencing with the forts, near extreme left of line, on the east side of Licking River:

Fort Whittlesey.—Parapet widened, old fence rail revetment renewed, and a good board one made. Terre-plein excavated and graded. Stockade to protect passage-way from east to west fort put up and loop-holed. Whole fort finished, except ditch, which requires widening and deepening; exterior slope of parapet, which requires trimming, and the glacis yet to be graded.

Fort Burnside.—This is an entirely new work, and is deemed essential on account of the extensive range of fire which it affords toward the front from Fort Whittlesey on the left entirely around to Battery Shaler on the right, and the necessity which existed of driving the enemy from the ravines, which presented to him covered approaches to the line of batteries in rear. The fort is a redoubt, hexagonal in plan, and measures along the interior crest 684 feet. Its interior slope is revetted with two-inch plank. It has ten embrasures and six barbette platforms, one at each of the angles. It is supplied with a good magazine provided with double walls and roof, and capable of holding 200 rounds ammunition, and also acts as a traverse. About two-thirds of the whole fort is sodded.

On the west side of the Licking River:

Fort Wright.—This also is an entirely new redoubt, and essential on account of the fire which it has on the plateaux in front of the batteries from Kyle to Larz Anderson, which the enemy could reach by taking advantage of the covered ravines leading to them from the front. It also, with Fort Mitchel, effectually sweeps the Lexington pike, one of the main avenues of approach. This fort is hexagonal in plan, its breast height revetted with boards: measures along the interior crest 619 feet; has thirteen embrasures and raised platforms for two barbette guns. It has a good magazine, provided with double walls and roof, and capable of holding 200 rounds of ammunition. The whole work has been generally sodded.

Fort Mitchel.—This fort, originally built by Col. Charles Whittlesey, U. S. Volunteers, under the direction of Brig. Gen. O. M. Mitchel, in the fall of 1861, consisted of four bastioned fronts, constructed on a square of about 208 feet, exterior side, and was of such small relief, shallow ditches, insufficiently wide parapets, contracted terre-plein, and faulty adaptation to the sight, as to make it necessary to remodel the whole work. The changes consisted in extending and widening the parapets, so as to cover the site more appropriately, afford plunging fires down all the slopes, and at the same time it was an object to preserve as much of the old fort as possible. The old parapets, which were retained, were widened, and the ditches made wider and deeper. The east and west curtains of the old work were retained as traverses. The total development of the interior crest of the new work equals 1,617 feet, and throughout its whole extent the breast height has been revetted with plank. Thirteen raised platforms for guns in barbette have been laid, and another good magazine built in the westerly portion of the work. This magazine, with the others I have mentioned as having been constructed at Forts Burnside and Wright (see appendix A), is doubly-sided with lumber and has also a double roof, well covered with pitch to keep it from leaking, the drippings from the eaves falling between the exterior side planking and interior side board walls, and

escaping through the drain. This fort has a very commanding position and well guards all the approaches from the southwest and north, and affords a flanking fire along the front of the line of batteries to the right, and also down the main ravine lying to the west of Fort Wright.

The modification and enlargement of this work was chiefly made under the direction of Capt. M. D. McAlester, captain engineers.

Batteries repaired and improved.

The batteries constructed previous to February 9, 1863, the date of my letter submitting my last general report, have been all sodded and their magazines made water-tight by covering them with a double roof, well covered with a roofing composition of pitch and rosin. The map will show the number and positions of these batteries.

New batteries constructed.

The only new batteries which have been made, and commencing at the extreme left of the line, are as follows:

Battery Lee.—This is intended for four field guns, and its purpose is to prevent the approach of the enemy along the shore of the Ohio River, which it effectually enfilades.

Batteries Nos. 1 and 2, Groesbeck.—These are two outworks of Fort Burnside; the most southerly, No. 1, to sweep the ravine coming up from the south and west; the other, No. 2, to enfilade the pike in front of Fort Whittlesey.

Battery Buford, on the west side of the Licking, is an epaulement of three sides, closed at the gorge by a stockade, and is arranged for one 100-pounder rifle gun. Its position is such that it has a sweep of about 180 degrees of fire, extending from Battery Holt, on the left, around to near Fort Wright, on the right, and can reach commanding eminences to the front ranging from near three to four miles. The whole work done has been almost entirely performed by hired mechanics and laborers; the troops at the different forts and batteries in some instances, under the direction of Brig. Gen. Davis Tillson, U. S. Volunteers, repairing the interior slopes and sodding the parapets, and in the case of Battery Buford, constructing the whole work. The maps and plans of these defenses, furnished herewith, and those previously furnished, are given in Appendix A. The present armament will be seen by referring to Appendix B.

FORT ROBINSON, PARIS.

This is a star fort of 370 feet development of crest; has four batteries in barbette, one at each angle, and is so located on the north side of Houston Creek, between the road from Cynthiana and the Kentucky Central Railroad, about three-quarters of a mile north from court-house at Paris, as to command the long Kentucky Central Railroad bridge over the Houston, the Maysville pike bridge over the Stone, and the Kentucky Central Railroad bridge over Stone Creek (see map of defenses of Kentucky Central Railroad forwarded to Bureau September 18, 1863). It also has a good command over the city. It is furnished with a good magazine, constructed under the southeast barbette, capable of containing 200 rounds of ammunition. This work was entirely made by the troops in the summer of 1863, I furnishing the necessary engineering and mechanical assistance. For plan of fort see Appendix A, and for armament see Appendix B.

FORT MAY, LEXINGTON, AND FORT BOONE, FRANKFORT, KY.

These works were commenced and considered finished under the direction of Brigadier-General Gillmore, in the spring and summer of 1863, but since July 1, 1864, have been extended. The maps of these defenses will be forwarded as soon as completed. For armament see Appendix B.

DEFENSES OF CAMP NELSON, KY.

The topographical map of these defenses and plans of forts, batteries, and magazines may be seen by reference to Appendix A, its armament by reference to Appendix B.

The following is the report of John R. Gilliss, assistant U. S. engineer, in charge of these works:

The camp is protected on the south and west mainly by the high bluff of the Kentucky River, and on the east by Hickman Creek. The defensive works required were a continuous line across the neck of the peninsula thus formed, and detached works at the accessible points of the cliffs of these streams.

MAIN LINE FROM HICKMAN CREEK TO THE KENTUCKY RIVER (SEE ACCOMPANYING MAP).

An irregular flat ridge, in front of the large sink containing depot buildings, was selected for the line. The ground for 1,000 yards to the front is undulating, but, excepting scattered sink holes, is entirely swept by the fire from three main forts. Beyond this there is, as shown on the map, a large ravine. It has been proposed to erect an advanced work at point A, commanding this, should a force to build it become available. The line consists of eight forts and batteries connected by an infantry intrenchment. The length of the line is 8,805 feet. The revetment of interior slope is all plank, excepting Battery Pope, which is stone, and a small portion of infantry intrenchment, between Forts McKee and Jones, which is of logs. The embrasures of Fort Nelson are revetted with sod, and of Fort Jones and Battery Putnam with palisades, the remainder are revetted with fascines. The infantry intrenchment consists of a breast-work four feet thick, four feet three inches high, with a trench in its rear, two feet deep and ten feet broad. This makes a good military road connecting the works. There is a line of abatis along the entire front of the works. West of the Nicholasville turnpike the line is double. The abatis line can, in almost every part, be enfiladed at short range by grape and canister, from guns in embrasure. West of Battery Pope there is on an average only two feet of earth; under this it is solid rock. This will be a serious obstacle to an enemy advancing by sapping. This prevented digging deep ditches in front of Forts Nelson and Jackson. The ditches were therefore made wide, and filled with cedar abatis interlaid with thorn locust. Detailed descriptions of the forts are not given here as plans of them accompany this report; the following, however, show some of the most important relations each fort bears to the rest of the line:

Battery Hatch assists in protecting ground to the west of Fort Nelson. It should have been built 300 feet farther to the left, as shown by the dotted lines at point B. There is now a good approach under the brow of the cliff along a terrace. Timber has been felled across it, but the proposed work should be made.

Fort Nelson is the highest point in the line or its vicinity, and the most important work on the line, not only from its range, commanding the other works, and fire on the main turnpike, but because it is on the summit of a ridge which prevents the fire from Forts Jackson and Taylor from covering the ground to the west of its salient. The three embrasures on the east end and barbette at the salient command all the works to the east as far as Fort McKee.

Fort Jackson is comparatively low, as a line from Nelson to Taylor passes about 15 feet above its crest. This allows Forts Nelson and Taylor to fire over it with safety in protecting each other. The guns on its faces protect the ground to the front while those on the flanks enfilade the abatis line from Fort Nelson to Battery Pope. The barbette gun has some fire into the hollows in front.

Battery Putnam, an interior work commenced by Captain Poe before the works to the east were located. It enfilades the east face of Jackson and will be useful should any of the works or infantry intrenchments to the east be captured.

Battery Pope enfilades a branch of the main ravine in front. Much of the ravine is under direct fire from its two barbettes; the remainder can be reached by curved fire. The two embrasures to the east enfilade abatis and sweep ground in front of Taylor.

Fort Taylor.—The angles of its embrasures being the same as angles between its faces, it has a continuous fire from Fort Nelson on the left to salient on infantry intrenchment on its right. Its barbette, like those of Nelson and Jackson, is protected by merlons of gabions from sharpshooters. These are so arranged as not to interfere with fire in all directions. Between Forts Taylor and McKee the infantry line was extended to the front to enfilade a hollow road. An embrasure was cut in it for this purpose, and a barbette platform laid in the salient to protect the front of Fort McKee. Its own faces are enfiladed by fire from embrasure guns in Taylor and McKee, while the elevated field in front of it (point C) is under fire from 3 guns in Fort Nelson, 3 in Jackson, 3 in Pope, 5 in Taylor, and 4 in McKee, 18 in all—the salient being exposed has a good ditch and frise in front of it.

Fort McKee sweeps hill-side to the front and enfilades abatis line on each side of it and in front of infantry intrenchment.

Fort Jones forms the right flank of the line, and commands bridge over Hickman Creek, as well as roads and fords in the vicinity. It being of great importance to hold this position, and the hills across Hickman Creek looking down into it, the parapet was made 10 feet high inside, and the embrasures covered over as shown in plan. The site sloped toward the enemy. To diminish earth-work in defiling an offset of 4 feet was made in the level of the crest line, and a traverse built across the fort; in this the magazine was put, and a postern built, connecting upper and lower parts of the fort. This serves also as a bomb-proof. The work is surrounded by a brush frise in scarp, a good ditch and glacis; a banquette in the ditch increases the amount of infantry fire it can employ.

To the right of Fort Jones the bank of the creek is a vertical limestone cliff 100 to 150 feet high. An infantry intrenchment has been made on the edge of this cliff, just beyond Jones, to sweep the approach to the forts and the roads and fords near bridge over creek. The points which would probably be selected by an enemy for batteries for an attack are D, E, A, and C. The ranges to them from the different works are given on the plan. They might approach under the river-bank near Battery Hatch unless the proposed work is made, and would certainly take advantage of the ravine in front without a work on point A. All the timber for 1,500 yards to the front has been cleared, excepting a narrow strip in front of the infantry intrenchments, between Forts McKee and Jones, left to mask the line from the hills across Hickman.

DETACHED WORKS ALONG HICKMAN CREEK.

Battery Studdiford.—This commands the approaches to Fort Jones, whether by the bridge or fording the creek, and the ford and mouth of the valley at foot of corral slope. Its fire in both directions is very valuable, and it is itself inaccessible, being on the edge of a vertical cliff, which extends from Fort Jones to a little past this battery, there then commences a steep slope which for the distance of 300 yards can with difficulty be ascended. This slope is protected partly by fire from Battery Studdiford, but principally by fire from battery for field guns at point F.

Corral Works.—Between the last-mentioned slope and the corral the cliff is inaccessible. The corral itself is a good, smooth slope, averaging 1 in 6, in places practicable for artillery. The opposite bank, however, is inaccessible except at points G, H, and I. The defensive works consist of a battery at F, and detached infantry intrenchments, as shown on the map. At point J a battery is proposed to enfilade road and protect ford over creek, as well as sweep hill-side in front of infantry intrenchment. Point K is a good position for a field battery to command hollow across creek and enfilade valley and military road leading to Bramlette. From point J to point L the cliff is inaccessible. At point L a battery has been built on the turnpike which enfilades the ford, valley, and turnpike across the Kentucky River. The enemy might attempt by batteries at the points M N O to silence these guns. Anticipating this, at point P an opening has been made in the trees on top of the hill behind point L, where heavy rifled guns from the main line could be brought, forming a masked battery to open after the enemy's guns were in position. This point has a good fire on the corral slope also, and on the rear of Fort Bramlette should that be taken. Below point L a small infantry intrenchment has been made, protecting the ford. Similar lines have been made, as shown on the map, on Boone's Knob. The stone mill near the bridge has been loop-holed. Abatis have been arranged at points K and Q across the river, the former to detain the enemy under fire from battery at L, and the latter to protect the guard at the bridge from any sudden surprise at night. Below the bridge the river is not fordable. Excepting near point S the cliffs on our side [are] accessible, but those across the river are too steep to descend until we reach the mouth of Aldridge's Spring Branch. From this down the cliffs on our side are vertical and the opposite side sloping. The universal rule is that the bank on the concave side of the stream is more or less accessible and on the converse side vertical. At point S a battery should be built commanding bridge, enfilading main turnpike across the river, and old turnpike leading up hill-side on this bank, as well as commanding point across the river, a ravine the enemy might descend. Riflemen should

be stationed in the woods opposite the mouth of White Oak Creek; as the enemy might concentrate in the bend of the creek, out of sight, and make arrangements for crossing. The cliffs on the south side command those on this, and they might station batteries near point U to drive away our men. The proposed works at Pollys' Bend, however, will command this point as well as the river crossing. At the mouth of Aldridge's Branch I think a few riflemen will be sufficient to prevent crossing. A battery might be stationed at point W if necessary. The works at Pollys' Bend will, if built, render this unnecessary.

Pollys' Bend.—West of the camp the river makes a large bend, doubling on itself, the peninsula thus formed surrounded by vertical cliffs and has only two outlets—a road to the north winding down the hill-side, running some distance under the cliff, fording the river, and ascending the opposite side by a zigzag, and the neck of land to the south. The road can be protected by a few riflemen, as the enemy would have to advance a mile under fire, at short range, without the opportunity for returning it, and no shelter. The neck of land is only about 500 feet across, and susceptible of very strong defense. See accompanying plan. It is proposed to build a redoubt on the highest point and an infantry intrenchment on each side, connecting it with the cliff. On the left an epaulement for field guns should be built to command the crossing of the Kentucky River, near the mouth of White Oak Creek, already referred to. In front of the works several lines of strong abatis should be made as the material is abundant, and it will make it unnecessary to give much relief to the earth-works. For 500 yards to the front the ground will be well swept by the fire from the redoubt, and with 400 men the position cannot be taken by any force. Point V in Pollys' Bend, if in possession of the enemy, would be the best position from which he could shell the depot. The distance is only one mile and most of the buildings can be seen from and are commanded by it. A concentric fire from the camp can be brought to bear on this point, but the ground is so broken by sinks and ridges that it would be difficult to dislodge him, especially if he used mortars or howitzers from the sink holes.

Fort Bramlette.—This occupies ground which would be dangerous if in the hands of the enemy. It is useful also from the reverse fire it can bring on the hills east of Hickman Creek, and its commanding the ground the enemy would occupy with batteries to cover their passage of the Kentucky River, at the bridge. It also puts into our possession the hill to the west, which will assist very much in the defense of the bridge. It is proposed to build a battery for field guns at point X to command the valley and turnpike across the river, also a battery at point Y to protect the end of the infantry intrenchments to the right of Bramlette, and a battery and infantry intrenchment at point Z to protect the line to the left and military road. A field battery of four guns will be sufficient for these three last-named points; it can be moved as required. As far as possible the work has been done by detailed soldiers, prisoners, and negro recruits; the proportion of work so done will be seen by referring to Appendix C.* Tools have been furnished by the quartermaster' department's there being a large quantity on hand in the depot. Lumber was sawed by the Government mills. The many facilities afforded by the quartermaster's department did much to forward the work and diminish the expense.

CAMP BURNSIDE, KY.

These works were commenced February 25, 1864, by T. C. Ruggles, assistant engineer in charge, and were suspended August 12, 1864, on account of proposed abandonment of the post. For map showing progress of the works at date of suspension see Appendix A, and for proposed armament (though guns forwarded in partial fulfillment of requisition never reached the post, they having been diverted at Nashville by order of Major-General Schofield) see Appendix B.

DEFENSES OF KENTUCKY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

These consist of stockades at all the important railroad bridges between Covington and Paris, were constructed by Capt. W. E. Merrill, Corps Engineers, under orders from General H. G. Wright, commanding Department of the Ohio, in the fall and winter of 1862–'63, and were made partially bomb-proof, trimmed, and sodded under my instructions, agreeably to orders from Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, in the summer of 1863. For map and plans see Appendix A.

* Omitted.

DEFENSES OF LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

These works, planned and constructed almost entirely by Capt. Miles D. McAlester, Corps of Engineers, under orders from Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, were commenced in the winter of 1862-'63, continued during 1863, and some little work done in spring and summer of 1864. The labor performed was by details from the troops serving at the several posts. For maps see Appendix A.

SURVEYS AND MAPS OF DEFENSES.

Surveys and maps have been made under my direction of the various localities and defenses under my charge in Kentucky and will be found enumerated in Appendix A.

SURVEYS FOR MILITARY RAILROAD FROM KENTUCKY TOWARD KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Surveys for this road (being proposed extension of Kentucky Central Railroad and Lebanon Branch extension of Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Kentucky, to Knoxville, Tenn.) were commenced by order of Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, commanding Department of the Ohio, under instructions from me, dated June 23, 1863, continued under Maj. Gen. J. G. Foster, and suspended by orders from Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding Department of the Ohio, February 17, 1864. These surveys were, by direction of Major-General Burnside, paid for by the Quartermaster's Department. For map showing survey and location, profiles of proposed road, and amounts of excavation and embankment done, see drawings referred to in Appendix A. For preservation of maps and profiles of the surveys I send them to be filed in the Bureau of the Engineer Department. For advantages of the proposed railroad in a military point of view and some discussion of the subject, I refer you to my communication to D. Richardson, esq., president Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, dated April 21, 1864, inclosing one from Mr. William A. Gunn, chief civil engineer, copies of which I forwarded to the Bureau April 30, 1864.

U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY, ARMIES OF THE WEST.

There have been furnished to the armies in the field, as follows:

By Capt. Miles D. McAlester: One pontoon train, consisting of eighty bateaux complete, with equipage and wagons, by order of Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, December, 1863, for the Army of the Cumberland; one tool train, complete, for use of the Pioneer Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. St. C. Morton, for the Army of the Cumberland, forwarded to General Morton in January and February, 1863; 1,000 carts, 1,000 drays, and 2,000 sets of single mule harness, forwarded in January and February, 1863, to Nashville, Tenn., by order of Brig. Gen. J. St. C. Morton; one pontoon train, consisting of fifteen rough wooden bateaux complete, with equipage, except wagons, by order of Major-General Burnside, for the Department of the Ohio, used as a permanent bridge across the Cumberland River, near Somerset, Ky., for the passage of supplies to the Army of the Ohio, when at Knoxville, Tenn., constructed in June, 1863; four portable steam circular saw-mills for the Army of the Cumberland, together with large quantities of tools, lumber, &c., on account of contingencies of fortifications at Nashville, Murfreesborough, and Chattanooga, Tenn.

There have been furnished by myself, on requisitions, one wooden pontoon train, consisting of sixty bateaux complete, with equipage, except wagons, forwarded to Army of the Cumberland in September and October, 1863; one wooden pontoon train, consisting of twenty-five rough wooden bateaux complete, with equipage, originally intended for passage of Cumberland River, at Camp Burnside, seventeen of said boats now in use as a permanent bridge across Licking River, connecting fortifications of Covington and Newport, Ky. These boats were constructed in November, 1863, by order of Major-General Burnside. From September, 1863, until the present, I have filled heavy requisitions for tools for construction of fortifications by the Army of the Cumberland, defenses Nashville, Chattanooga, &c.; also requisition for large quantities of pine lumber for fortifications, but mainly for pontoon-boats at Nashville, Tenn.; also for 9,000 yards canvas duck for pontoons built at Nashville. I have also forwarded, on requisitions, large quantities of printing, mapping, and drawing materials, stationery, &c., for the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas; also filled requisitions received May 5, 1864, for one canvas pontoon train of twenty-five boats, complete with equipage, including wagons and harness for Department of Arkansas, ordered by Major-General Steele.

The above does not include large purchases made by and forwarded through this agency to Col. W. E. Merrill, chief engineer Department of the Cumberland, of stationery, lithographic materials, three portable circular saw-mills, over 900 feet of water-pipe, with connections, &c.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. SIMPSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers.

APPENDIX A.*

APPENDIX B.

List of forts (field-works) and batteries with armament in Kentucky, Department of the Ohio.

Name of work.	To defend what place.	Kind of guns and number of each kind.	Remarks.
R. W. Lee Battery	Newport	None	
Fort Whittlesey	do	One 30-pounder Parrott, three 32-pounder barbette, three 24-pounder barbette, one 20-pounder Parrott, one 12-pounder light.	
Phil. Kearny Battery	do	One 32-pounder barbette, one 24-pounder barbette.	
Fort Burnside	do	One 32-pounder barbette, one 24-pounder barbette, six 20-pounder Parrotts, one Coehorn mortar.	
Shaler Battery	do	Four 32-pounder barbette, one 24-pounder barbette, one 12-pounder brass, one 8-inch mortar.	
Harrison Battery	do	None	
McLean Battery	do	One 30-pounder Parrott, two 32-pounder barbette.	
Holt Battery	do	One 32-pounder barbette, one 24-pounder barbette.	
Larz Anderson Battery	Covington	One 32-pounder barbette, one 24-pounder barbette.	
Burnett Battery	do	One 32-pounder barbette, one 24-pounder barbette.	
Buford Battery	do	One 100-pounder Parrott	
Hatch Battery	do	One 32-pounder barbette	

* Containing list of maps and plans referred to in the report, and which will appear in the Atlas.

APPENDIX B.—*List of forts (field-works) and batteries, &c.*—Continued.

Name of work.	To defend what place.	Kind of guns and number of each kind.	Remarks.
Burbank Battery	Covington	Three 24-pounder barbette, one Coehorn mortar.	
Carlisle Battery	do	Two 24-pounder barbette	
Hooper Battery	do	Two 32-pounder barbette	
McKee Battery	do	None	
Kyle Battery	do	Three 32-pounder barbette	
Fort Wright	do	One 20-pounder Parrott, two 12-pounder light, two 8-inch mortars, one Coehorn mortar.	Six 20-pounder Parrotts sent to Johnson's Island, not included.
Fort Mitchel	do	Four 32-pounder barbette, three 24-pounder barbette, one 30-pounder Parrott, one 12-pounder light, two 8-inch mortars, one Coehorn mortar.	One 30-pounder Parrott sent to Johnson's Island, not included.
Perry Battery	do	Two 32-pounder barbette	
Old Battery	do	None	Not used.
Bates Battery	do	Two 32-pounder barbette, one Coehorn mortar.	
Coombs Battery	do	Four 32-pounder barbette, one 12-pounder light, one 8-inch mortar.	
Fort Robinson	Paris	Two 20-pounder Parrotts	
Fort Clay	Lexington	Eight 20-pounder Parrotts, one 6-pounder James (rifled) one 12-pounder brass howitzer. two 10-inch mortars.	
Fortifications	Camp Nelson	Three 30-pounder Parrotts, eighteen 12-pounder light.	
Fort DeWolff	Louisville and Nashville Railroad bridge, Salt River, Shepherdsville, Ky.	Three 12-pounder light	
Fort McAlester	Louisville and Nashville Railroad bridge, on Rolling Fork.	Three 12-pounder light	
Fort Sands	Louisville and Nashville Railroad, first bridge, Muldraugh's Hill.	One 12-pounder light, two 6-pounder smooth-bores.	
Fort Boyle	Louisville and Nashville Railroad, second bridge, Muldraugh's Hill.	Two 12-pounder light, two 6-pounder smooth-bores, one 3-inch rifled, one 12-pounder howitzer.	
Fort Terrill	Munfordville	Two 30-pounder Parrotts, two 12-pounder light.	
Fort Willich	do	One 10-pounder Parrott, one 3.8-inch James (rifled), two 12-pounder light, two 6-pounder smooth-bores, two 24-pounder howitzers.	
Hale Battery	do	Two 12-pounder light	
Dayton Battery	do	Two 12-pounder light	
Fort Smith	Bowling Green	Four 20-pounder Parrotts, two 3.8-inch James (rifled), four 3-inch rifled, thirteen 12-pounder light, two 6-pounder smooth-bores.	
Fort Baker	do	One 20-pounder Parrott, one 3-inch rifled, one 12-pounder light, two 6-pounder smooth-bores.	
Fort Lytle	do		There have been required for the armament of this fort and Fort De Wolff, Salt Creek, four 30-pounder Parrotts and six 20-pounder Parrotts.
Fort Williams	Glasgow	None	Were all removed, as I have understood, by order of Brigadier-General Boyle.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., *October 1, 1864.*

WILLIAM KING, Esq.:

SIR: I have considered the message you delivered me yesterday from General Sherman with all the seriousness and gravity due the importance of the subject. That message was a verbal invitation by him, through you to me, to visit him at Atlanta, to see if we could agree upon some plan of terminating this fratricidal war without the further effusion of blood. The object is one which addresses itself with peculiar interest and great force to every well-wisher of his country, to every friend of humanity, to every patriot, to every one attached to the principles of self-government established by our common ancestors. I need not assure you, therefore, that it is an object very dear to me—there is no sacrifice I would not make, short of principle and honor, to obtain it, and no effort would I spare, under the same limitations, with reasonable or probable prospect of success. But in the present instance the entire absence of any power on my part to enter into such negotiations, and the like absence of any such power on his part, so far as appears from his message, necessarily precludes my acceptance of the invitation thus tendered. In communicating this to General Sherman you may also say to him that if he is of opinion that there is any prospect of our agreeing upon terms of adjustment to be submitted to the action of our respective Governments, even if he has no power to act in advance in the premises, and will make this known to me in such formal and authoritative manner (being so desirous for peace himself, as you represent him to have expressed himself), I would most cheerfully and willingly, with the consent of our authorities, accede to his request thus manifested, and enter with all the earnestness of my nature upon the responsible and arduous task of restoring peace and harmony to the country upon principles of honor, right, and justice to all parties. This does not seem to me to be at all impossible if truth and reason should have their sway.

Yours, most respectfully,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S BRIGADE,
October 1, 1864.

[General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:]

GENERAL: I received with my commission of brigadier orders to report to you for assignment to the command of this brigade. I am very desirous of reporting to you with the brigade at once and beg that you will order me to do so immediately. I wish to take part in the expedition against Burbridge, and at any rate to join you while my command is yet in a condition to do service.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BASIL W. DUKE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 1, 1864. (Via Chaffin's Bluff.)

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

General Echols reports the passage of the Watauga by the enemy; was resisted from noon of the 29th till dark on the 30th ultimo. On the

Devault's road he was routed by Generals Cosby and Duke, and driven in the direction of Jonesborough. At Carter's Station he was repulsed by General Vaughn. Colonel Giltner is operating against the body advancing up the Sandy River.

R. E. LEE.

[OCTOBER 1, 1864.—For Jackson to Stanton and Echols, and Williams to Breckinridge, relating to operations in Southwestern Virginia, Saltville, &c., see Part I, pp. 560–562.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 233. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, October 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. In order to define the boundary between the geographical Department of Tennessee, under General J. B. Hood, and the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, under Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor, the following will govern, viz:

Commencing at the southwestern boundary between Georgia and Florida on the Appalachicola River, thence along the Chattahoochee River north and following the boundary line between Georgia and Alabama to the Tennessee River; all west of said line will be considered in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, and east of the line from the northern boundary of Florida, at its intersection by the Chattahoochee River, in the Department of Tennessee.

* * * * * * *

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DARK CORNER, *October 1, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. S. D. LEE:

General Hood directs me to say that he does not wish any work done on the line your corps is to occupy until further notice from him. The engineer and pioneer troops will work out the ground, so that each division will know the position it has to occupy, but nothing further will be done at present. The general desires to see you and your division commanders at 5 o'clock this evening.

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Generals Stewart and Cheatham.)

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS, *October 1, 1864.*

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you be in readiness to move at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. As our starting will depend upon the movement of the corps in front the leading division will not move till notice is given from these headquarters. The order of march will be: First, Stevenson's division; second, Clayton's division; third, Johnson's division.

Battalions of artillery will follow their respective divisions. Brigade ordnance wagons will follow their respective brigades. Division ordnance wagons will follow the artillery of their divisions.

Two days' rations of bread will be cooked at once and issued to the troops before moving. The balance of the rations on hand will be carried in the wagons.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To division commanders.)

DARK CORNER, *October 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General IVERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood directs me to inform you that he has positive information that Garrard's cavalry command has gone up the railroad and across the Etowah and that Kilpatrick's division is in your front. The general desires you to hold yourself in readiness to meet Kilpatrick should he advance against you. Call upon General Govan should you need assistance. General H. expects you to give him prompt and reliable information of all movements.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DARK CORNER, *October 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General IVERSON,
Commanding Cavalry, Right Wing:

General Hood desires me to say that he thinks you had better bring Lewis' brigade farther to your left—that is, nearer to the West Point railroad, unless you have some information of the enemy's movements, which makes the present position of that command necessary. Our information here is that Kilpatrick is on this side of the Chattahoochee and Garrard's command has gone up the Chattanooga railroad. Should the enemy leave Atlanta to attack this army you must endeavor to destroy all stores the enemy may leave there.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DARK CORNER, *October 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General TYLER,
Commanding at West Point:

General Hood directs me to inform you that the army is now on the west side of the Chattahoochee River, near Brownsville, and our cavalry is above Powder Springs. The enemy may make some movement against West Point, in which event you will endeavor to defend the place with all the forces at your command and take the best care you can of our railroad transportation. Should such a movement as this be made by the enemy on a large scale this army will fall upon their rear. Brigadier-General Iverson, commanding a portion of our cavalry, with

artillery, is still on the West Point railroad, and should the enemy drive him back he will retire in the direction of West Point and aid in the defense of that place should it become necessary. You should therefore put yourself in communication with General Iverson, that you may be advised of any movement of the enemy as early as possible.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

HDQRS. GEORGIA RESERVES AND MILITARY DISTRICT OF GEORGIA,
Macon, October 1, 1864.

In pursuance of orders from the War Department I require all quartermasters, commissaries of subsistence, ordnance, and other officers who have detailed men in their employ to furnish immediately to the commandant of conscripts, at Augusta, Ga., a list of all such detailed men, setting forth their names, age, residence, county, when detailed, by whom detailed, and whether found fit for field service or light duty by medical examining board.

And it is further ordered that, after the 20th of October instant, enrolling officers will not regard as valid any certificates of detail issued to the above-mentioned employés bearing date prior to the date of this order, but will send them to camp of instruction for assignment to duty in the army.

By command of Maj. Gen. Howell Cobb:

LAMAR COBB,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, October 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. D. H. MAURY,
Commanding District of the Gulf:

GENERAL: It being evident that no attack is contemplated on Mobile at the present time, the lieutenant-general commanding advises that such of the old militia and reserves as can be spared from time to time be allowed to go home. They are a class of people possessed in a greater or less degree of planting interests to which they are naturally anxious to give their attention. In order, therefore, that the country may the more readily regain their services at a moment when really required, the lieutenant-general commanding suggests that the consideration mentioned above be extended to them when it can be done without injury to the service.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., *October 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ECHOLS:

Took position at pass on road to Tazewell Court-House, eight miles from Wytheville. Have no cavalry.

JNO. J. WADE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

AUGUSTA, GA., *October 2, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Augusta, Ga.:

GENERAL: I desire that with as little delay as practicable you will assume command of the military departments now commanded, respectively, by General Hood and Lieutenant-General Taylor. You will establish the headquarters of the department under your command at such point within its territorial limits as you may consider most advantageous to the public service. Your personal presence is expected wherever in your judgment the interests of your command render it expedient, and wherever present with an army in the field you will exercise immediate command of the troops. The Adjutant and Inspector General will be directed to communicate to you without delay the orders defining the geographical limits of your department and such letters of general instruction as may have been sent to your predecessors and as it may be important for you to possess.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JEFFN. DAVIS.

(Copy to General Hood.)

AUGUSTA, GA., *October 2, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

I have assigned General Beauregard to the command of the departments heretofore commanded respectively by Generals Hood and Taylor. Please telegraph to General Beauregard at this place the territorial limits of these departments, which together now form his command.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

PALMETTO, GA., *October 2, 1864.*

General B. BRAGG,
Richmond, Va.:

To-night my right will be at Powder Springs with my left at Lost Mountain. This will, I think, force the enemy to move on me or to move south. Should he move toward Augusta all available troops should be sent there, with an able officer of high rank to command. Could General Lee spare a division for that place in such an event?

J. B. HOOD,
General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 122. } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *In the Field, October 2, 1864.*

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VII. Brig. Gen. C. M. Shelley, recently appointed to that rank, is assigned to the command of Cantey's brigade. * * *

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By command of General Hood:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FLINT HILL CHURCH, *October 2, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs me to inclose you this report* for your information. He thinks that it is probably a mistake as to the enemy's having one or two divisions at Big Shanty, as General Jackson's scouts destroyed a train this morning very near there, but he desires that you will move against Big Shanty with your entire corps, and, should you be able to take possession of the place you can then send a division to Acworth. There are some rumors of there being as much as a division of the enemy at Marietta; you will therefore keep in constant communication with General Armstrong, who will advise you of any movement from the direction of Marietta. The report of this force at Marietta General Hood considers an additional reason for your moving on Big Shanty with your whole corps. General Hood thinks by Tuesday evening you had better draw back by your right flank toward Lost Mountain.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DARK CORNER, *October 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GOVAN,
Moore's Bridge:

General Hood desires me to say that you must keep in constant communication with Brigadier-General Iverson, that you may be thus informed of any movement of the enemy against Moore's Bridge. Should they move on this bridge with a serious force, sufficient to drive your command away, you must destroy the bridge, first allowing our wagon trains to get on this side the river. You must use your own judgment as to any force of the enemy that may move against you, and it [is] only desired to destroy the bridge when you can hold it no longer. You must not rely solely for information on the cavalry, but send some of your good men up the river on both sides as scouts, and keep out a picket up the river on both sides, to see that the enemy don't cross above you.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DARK CORNER, *October 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General IVERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood desires that you will keep in constant communication with our wagon trains hauling supplies to the army from Newnan, so that they may have timely notice of any movement of the enemy which might endanger their safety and have time to get out of harm's way.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
October 2, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES,
Dalton:

I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command. I have sufficient force to compel the surrender of your garrison.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

PALMETTO, *October 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FRY,
Commanding at Augusta, Ga.:

Hasten as much as possible the taking up of the railroad iron on the Georgia railroad. Should you hear of an advance on Augusta continue to take up the iron as far down as possible.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF SUBSISTENCE,
DEPT. OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Selma, Ala., October 2, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM B. CLARKE,
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence:

CAPTAIN: You are hereby ordered to report to Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, at Grenada, Miss., for assignment to duty as commissary of Mabry's brigade.

By command of Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor:

G. B. DYER,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

RICHMOND, *October 3, 1864.*

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Arrest Brig. Gen. J. S. Williams, commanding detachment of Wheeler's cavalry, and order him to report in person immediately to General Hood, in Georgia, for trial.

B. BRAGG,
General.

[OCTOBER 3, 1864.—For Echols to Kemper, reporting engagement at Saltville, Va., see Part 1, p. 560.]

RICHMOND, VA., *October 3, 1864.*

General R. E. LEE,
Chaffin's Bluff:

Please order the following officers to report to General Beauregard, who has been assigned to the command of the departments commanded

respectively by Generals Hood and Taylor: Col. G. W. Brent, Lieut. Col. J. M. Otey, Maj. E. Willis, Maj. F. Molloy, Dr. R. L. Brodie, Doctor Choppin, Maj. Henry Bryan, and Maj. G. B. Cooke.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *October 3, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Augusta, Ga.:

The Department of Tennessee and Georgia, under General Hood, includes all of the State of Georgia north and west of the following line: Commencing at Augusta and running along the line of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad to Millen; thence along the western boundary lines of the counties of Bulloch and Tattnall; thence along the south bank of the Ocmulgee River to the northeast corner of Irwin County; thence south to the Florida line; thence along the Florida line to the Appalachicola River. All the territory west of this department and the Appalachicola River and east of the Mississippi River forms the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, under Lieutenant-General Taylor. Special order has been issued this day placing you in command of both of these departments.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 234. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, October 3, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, is hereby assigned to the command of the two military departments and the troops therein, known as the Department of Tennessee and Georgia and Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. He will, for the purpose of correspondence and reports, establish his headquarters at such place as in his judgment will best secure facilities for ready communication with the troops within the limits of his command, and repair in person to any part of said command whenever his presence may for the time be necessary or desirable.

* * * * * * *

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 3, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs me to say that he desires that, in addition to filling the railroad cuts with brush, rails, and dirt, you will employ some axmen in obstructing the dirt roads parallel with the railroad below you. This General Hood thinks would make your movement perfectly secure.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 125. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA., *Selma, October 3, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. M. Levy is hereby announced as senior assistant inspector-general on the department staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SELMA, *October 3, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Have directed Seventh Alabama to Cherokee. Is it possible for you to strengthen that point and Corinth? They must be defended. Can't you by operations in West Tennessee furnish considerable number recruits to successfully guard them with aid of small works? Do your best in this reference, and keep me advised by telegraph.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 277. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF. *Mobile, October 3, 1864.*

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IX. Pursuant to instructions from department headquarters, Maj. Gen. F. Gardner is relieved from further duty in the District of the Gulf, and will report for orders to Lieutenant-General Taylor, at Meridian, Miss.

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By command of Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury:

D. F. HOLLAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 4, 1864.*

Hon. J. A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

General Breckinridge reports that the enemy attacked Saltville on the 2d instant and received a bloody repulse. They retired during the night in confusion, apparently in the direction of Sandy River, leaving most of their dead and wounded in our hands. He is pursuing them. All our troops behaved well.

R. E. LEE.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

Your telegram of to-day received. I am most gratified at your victory at Saltville. You must retain Williams until the present emergency has subsided. Notify General Hood.

R. E. LEE.

[OCTOBER 4, 1864.—For Vaughn to Myers and Anderson to Vaughn, relating to operations in Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee, see Part I, pp. 562, 563.]

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 4, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General LEE:

General Hood directs that you will inform your officers and men that General Stewart took possession of the railroad at Big Shanty yesterday at 3.30 p. m., killing a few Yankees and taking a few prisoners, and that he is now occupied in destroying the road from Big Shanty to Allatoona. He desires that you will commence at once to strengthen your present position, and would like to see you after breakfast this morning.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Cheatham.)

[OCTOBER 4, 1864.—For Mason to Stewart (two communications), relating to operations against Allatoona and the Etowah bridge, &c., see Part I, p. 814.]

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 4, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs me to say that you should inform General Armstrong of the movement of that portion of your troops who have gone to Allatoona and to the Etowah (should the latter be deemed practicable), so that Armstrong may keep the commanding officer of those troops advised of any movement of the enemy that might endanger their safety. General Hood thinks they will have to leave the railroad by to-morrow evening, but as regards this it must depend much upon the movements of the enemy. To-morrow as soon as you have arranged your troops General Hood would be glad to see you at his headquarters.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General IVERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood has received your letter in relation to destroying mills. He directs that should the enemy advance anywhere in your front that you must destroy all things that would be useful to them and to drive out of the country into which they may advance all the live stock you can.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood directs me to say, that since he has read the last report from General Ross, he thinks it more than ever important that he should be in communication with General Armstrong, and be ready to assist him and keep him from being driven in on General Stewart.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General COBB,
Macon:

It is very important that the cuts on the Georgia railroad should be filled with brush and logs and then dirt thrown in upon them.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

(Same to General Fry and superintendent of Georgia railroad.)

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 126. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA., *Selma, October 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. Franklin Gardner is relieved from duty at Mobile, Ala., and assigned to command of the district composed of East Louisiana and all that portion of Mississippi not included in the District of the Gulf. He will proceed immediately to Jackson, Miss., and assume command of the district.

By command of Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor:

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[OCTOBER 5, 1864.—For Williams to Breckinridge, Vaughn to Breckinridge, and Cosby to Myers, relating to operations in Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee, see Part I, pp. 562, 563, 564, 566.]

BRISTOL, *October 5, 1864.*

General BRECKINRIDGE:

I have just returned from Zollicoffer. Bridge slightly damaged. Carter bridge destroyed. Do you intend rebuilding the Carter bridge? I can pass the train over at Zollicoffer in one day.

J. S. GOFORTH,
Superintendent.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF FIRST DIST. OF TENNESSEE.
Bristol, October 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state to you that I am the chief purchasing commissary of the First District of Tennessee, under Maj. W. S. Munday, chief commissary of subsistence of State of Tennessee.

My district begins at the State line between Virginia and Tennessee, and embraces the counties of Hancock, Hawkins, Sullivan, Carter, Johnson, Washington, and Greene; the adjoining counties of Jefferson, Cocke, and Grainger belongs to another district, but the commissary in charge being assigned to other duty I can extend my operations over them. I would respectfully state to you the resources of these counties. I do so from past knowledge of their capacity and from reliable information of the present crops, &c., in them. From the State line to the Holston and Watauga the wheat crop was short and has been nearly all collected,

In the other counties I am informed that the wheat crop equaled half an average of the best quality of grain. Besides this there was a large amount of old wheat not reached in collecting last year. I do not know how much of this wheat crop, new and old, has been taken by the enemy, but unless they have done more than I apprehend I believe that from 5,000 to 8,000 barrels of flour can be got out of this district and the contiguous counties. The most abundant yield will be from lower Hawkins and Greene, and from Jefferson, Cocke, and Grainger. I have sent agents to Hancock County to reconnoiter, who reported that a large amount of old wheat, some new, 600 to 800 head of cattle, 10,000 to 20,000 pounds of bacon, besides corn, &c., could be got from there. This county had not then been greatly foraged over by either side, and was the place of deposit for supplies stolen from Hawkins, &c. A considerable number of cattle can be got yet out of Washington, Greene, &c.

The crops of corn and potatoes are said to be unusually great. I believe that the greater part of 1,000,000 bushels corn can be got out of this district and the near counties named, besides potatoes, vinegar, and hospital stores. The chief difficulty in collecting these supplies has of course been the presence of the enemy, regular and guerrilla. But an obstacle nearly as great has been, and is now, the want of adequate transportation. The railroad runs through the whole length of the district, and if repaired will greatly aid any operations in it, but all or nearly all the hauling to points on the railroad must be done by the Government. The country has been stripped by both armies of draft animals. I have no transportation under my control, and have been unwilling to buy more supplies than I was sure of being able to secure. I have had a very few wagons lent me by Major Crutchfield from the field transportation, but he was obliged to take these away at the time I had first an opportunity of using them. I respectfully urge that it is of importance to secure as rapidly and promptly as possible all these supplies while the roads are good, and to place their safety and the question of the subsistence of the army of this department beyond all danger from our failure to hold East Tennessee. It is of moment to secure them for our own use and to keep them out of the enemy's hands, and to remove one very strong inducement for him to strive for possession of the country. So much of these supplies as the general commanding department deemed necessary for the wants of the department could and will be retained and placed in the hands of the department officers. The surplus only, if any, can be used elsewhere. I have agents ample in number and efficiency for the work, and need only protection and transportation. I respectfully and earnestly ask that at least 150 wagons (more can be employed if the whole of those counties be opened) be placed at my disposal under a quartermaster in charge. Captain Bryan, assistant quartermaster in charge of field transportation, can probably make the needful arrangements. The wagons can be returned so soon as the work is done. I also ask for an order for such details as may be needed for guarding trains and driving cattle. I also ask specially for a force of 150 or 200 men for ten days, to enable me to scour Hancock County and to get out whatever surplus supplies are there before they are removed and before the roads become difficult.

I respectfully refer you to Capt. Isaac Shelby, assistant commissary of subsistence, and Major McMahon, chief quartermaster, for further information.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. ORR,

Capt. and Asst. Commissary of Subsistence, First Dist. of Tenn.

FOUR MILES SOUTHWEST OF LOST MOUNTAIN,
October 5, 1864. (Via Newnan 6th.)

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

Lieutenant-General Stewart with corps struck the Western and Atlantic Railroad at Big Shanty on the evening of October 3, and effectually destroyed ten miles. He captured some 350 prisoners at Acworth and Big Shanty. Major-General French is moving to attack Allatoona. Sherman's army appears to be moving out of Atlanta to meet us.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 5, 1864—12.20 p. m.*

Major-General CHEATHAM,
Commanding Corps:

At 11 a. m. General Lee reported from his headquarters that the enemy had been reported to him advancing on the road from Marietta to Lost Mountain Post-Office. General Hood desires that you will keep in communication with him, and should need be that you give him assistance. We have information that General Sherman's army has left Atlanta. General Hood would be glad to see you when you can conveniently leave your lines.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Memorandum of dispatch to General Lee.]

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 5, 1864—12.10 p. m.*

Informed General Lee that his dispatch had been received, giving information of the advance of the enemy advancing on Gibson. The information had been forwarded to General Stewart who was directed to move his command from Davis' Cross-Roads, so that his right would connect with General Lee's left, at Lost Mountain Post-Office. That he would place his troops in position and they should commence to strengthen it, and to make dispositions to hold the mountain until General Stewart's arrival.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 5, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that you have your command in readiness to move to-morrow morning. He desires that this movement be kept as quiet as possible. He desires that you call at his headquarters as soon as you can safely leave your lines.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Major-General Cheatham, commanding corps.)

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
October 5, 1864.

The divisions of this corps will march to-morrow morning in the following order: Stevenson's at 5.30 o'clock or daybreak, moving on the road that leads by Moore's house and these headquarters. A guide will be furnished on arriving at this point. Clayton's at 6.45, following General Stevenson. Johnson's at 8.30 o'clock, moving on the road leading direct from his camp to Moore's house. The battalions of artillery will move in front of their respective divisions; brigade ordnance wagons in front of their brigades. Division ordnance and cook wagons will move under charge of Major Hill, quartermaster, who has received special instructions from these headquarters. Ambulances will move in rear of their brigades.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 5, 1864—8.15 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General French's dispatch, forwarded by yourself, is just received. General Hood directs me to say that he does not know where a division could march at this time to give any assistance to General French, but that you will endeavor to send some scouts to him and direct him to leave the railroad and march to the west to New Hope Church. General Hood does not understand how General French could be cut off at the point he designates in his dispatch, as he should have moved directly away from the railroad to the west, if he deemed his position precarious.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 5, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. A. P. STEWART:

General Hood directs that to-morrow you will keep a strong rear guard in position to cover the road on which you march until all your command is well in motion.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee and Major-General Cheatham.)

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 5, 1864—1.15 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Brigadier-General ARMSTRONG,
Commanding Cavalry:

Your dispatch of this morning at 9 a. m. to Lieutenant-General Stewart has been received. You must take such steps as will prevent any

surprise to General French and enable him to come out with safety. Brigadier-General Ross has been ordered to take position at Davis' Cross-Roads. Keep in communication with him.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[OCTOBER 5, 1864.—For Sears to French (two dispatches), relating to operations at Allatoona, see Part I, pp. 824, 825.]

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 5, 1864—10 a. m.*

Brigadier-General IVERSON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

General Hood directs me to say that he has information that all Sherman's cavalry have moved to Marietta, and that the remainder of his army is moving in that direction. He directs, therefore, that the regiment of Ferguson's brigade that is now with your command shall return at once to its own brigade at Salt Springs, and that you move Morgan's brigade at once to this side of the Chattahoochee River, to take a line from Salt Springs to Campbellton, reporting direct for orders to General Jackson, by letter, as soon as he is in position. Jackson's headquarters will be near General Hood's, which are at Carley's house, on the lower Dallas road, five miles southwest of Lost Mountain. You must also extend your lines to your left, so as to be in communication with General Morgan, at Campbellton, on the Chattahoochee River. General Morgan will move at once and get into position with as little delay as possible.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, October 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. V. SHELIHA,
Chief Engineer District of the Gulf, Mobile, Ala.:

COLONEL: On consultation with the major-general commanding we have decided that the construction of bomb-proofs for the protection of the garrison of the field-works on eastern shore, both at Blakely and Spanish Fort, is inexpedient, as being very expensive and requiring a heavy expenditure of labor that existing circumstances will hardly allow. In my opinion the main attack on these works will be by infantry and light artillery, with probably a long range bombardment from the enemy's shipping, which will be but little heeded by a resolute garrison after a short experience. No bomb-proofs would be required by the garrison to protect it from the first-named attack, and the last will not be sufficiently destructive to warrant the labor required to give the garrison the additional protection afforded. For the present at least you will therefore make no arrangements for constructing these bomb-proofs.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer of Department.

[OCTOBER 6, 1864.—For Vaughn to Breckinridge (two dispatches), relating to operations in East Tennessee, see Part I, p. 564.]

Monthly report of operations for the defense of Mobile, Ala., during the month of September, 1864.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
October 6, 1864.

FIRST DIVISION—CITY INTRENCHMENTS.

A. Drains have been repaired and made serviceable.

C. Repairs on traverses damaged by late rains in progress; one formerly repaired during the month.

D. Covering magazine and repairing damages to traverses; magazine nearly completed.

E. Extended flanks and built bastions.

F. Magazine covered and cavalier thereon being built; covered way laid off.

G. Flanks being extended; bastions being built.

Redan between H G being repaired.

I. Flanks being extended.

I to K. Nothing has been done in consequence of continuous rains, but a pump (to be driven by horse-power) has been erected to facilitate the working of this line.

L. No work is now being done on this redoubt, it being ready and finished as far as is now deemed necessary, and redan between L and K is progressing rapidly; curtain connecting this redan with L is ready for revetment.

Redan between L and M is nearly finished, and curtain from it to L ready for revetment.

M is finished as far as is designed at present, and ready for its complement of guns.

N is progressing well. The want of lumber has prevented the completion of the magazine and the preparation of the salient gun site, and also delayed the working on the right face of the salient. The rain retarded the building of the sally-port through this face, but the work has nevertheless progressed well. Its flanks have been built, service magazines put in, and six gun-pits made ready on both the right and left faces. The bastions have been partially built but not yet revetted. The curtain line from this work to M is ready for revetment with all the earth taken from the front ditch, and the intermediate redan is in a proper state of progress. Revetting will be commenced as soon as carts for hauling sod can be spared. The several redans not especially mentioned are all ready for use and the curtain lines all ready for defense, though from H to I and from D to E the revetment is not yet up.

Battery Buchanan had been completed, but the heavy rain so damaged the traverses as to render a great deal of work in repairs necessary.

Mortar Battery completed.

Missouri Battery has been completed.

SECOND DIVISION—BAY BATTERIES AND OBSTRUCTIONS.

Battery Gladden.—Bomb-proof has been completed, sodded, and a 7-inch Brooke gun has been mounted. A passage of twelve inches was raised from the bottom back of the bomb-proof by sheath piling and a filling of bricks and sand, terre-plein leveled, and battery completed. A wharf ten feet wide, extending fifty feet beyond the scarp of parapet, is being built. Breakwater piling driven.

Battery McIntosh.—One gun has been mounted on the east flank and an extension prepared for another. The platform is now ready for a

10-inch columbiad on this flank. The piling for protection against boat attack was completed and boom was placed on west face of battery. The piling for extension of bomb-proof is being driven, and a gallery is projected in the rear of the present bomb-proof. This work is for the purpose of mounting an 11-inch banded gun on the top of the bomb-proof.

Camel Battery.—A camel of sixty-six feet square has been armed with two 42-pounders, rifled, on navy carriages, and placed immediately in the rear of McIntosh for the protection of the west flank. This battery is complete except the traverse between the two guns.

Iron-clad Battery had been anchored north of McIntosh, but has been removed farther north against the west bank of Spanish River, where the camel battery was placed. This battery mounts one 9-inch Dahlgren navy carriage.

Obstructions have been examined from time to time, and are in as good condition as could be wished, consisting on the upper line of from nine to eleven rows of piling, with one gap only in Spanish River channel; and the lower made of from five to six and seven rows of piling to the south face, and on that face of sunken vessels. The ram Phœnix, which was sunk in August, was burned this month. She is the only part of the obstructions visible. Beacon lights were prepared at the lower obstructions.

THIRD (EASTERN) DIVISION.

Blakely.—A six-gun battery has been commenced and is now ready for the guns; front and rear parapets constructed; gun-pits excavated, and platform being put down; pit for large magazine excavated, and the timber frame put in; considerable clearing of timber has been done in the rear and on the left of the work.

Tracy.—No force has been kept here for the last two weeks, and the operations have been limited to reconstructing and making a large addition to the magazine; sodding the magazine remains to be done, and a small force has been put at that work.

Huger.—Only a small force of about twenty-five hands has been employed this month assisting to discharge earth from barge, excavating and making other preparations for additional magazines, strengthening obstructions in Appalachee River, putting water-tanks in place, and forwarding material to Spanish Fort.

Spanish Fort.—Considerable work has been done on the main work, No. 1. A large magazine, 20 by 40 feet, has been constructed, and only requires a small amount of additional earth on the outside to complete it; parapets have been finished, platforms put down on the land front, postern put in; excavation, 30 by 50 by 18 feet, made for commissary store-house and workshops; rifle-pits sunk in front of heavy guns; pits excavated, platforms put down, and two heavy guns mounted. Large lunette (No. 2) commenced and finished, with terre-plein and covered way; magazine put in; foundation for large gun; extended the work nearly 100 yards to the right and 30 yards to the left; and nearly completed 250 yards of rifle-pits; 3 and 4 commenced and nearly completed, connected with heavy curtain over 300 yards; line extended about 100 yards on left flank; excavated for two magazines; timber cleared about 300 yards in front of whole line. Bay Minette bridge nearly completed and the road through the swamp finished, a work which has taken much labor and attention.

Obstructions.—Piles are being driven and rafts constructed for Blakely and Appalachee Rivers.

FOURTH DIVISION—TORPEDOES.

September 4.—Fifteen 75-pound torpedoes (Rains') commencing one mile below obstructions, south-southeast from Battery McIntosh, extending the line north-northeast, anchoring eight feet apart in six and one-half feet water. Twenty-five 75-pound torpedoes (Singer's) commencing about two miles southeast from Battery McIntosh, extending the line southwest in seven feet of water and ending in nine feet and a half.

September 6.—Ten 30-pound torpedoes (Singer's) two miles and a half southeast from Battery McIntosh, extending the line south-southwest from Appalachee Bar about three-fourths of a mile, anchoring fifteen feet apart in from eight to eleven feet water.

September 7.—Ten 60-pound torpedoes (Rains') in pocket setting in east of Battery McIntosh, about one mile and a half below.

September 16 to 20.—Fourteen 75-pound torpedoes (Rains') in the mouth of Dog River, extending from one mile and a half to two miles from western shore, anchored twenty-five feet apart in from six and a half to nine and a half feet water.

Thirty-one 75-pound torpedoes (Singer's) from 300 to 400 yards south of the line above mentioned, and extending in the same direction.

September 26 to 30.—Forty-one 40-pound torpedoes (Singer's) in Blakely River, about 200 yards below the head of the island opposite Spanish Battery, commencing near the eastern side of the channel, and anchored twenty-five to thirty feet apart; the spaces doubled by seventeen same size (Singer's) anchored so as to form an intermediate line, both lines extending toward the western side of the channel.

Probable operations for the month of October, 1864.

FIRST DIVISION—CITY INTRENCHMENTS.

A new work near the mouth of One-Mile Creek will be commenced. Curtain and redan between this work and redan 16 will be commenced. Curtain between A and 15 will be commenced. D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, and N, all the earth-work (the glacis excepted) will be completed. Curtain from D to N will be strengthened; redans will be completed.

The four 7-inch Brooke guns will be removed from Battery Buchanan to the sea-face of Redoubt Sidney Johnston (N). The sea-coast mortars from the mortar battery will be moved to the bastionettes of N. The double-banded 10-inch columbiad will be taken from its present position in the mortar battery to Battery Gladden.

SECOND DIVISION—BAY BATTERIES AND OBSTRUCTIONS.

Battery Gladden.—The battery being finished its breakwater and wharf will be completed. A double-banded 10-inch columbiad will be mounted.

Battery McIntosh.—East flank will be continued. A double-banded gun will be mounted on the bomb-proof. Breakwater will be completed.

Camel Battery will be completed.

Iron-clad square battery aground between Battery Missouri and Gladden. A heavy gun will be mounted in barbette in this battery.

Octagonal battery near Choctaw Spit.—It has been decided to remove this battery from its present exposed position near the lower obstructions

to the point for which it was originally intended by the engineers on the upper obstruction line. The sand will be taken off and the battery will be completed again during this month.

THIRD (EASTERN) DIVISION.

Tracy.—The bomb-proof will be sodded.

Huger.—The alteration of the battery will be completed on the proposed plan.

The importance of a strong foothold at Blakely consists less in establishing a second line of defenses of the water approaches to Mobile than in preventing the enemy from establishing a battery at a point from which he could easily interrupt our communication by Spanish Raft and Tensas River with Batteries Huger and Tracy. Major-General Gardner took the view that a vessel having broken through our obstructions at either Tracy or Huger would be so badly crippled that a few shots fired from a distance of over 1,600 yards would be sufficient to stop her further progress. This view was neither shared by the engineers nor by Major ——— ———. Major-General Gardner, having been relieved from duty in this military district, ordered all work on the nearly completed Blakely water battery to be stopped. Should an additional number of heavy guns be obtained the battery might easily be completed and armed. For the protection of the position in the rear a series of five redoubts bearing with both flanks on the river will be constructed. The location of a heavy battery near the old Spanish Fort offers two most decided advantages. First, it affords a beautiful command of the river; second, as long as this battery is held it will be impossible for the enemy to make any attempt at reducing Battery Huger, our most important work, by a regular land approach. As I had the honor to state in my telegram of August —, to Maj. Gen. J. F. Gilmer, this battery ought to be held at all hazards. The topography of the country is such that the position with moderate labor could be made very strong. In obedience to orders from Major-General Gardner much labor has been expended during the past month at points not very essential for a successful defense of that important battery. Major-General Maury has, however, ordered the labor to be concentrated on the works marked on the plan Nos. 1, 2, and 3. The key to the whole position is the lunette-shaped work, No. 2, which cannot be made too strong; it will be strengthened according to the proposed plan, the bomb proof excepted, which it is not thought expedient to commence at present. If time be allowed two additional redoubts will be constructed, extending the line toward the bottom of Boggy Branch, by which means the whole position from Olive Bay to Bay Minette will be secured to us.

Obstructions of Blakely and Appalachee Rivers.—Their strengthening by additional rows of piles will be continued.

FOURTH DIVISION—TORPEDOES.

Their manufacture and planting will be continued.

A calcium light has been prepared and the apparatus is working satisfactorily; so soon as a small steam-boat, now being built, will have been completed the light will be placed on her.

Steps have been taken toward securing an additional number of carts; at present we have only some thirty employed. Should the number be increased more satisfactory progress on the new line of city

intrenchments might be expected, especially should we be enabled to commence the construction of a glacis coupé and covered way for our new works.

Respectfully submitted.

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer District of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
OFFICE INSPECTOR OF FIELD TRANSPORTATION,
Dallas, Ga., October 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. H. COLE,
Chief Inspector Field Transportation, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: Yesterday there were captured by Loring's division at Acworth 12 wagons and teams, 8 horses, a large lot of harness, and other stores belonging to our department. This property was immediately taken possession of by Captain Abrahams, one of my officers, who was sent up by me for this special purpose. I reported the fact to Major Mason, assistant adjutant-general and acting chief of staff, who showed the list of property to General Hood, who directed that the property be taken possession of by Major Ayer, chief quartermaster, and be distributed by him. This, therefore, takes from us one very important part of our duties. I asked Major Mason whether General Hood intended that we should have nothing to do with captures. His intimation was that we, not being officers of the army, had no right to control or say what should be done with property captured by this army. My own opinion is that we are looked upon as a set of inquisitors, and it is the determination not only of General Hood but of all the lieutenant-generals to prevent anything from falling into our hands or passing through us except when they are in a strait for horses and mules, or wagons; then they call upon us and say we must furnish them. General Hood says he will have to disregard orders as far as this army is concerned, and will have to mount cavalry and others on captured horses or wherever else he can get them. I have talked very freely to Major Mason, who is a very clever gentleman, and who has always treated me with the utmost kindness; he says that as long as our status in the army is as it is now we will be ineffectual for any good. He says that the officers have all taken up the idea that we are put here for the purpose of crippling them rather than to aid them. I have only done what I considered to be my duty under your instructions, working constantly to that end. I send you a copy of a letter addressed to Major Ayer defining my position. It was based upon a note of mine addressed to Major Ayer stating that there was an excess of ambulances at army headquarters and asking him to turn one of the excess over to Major George, General Lee's quartermaster, who had none. The above, and other things too numerous to mention, have determined me to ask you to relieve me from duty as inspector of transportation for this army. My health, which is not at all good, also urges me to this course. If you have any other position which you think me capable of filling, and which my health will allow me to fill, I would be glad if you would assign me to it. All my officers agree that we are doing no good here, especially now that they have taken out of our hands the looking up of captured property. There is a total disregard of all orders on the subject of transportation. At army headquarters they now have thirty-seven or thirty-eight four-horse wagons. This, of course, includes escort, provost-marshal, &c.

Seventeen I think are used by headquarters proper, and yet we are being pressed to supply transportation for supplies, and should we fail to do it I fear I shall have a court of inquiry on my poor body. We can do nothing at all in dismounting officers riding public horses, the exigencies of the service demanding that certain officers be mounted, and if they have none of their own they are then furnished with public horses, and of course the finest are generally selected. General Hood has directed me to urge Major Paxton to accumulate supplies of horse and mule shoes, nails, wagon covers, grease, wagons, horses, and mules at Selma for him. He will be at Jacksonville, Ala., within a week or ten days.

Trusting, colonel, that you will soon favor me with a reply,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. EWING,
Major and Inspector Field Transportation, Army of Tennessee.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
September 24, 1864.

Maj. W. F. AYER,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of Tennessee:

MAJOR: General Hood desires me to say to you that if there are ambulances in excess at army headquarters you will cause one to be turned over to General Lee's corps by your own order, and he does not recognize the right of Major Ewing to give such an order as the one inclosed.* There can only be two modes in which you could receive an order from Major Ewing, either by his signing by order of the Secretary of War or Quartermaster-General, in which case it would come through army headquarters, or by order of General Hood himself. This order is one from a junior to a senior, not signed by the order of any officer of higher rank, and is therefore contrary to all military usage.

Yours, most respectfully,

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 6, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Lieut. Gen. A. P. STEWART:

General Hood is informed that the streams are very much swollen, and therefore he directs that you send energetic officers ahead to bridge such as cannot be crossed without this. The trains on the road in front of army headquarters have been stationary for a long time, owing to some stream in their front.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee and Major-General Cheatham.)

* Not found.

CARLEY'S HOUSE, *October 6, 1864—9 a. m.*

Lieut. Gen. A. P. STEWART:

General Hood directs that you will destroy all the bridges on the road by which you move to-day as soon as everything has passed them.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee and Major-General Cheatham.)

DALLAS, *October 6, 1864—8 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood desires that you will communicate with Major-General French and learn if he ascertained from any prisoners taken yesterday what are the number of enemy's forces now at Rome, or what troops have been sent in that direction lately.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
October 6, 1864.

The divisions of this corps will resume the march to-morrow morning in the following order, moving on the road leading by these headquarters:

Johnson's at 5.30 o'clock, with one brigade in advance as vanguard, followed by its own ordnance and ambulances.

Stevenson's at 6.45 o'clock, in the same order as to-day.

Clayton's at 8 o'clock, in the same order as to-day, except that one battery of artillery will move between the two rear brigades.

The division ordnance, cook, medical, and hospital wagons will move under charge of Major Hill, quartermaster.

Division commanders will move out, without further orders, from these headquarters in the order above mentioned.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
October 6, 1864.

Major-General CLAYTON,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Lee directs that you send your pioneer company to report to Captain Helm, engineer, at these headquarters, at once. He also directs that you form another pioneer company, temporarily, to march with the troops. If you think it necessary a small party may be formed for each brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DALLAS, *October 6, 1864—7 p. m.*

Brigadier-General IVERSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood directs that should Morgan's brigade not have crossed the Chattahoochee River before the pontoon bridge at Moore's is taken up that he must swim the animals and cross his men, saddles, &c., in the ferry-boat, and get over with all possible dispatch, and instead of taking position from Salt Springs to Campbellton, as previously ordered, he will move his command to Villa Rica, reporting to Brigadier-General Jackson by letter at this point.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF MISS. AND EAST LA., *Jackson, Miss., October 6, 1864.*

I. In accordance with general orders from headquarters Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, dated October 4, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of the district composed of East Louisiana and all of that portion of Mississippi not included in the District of the Gulf.

II. Lieuts. Alcée Dupré and Samuel W. Oliver are announced as aides-de-camp. Other members of the staff will be announced hereafter.

FRANK. GARDNER,
Major-General.

OPELIKA, *October 7, 1864.*

President DAVIS:

I have arranged satisfactorily matters between Governor Brown and General Cobb relating to exempts and State militia. Am now en route for Hood's front.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *October 10, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

I am instructed by his Excellency the President to forward to you the above copy of a dispatch received from General Beauregard, and to request that you will endeavor to learn whether the arrangements are such as comport with law and the necessities of the service.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. R. LUBBOCK,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 10, 1864.

Mr. S[HEPHERD]:

Address a polite note to General Cobb requesting to be informed of the precise nature of the arrangement made and intimating some apprehension lest the obligations of the constitution and laws as well as the position taken by the Department may be compromised by Governor Brown's propositions.

J. A. S.,
Secretary.

UNOFFICIAL.] HDQRS. GEORGIA RES. AND MIL. DIST. OF GA.,
Macon, Ga., October 7, 1864.

[General COOPER:]

DEAR GENERAL: Inclosed I send you copy of an order* I have issued, in compliance with the directions of the President, at Augusta. The object is to get the men fit for duty in the field who are now on detailed service. The serious difficulty in my way is the fact that many of these details are granted at Richmond and [by] the generals of the army, and they deny my authority to revoke their details. I know the President's anxiety on this subject, but to make my order efficient I must be sustained at Richmond, and if the men detailed in the way I have indicated are beyond my reach I shall be able to do little or nothing. I write to ask you to bring the attention of the President to the subject, and to have my order recognized by the War Department, otherwise these detailed men will stand upon their details, granted by higher authority, and thus defeat my order. Pardon me for troubling you, but it is a matter of importance if the ranks of the army are to be filled up, and hence I write to you.

Your friend,

HOWELL COBB,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 19, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Is there conflict between this and the general order?

J. D.

DALLAS, *October 7, 1864.*
(Via Newnan and Montgomery 8th. Received 8th.)

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

On the morning of the 5th Major-General French attacked Allatoona with his division and succeeded in carrying the enemy's works, except one interior inclosed work, at which time the enemy were reported moving on his rear, when he withdrew his forces and rejoined the main body of the army. East Point is in possession of our cavalry.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

RICHMOND, *October 7, 1864.*

General J. B. HOOD:

For his conduct in separating from General Wheeler in the recent move in Tennessee, Brig. Gen. J. S. Williams has been arrested and ordered to report to you for trial. Please send me General Wheeler's report on this matter at the earliest date. It is necessary for his own vindication. Williams' command has been assigned by the War Department to Southwestern Virginia.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

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*No. 22, October 1, 1864, p. 781.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Van Wert, October 7, 1864.
(Via Newnan and Montgomery 8th.)

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

This army is now in motion and it is of the greatest importance that cavalry brigades who were with Williams should be returned without delay.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
October 7, 1864.

This corps will resume the march to-morrow morning on the road leading from Van Wert to Cedartown in the direction of Cave Spring, in the following order:

General Johnson will start one brigade, with a section of artillery, at 1 o'clock, as an advance guard. The balance of this division will move at 3 a. m. The advance brigade will go three miles beyond Cedartown and remain there on picket. Stevenson's division at 4.30 o'clock, Clayton's at 5 o'clock.

The division ordnance, cook, medical, and hospital wagons will move at 1.30 a. m., under charge of Major Hill.

Division commanders will send out their inspectors at once to examine the ground upon which their artillery and wagons are parked, so as to be able to get them into the road promptly. Every precaution will be taken and every effort made for a prompt march to-morrow, as another corps and a large supply train will have to follow on this road, and everything depends on the promptness of this one.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

VAN WERT, *October 7, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General TAYLOR,
Commanding Department, Gainesville Junction:

Your dispatch of the 6th received. This army being in motion it is of vital importance that Forrest should move without delay and operate on the enemy's railroad. If he cannot break Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad he can occupy their forces there and prevent damage being repaired on the other road. He should lose no time in moving. I am very thankful to you for the assistance already afforded this army.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

PLEASANT HILL,
Eighteen miles from Memphis, October 7, 1864—6 p. m.

Colonel SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Selma:

Have been delayed by tardiness of reserves. Scouts report 4,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry in Memphis. I shall go until I find out for myself. I have but 1,500, and not reliable.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

SELMA, ALA., *October 7, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Selma, Ala.:

COLONEL: Herewith I have the honor to inclose for the approval of the lieutenant-general commanding requisitions in duplicate for cotton as follows, viz: For 30,942 pounds due Messrs. S. C. Manning & Co.; for 68,714 pounds due Messrs. Hultte & Lancaster; being for supplies introduced by the respective parties, and received by officers of the Government, as shown by documents accompanying the requisitions. It is requisite these papers should be returned to me for file with other evidence of the Government indebtedness. Messrs. Manning & Co. desire to receive their cotton at some point in East Louisiana, the other parties at Mobile, Ala. I have the honor also to inclose herewith the letter of Mr. J. W. Clapp, chief produce loan for State of Mississippi, handed me yesterday for perusal.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. W. SANDERS,
Major and Quartermaster, Chief Cotton Exchange, Department of Ala., Miss., and East La.

[Inclosure.]

OFFICE PRODUCE LOAN,
Columbus, Miss., October 3, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

GENERAL: Since writing to your adjutant, E. Surget, on the 1st instant, I have received from the Secretary of the Treasury instructions to deliver, to your order, such quantity of cotton as you may from time to time call for on account of the War Department, taking your drafts for the value of the same on the Treasurer at Richmond. The Secretary further says:

On the receipt of the drafts here the Secretary of War will make the necessary requisitions, and warrants will be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of General Taylor for the amount of the same.

The terms upon which I am instructed to deliver the cotton are: First. If situated where it may be sold for specie, the price to be the specie value multiplied by three; but if the sum thus obtained is less than the market value of the cotton so situated in currency, then I am to charge the market price in currency. Second. If the cotton is in a locality where the sales are for currency only, then I am to charge the market price in currency.

The above regulations are for my guidance only to facilitate settlements between the departments, and do not particularly concern you; nor do I have anything to do with the rate at which you may afterward agree to exchange the cotton for supplies, and I have referred to it merely by way of explanation. Various contracts for the sale of Government cotton have been made at Richmond, and by my predecessor (Mr. De Bow) and myself, in all of which it is stipulated that the purchasers shall be permitted to remove the cotton so purchased beyond our lines without molestation by our forces. Most of these contracts are still in process of execution, and it will be indispensable that Brig. Gens. Wirt Adams and G. B. Hodge be instructed by you to grant the necessary permits. To avoid confusion and all improper use of such permits I will confine my deliveries to purchasers to a single reliable

agent selected by me, and I request that you will instruct Generals Adams and Hodge to limit their permits to requisitions made by me or by my specially authorized agent. If you would furnish me with duplicates of the orders you issue to Generals Adams and Hodge it would be of service to me. As stated in my letter of the 1st to Adjutant Surget, I will endeavor to meet your requisitions with as much promptness as the confused condition of this agency will admit.

Very respectfully,

J. W. CLAPP,
Chief of Produce Loan for Mississippi.

VAN WERT, *October 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Talladega, Ala.:

You will make your headquarters at Jacksonville, Ala., and collect at that point all the men returning to this army at that point. All post commanders have been directed to send them there. You will organize them and use them to guard supplies collected there for this army. Endeavor to obtain more troops for the same object if possible. Clanton's brigade might be used for this purpose.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 8, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

General Breckinridge reports that a portion of enemy's cavalry, after slight resistance, has been driven back from Kingsport toward Rogersville. No enemy this side of Jonesborough.

R. E. LEE.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, *October 8, 1864.*
(Received 9th.)

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Dispatch of 7th received. Notify Colonel Palmer when you desire his co-operation in a movement down French Broad.

R. E. LEE.

[OCTOBER 8, 1864.—For Jackson to Myers, and Vaughn to Breckinridge (two dispatches), relating to operations in Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee, see Part I, pp. 560, 564.]

CEDARTOWN, *October 8, 1864.*
(Via Montevallo.)

General B. BRAGG:

When Sherman found this army on his communications he left Atlanta hurriedly with his main body and formed line of battle near Kenesaw Mountain. I at once moved to this point, and marching to-morrow

shall cross the Coosa River about ten miles below Rome, and, moving up the west bank of the Oostenaula, hope to destroy his communications from Kingston to Tunnel Hill, forcing him to fall back or move south. If the latter, I shall move on his rear; if the former, I shall move to the Tennessee River via La Fayette and Gadsden. I leave near Jacksonville all surplus baggage, artillery, and wagons, and move prepared for battle. Should I move to the Tennessee my trains will meet me at Gadsden. Please have the Memphis and Charleston Railroad repaired at once to Decatur, if possible.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

VAN WERT, *October 8, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood desires that you bivouac to-night on the road from Cedartown to Cave Spring, but your headquarters with that portion of your command which is nearest Cedartown, your leading division within some three miles of Cave Spring. General Stewart has found another road than the one previously decided upon, by which he will march.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
October 8, 1864.

I. This corps will march to-morrow with the following allowance of artillery and transportation: One battalion of artillery with each division, to be selected by General Hallonquist, chief of artillery, with its complement of ammunition; one forge and two forage wagons.

II. Forty rounds of ammunition will be carried in the cartridge-boxes and forty rounds in brigade ordnance train.

III. Six cooking wagons each for Johnson's and Stevenson's divisions, four for Clayton's, and one for the three batteries, will be carried, with the smallest number of cooking utensils; one forage and one wheelwright wagon to each division; one forage wagon to each division and brigade, the tool-wagon and the wagon of each pioneer party; all ambulances and as many medical wagons as may be designated by the medical director of this corps, who will furnish instructions to the chief surgeons of divisions.

IV. No baggage will be taken except what can be hauled in one ambulance to each division and brigade headquarters.

V. Three days' rations of cooked bread will be placed in the haversacks before starting.

VI. The corps quartermaster will remain in charge of all trains left, assisted by one captain quartermaster for each division; all other quartermasters will accompany their commands.

VII. Division and brigade commanders will see that every effective man is armed and with his command, and that no stragglers are left with the wagon trains.

VIII. After to-morrow morning all playing of bands, beating of drums, and sounding of calls will be suspended until further orders from these headquarters.

The order of march will be as follows: Johnson's division at 10 a. m., Stevenson's division at 11.30 a. m., and Clayton's division at 1 p. m. Brigade ordnance wagons will follow their brigades.

The battalion of artillery will move between the two leading brigades of each division.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CEDARTOWN, *October 8, 1864—9 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that your command will march to-morrow, not earlier than 10 a. m. and not later than 12 m., and bivouac at Vann's Valley Post-Office.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *October 8, 1864.*

His Excellency Governor CHARLES CLARK,
Macon, Miss.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication referring to return of absentees from the army to their commands, and have no doubt the opinion you express as to the fact that distress and want in their families induced many of these men to desert their colors is correct. I am of the opinion, whilst active, and I trust effective steps have been already taken to secure the apprehension of deserters from the army, that whenever men prove their penitence by voluntarily surrendering themselves for the purpose of being returned to their commands they should be permitted to do so with the assurance they will neither be shot nor otherwise severely punished. I think, however, it is due to the men who have remained true to their duty and have had, in fact, to perform double duty by reason of the recusance of deserters, that some punishment should be inflicted upon the deserter, such, for instance, as stoppage of pay, or some similar mild punishment as will, whilst it makes the distinction between the dutiful and undutiful soldier so necessary to be made, at same time holds forth no real barrier to his return. That some such distinction should be made I am sure justice to the good soldier who has always remained steadfast demands. Appreciating your sound views on this subject I leave the whole matter in your hands, believing your wholesome influence upon the people of your State will enable you to apply the best correction to this evil, the existence of which has alone, in my opinion, prolonged this war. Should you determine to offer terms of amnesty to the class of men under consideration you are authorized to say to them, if they will voluntarily surrender they will be forwarded to their commands, with a written statement of the circumstances of their surrender, and an assurance they will not be severely punished, as indicated above.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Cherokee, October 8, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have been constantly in the field since 1861, and have spent half the entire time in the saddle. I have never asked for a furlough for over ten days in which to rest and recruit, and except when wounded and unable to leave my bed have had no respite from duty. My strength is failing and it is absolutely necessary that I should have some rest. I left a large estate in Mississippi and have never given my private affairs a day's attention at any one time since the war began. Will make the trip to West Tennessee, and hope as soon thereafter as you can do so you will relieve me from duty for twenty or thirty days to rest and recruit. I have received letters from Colonel McCulloch at Mobile. He and his command are much dissatisfied, and I respectfully ask that my two divisions be placed as they originally were under the command of Brigadier-Generals Chalmers and Buford, and that Mabry's brigade be substituted for McCulloch's, which change would in my opinion be satisfactory to all parties. I have captured since I came into this department over 30 pieces of artillery, fitting up my command with four batteries (in all sixteen guns). They are now scattered, and I desire if possible to get all my command together, and with General Chalmers as senior officer feel that it would be safe to leave the command for a short time, which in my present state of health is absolutely necessary and which you will confer a favor on me by granting as early as consistent with the good of the service.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *October 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Grenada, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am directed by Lieutenant-General Taylor to inform you that Maj. Gen. Frank. Gardner has been assigned to command of the district composed of East Louisiana, and all that portion of Mississippi not included in the District of the Gulf, and as the duties of General Forrest as commander of an independent cavalry corps render it impossible for him to give his attention to the details of a district he has been relieved from command of the District of Northern Mississippi, and you will be temporarily assigned to command of that district, to report to Major-General Gardner, whose orders you will from this time obey. This assignment will be only temporary and as soon as present operations are over and your division in General Forrest's corps can be gotten together you will again be placed in command of it. Whilst it is intended you shall as district commander report to Major-General Gardner, you will in the event of receiving any instructions from Major-General Forrest promptly execute them, advising Major-General Gardner at this place of the fact.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEAR MEMPHIS, *October 8, 1864.*
(Via Senatobia.)

Col. E. SURGET, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Selma:*

Advanced within five miles of Memphis; found enemy intrenched on all roads and expecting us; did not attack. Will go into West Tennessee with escort and Fifth Mississippi as soon as ammunition arrives from Selma.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

SENATOBIA, *October 8, 1864.*

Lieutenant HUTCHISON, *Kizer's Scouts, Holly Springs:*

Keep watch for Hatch's return and meet me at Moscow Tuesday next with all your men.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH MISSISSIPPI,
Senatobia, October 8, 1864.

Col. R. F. LOONEY, *Jackson, Tenn.:*

COLONEL: I am instructed by the brigadier-general commanding to say that if the enemy do not advance on him and nothing occurs to prevent he will start next Tuesday morning for West Tennessee to assist in raising men; he will probably reach Somerville about Wednesday, and he wishes you to keep the country well scouted toward the east, and keep him advised if Hatch returns and if any other enemy appears in that direction. If you can get forage he wishes you to come nearer to him than Jackson, say somewhere about Whiteville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. T. LINDSEY.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE FORCES OF MISSISSIPPI,
Enterprise, October 8, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have this day assumed command of conscripts in this State, in obedience to General Orders, No. 73, and await your instructions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. BRANDON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Reserve Forces of Mississippi.

CEDARTOWN, *October 9, 1864—9 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General LEE, *Commanding Corps:*

General Hood directs that when you march to-day you will leave at Cave Spring one of your smallest brigades, with orders to the commanding officer to report to Major-General Elzey. General Hood hopes to make such arrangements that the brigade can rejoin in a few days.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Cave Spring, October 9, 1864—sunset.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 1 o'clock to-day is received. General Hood directs that you push forward with your command to get over the river to-night and into position—either to-night or very early in the morning.

Very respectfully,

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
October 9, 1864.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: General Hood directs that no citizens be allowed to pass our lines in either direction, but especially to or from the direction of Rome.

Very respectfully,

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Cave Spring, October 9, 1864.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: General Hood's headquarters will be to-morrow at Coosaville, where he desires you will join him to-morrow evening, bringing with you all the information you can from the section I wrote you this morning to send scouts to, viz, the country on the railroad from Rome and Kingston to the Etowah railroad bridge and along the Etowah.

Yours, respectfully,

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAVE SPRING, *October 9, 1864—10 p. m*

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood directs that should the enemy concentrate at Rome and move down the Coosa or toward the Tennessee River, so as to cut this army off, you will immediately place yourself in their front and retard them in every way possible.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Meridian, October 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST, *Corinth, Miss.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to request you to inform him before you leave of the condition of affairs, as far as you can judge, in West Tennessee. General Chalmers, under date of yesterday, advises General Taylor that he found the enemy strongly posted at Memphis and expecting him. He telegraphed from Senatobia that he did not attack for above reason, and would move with Fifth Mississippi and escort into West Tennessee as soon as he received ammunition from Selma. The general is under the impression Hood's movement will draw attention of Sherman's force, with the exception of what he may send to look after you, to the road between Nashville and Chattanooga, and that Western Tennessee will be left unprotected or occupied by the enemy. He therefore desires me to urge you, if possible, to get out of that section all the supplies you can, making necessary arrangements before you leave; these supplies to be receipted for and paid for by the Confederate States. He thinks also that many recruits should be gotten from there, and wishes you to place yourself in communication with General Pillow and arrange through him for getting out the reserves from that section. You may find we can hold the country for a considerable time, and, if so, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad should be built to Jackson and reserves collected to protect it. Write fully on this subject. You may be able to cut all railroad communications north of Nashville. You are, however, the best judge of your own movements and will know best what to do to best effect the grand object of injuring Sherman.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Cherokee, Ala., October 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS, *Commanding First Division:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that he is moving that portion of the command now with him to Corinth; will be there by the 12th and will move immediately to Paris, in West Tennessee; expects to reach Jackson by the 16th. He is very anxious to communicate with you and has sent Captain Saunders to find you. If you think it safe to do so, he wishes you to join him and take command of your division. He has written Lieutenant-General Taylor, at Mobile, earnestly requesting the return of McCulloch's brigade, and suggesting that Mabry's brigade or some other be substituted for them, and asking that his divisions as originally formed and commanded be brought together. The general thinks the expedition to West Tennessee will enable him to get out a considerable amount of stock and accomplish other important results which can hereafter be explained. Write the general so as to intercept him at the points above named, and if safe, in your opinion, to do so, he hopes you will join him with any force you may have, leaving sufficient force in North Mississippi to prevent or meet such raids as might be by the enemy started from Memphis.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *October 10, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

General Breckinridge reports Vaughn's cavalry drove the enemy from Rogersville on the 8th, killing and wounding a good many. No enemy in any force this side of Bull's Gap. Railroad [and] telegraph open to Carter's Depot.

R. E. LEE,
General.

CAVE SPRING, *October 10, 1864—8 a. m.*

Brigadier-General JACKSON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

General Hood desires me to inform you that the pontoon at Quinn's Ferry, on the Coosa River, will be taken up this evening, and you must put on a line of couriers to that place to connect with a line on the other side. They will meet at the ferry and must continue to keep some there or near there to take dispatches over the line. Day after to-morrow (12th), unless you are otherwise engaged, General Hood desires you will move on Rome and make considerable of a demonstration from your side of the river, but be careful not to fire into the town. Communicate fully and frequently about all movements of the enemy.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAVE SPRING, *October 10, 1864—8 a. m.*

Brigadier-General IVERSON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

Should the enemy evacuate Atlanta you must cross the Chattahoochee River and move by your left flank in the direction of Cedartown, keeping always in communication with General Jackson, who will also be making a similar movement should the enemy evacuate Atlanta.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General IVERSON,
Cedartown:
(Care General Jackson.)

General Hood desires that you will immediately destroy the railroads leading to Atlanta as close up to the city as possible, commencing at our present breaks. Do this on all the roads.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHEROKEE, *October 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

Will be at Corinth until the 15th. Telegraph General Taylor for permission to join me and with what troops. If he grants it inform me and I will give you instructions what direction to move. Say to my mother we are all well. [Will] be at Corinth on 12th.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

MOBILE, ALA., *October 10, 1864.*

General BRAGG:

The following just received:

CHEROKEE, *October 10, 1864.*

Generals Rousseau and Thomas are following me with about 12,000 men, and are attempting to cross below here. I have still 500 men on north side of river, who have gone to hills. I think them safe. Three gun-boats and four transports came up river to-day as far as Eastport, and landed 2,000 men and three pieces of artillery. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley, with Forrest's old regiment and Twelfth Tennessee Regiment, attacked and drove them back, capturing the three pieces artillery and horses, and setting one transport on fire. I am moving my command to Iuka to meet the enemy, and my wagon train to Corinth. Washburn reported in command of river expedition.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

CAVE SPRING,
Sixteen miles southwest of Rome, Ga., October 11, 1864.
(Via Montevallo 12th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

I arrived here last evening and conferred with General Hood. I leave to-day to confer with General Taylor at Jacksonville, Ala. Will return as soon as practicable to Hood's front. Address me via Jacksonville.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS,
Armuchee Post-Office, October 11, 1864.

The general commanding desires to impress upon the corps commanders the importance of making moccasins out of the raw hides for the barefooted men of their respective commands. Proper attention to this matter will in a great measure supply the deficiency of shoes at present existing.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Armuchee Post-Office, October 11, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood desires you to instruct the commanding officer of the brigade to be sent to the foot of Turkey Mountain to move in such manner as not to be seen by the enemy on the other side.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ARMUCHEE POST-OFFICE, *October 11, 1864—1 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,
Round Mountain:

GENERAL: Should the enemy move down the Coosa in force you will send all the wagons you have loaded with small-arm ammunition and

provisions, and any cattle you may have, up the Shinbone road to La Fayette, and you will take all other wagons, the pontoon train, and artillery to Jacksonville, and beyond that point should it become necessary for their safety.

[J. B. HOOD,
General.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DIST. OF MISS. AND EAST LA., *Jackson, Miss., October 11, 1864.*

I. The following officers of the staff are announced:

First Lieut. Ed. D. Woodlief, First Louisiana Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general.

Maj. J. P. Carr, commissary department, as chief commissary.

Maj. J. L. McCluer, quartermaster's department, as chief quartermaster.

By command of Maj. Gen. Frank. Gardner:

ALCÉE DUPRÉ,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Jackson, Miss., October 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS,
Oxford, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say to you that Lieutenant-General Taylor has given him orders that Mabry's brigade should be ordered back to this vicinity, as it is important, on account of the enemy's raids to the southward, to increase the force here as much and as rapidly as possible. You will report when this brigade can be sent.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALCÉE DUPRÉ,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *October 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

By direction of Lieutenant-General Taylor you will report immediately to Major-General Forrest with every available man you have beyond a sufficient force to guard the front.

FRANK. GARDNER,
Major-General.

[OCTOBER 11, 1864.—For Vaughn to Johnston, relating to operations in East Tennessee, &c., see Part I, p. 565.]

TAYLORSVILLE, JOHNSON COUNTY, TENN.,
October 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding, &c., or
ANY OTHER COMMANDER OF CONFEDERATE FORCES:

The undersigners, citizens of Johnson County, Tenn., and Southern men, in behalf of themselves and others, respectfully represent: That

we are but few in number, and most of us old and infirm men; that our county is now infested with some four or five bands of robbers and bushwhackers, who are obstructing the public road, robbing Southern men, and killing them, and further, threatening to drive us all from the county, and without some additional protection we will all be forced to leave our homes and county in a few days. We, therefore, most respectfully ask you to send in a small force for that purpose, say some forty or fifty men, under a good officer. We would further state that we will have considerable surplus of corn, and some meat, that could be furnished the Government, if it can be protected until all can be saved; fully enough, we think, to justify the Government in sending the small force we ask to protect and defend us until all can be saved and got out. If not defended in that way it will all be lost to Government and individuals. There is a small force here now, about fifteen men, which we wish to retain with the others, under Lieutenant Hawkins.

ASA REECE.
G. MOORE.
J. W. McQUEEN.
B. O. JOHNSON.
J. H. JOHNSON.
R. MOORE.
J. E. WILSON.
H. ROMENGER.

[OCTOBER 12, 1864.—For Vaughn to Breckinridge, reporting action at Greeneville, Tenn., see Part I, p. 565.]

[OCTOBER 12, 1864.—For Beauregard to Cooper, reporting affairs in his department, see Part I, p. 795.]

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
October 12, 1864.

Major-General STEVENSON,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Lee directs me to say that he has no objection to your advancing a few skirmishers, but he does not desire anything like a demonstration or a fight brought on. The corps will move to Snake Creek Gap some time during the day. You will be in readiness accordingly.

Respectfully,

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 128. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
Selma, Ala., October 12, 1864.

The transfer of detailed men from the positions to which they have been assigned by orders from department headquarters is hereby prohibited.

Whenever an officer no longer requires the services of any man who has been assigned to duty with him he will promptly report the fact to the assistant inspector-general of the department, so that he may be returned to his command or reassigned to some other officer.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Corinth, October 12, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your favor of the 9th has just been received and I avail myself of the first leisure moment to comply with your request.

I move with my command into West Tennessee in a few days, and you may rely on my doing all I can toward accommodating your desires and in facilitating your suggestions.

The Mobile and Ohio road can be repaired from this place to Bethel or Henderson Station in a short time, but from Bethel to Jackson the road is nearly entirely destroyed, and as there is much trestle-work it will take some time to rebuild the road and place it in running order. I am of the opinion the cars can be run to Bethel in two weeks, but it will require six weeks or two months to finish the road to Jackson. If you determine to rebuild the road most of the labor must be furnished from below. There are but few negroes from here to Jackson. The country has been destroyed, and I am satisfied laborers cannot be had near the road sufficient to make the necessary repairs. From what I have seen in West Tennessee, and from recent information, I am satisfied the amount of supplies in that region has been greatly exaggerated. I can subsist my command there, and will be able to gather up some wheat and hogs, but not in amounts large as has been supposed. There is, no doubt, much more wheat in West Tennessee than is necessary for the support of the people, but our currency cannot be used in that region, and the people instead of collecting their surplus supply of hogs will scatter them in woods to prevent their falling into our hands. The same difficulty exists in purchasing wheat and any other supplies needed by our Government. To hunt up and press the needed supplies will require much time and will take all of my command to accomplish much. If you can furnish salt, or anything the people could use at home, I am satisfied they would interest themselves in hunting up and furnishing the Government with every article of supply that they could possibly spare. I hope some plan can be devised which will furnish the people with something they can use for their supplies, and which will secure to the Government much subsistence from this region. I shall do the best I can under the circumstances, and make these suggestions for the purpose of facilitating operations. The enemy derives much of his supplies from the Northwestern railroad, which are shipped up the Tennessee River and thence to Johnsonville and Nashville. It is my present design to take possession of Fort Heiman, on the west bank of the Tennessee River below Johnsonville, and thus prevent all communication with Johnsonville by transports.

I am of the opinion that the new guns ordered are of sufficient caliber to prevent the operations of their gun-boats. It is highly important that this line be interrupted if not entirely destroyed, as I learned dur-

ing my recent operations in Middle Tennessee that it was by this route that the enemy received most of his supplies at Atlanta. While operating at this point, for the purpose suggested, I may be able to procure supplies from Kentucky. I shall exercise the utmost diligence in getting up the large number of deserters and absentees in Middle Tennessee. As fast as these are gathered up I would suggest that they be sent to you and placed at once in the infantry service. The facilities of these men for running away is much greater in the cavalry service, and they should be placed in positions remote from home. The great predominating, absorbing desire is to cut Sherman's line of communication. I did something toward accomplishing this result during my recent expedition, and I am anxious to renew the effort at some future day, but nothing can be done without a pontoon across the Tennessee River. I suggest that the railroad be repaired from Cherokee to Tuscumbia and Florence, and that a bridge be thrown across the river. This can be accomplished without much difficulty, as the columns or piles of the old bridge will furnish ample support for ropes. I presume it is the only place on the river that a bridge can be built. The distance from Cherokee to Tuscumbia is fifteen miles. The road for several miles has been destroyed, but the iron necessary for repairs can be procured on the west end of the road between this place and in the direction of Grand Junction. If this bridge was built I could strike the Tennessee and Alabama road or the Nashville and Chattanooga road at pleasure, and return when hard pressed in safety. My men and horses are greatly jaded by the labors of the recent raid. Both need more rest than I am able to give them at present. It will require a month to recuperate and place my command in proper condition. In the recent engagements I lost in killed and wounded about 400 men. I still have on the other side of the river about 500 men unable to cross over, with a possibility of their being captured. These losses, with those ordered back to Georgia by General Hood, have greatly reduced my command. General Chalmers' brigade of 500 men will probably swell my command to 3,400 troops. With this force I shall endeavor to execute your orders and do all I can to produce discomfiture to the enemy. My troops still across the river are under the command of a good officer who knows the country thoroughly, and I have every confidence in his ability to elude the enemy, but feel some uneasiness.

During my recent trip I killed, wounded, and captured about 3,000 of the enemy, and destroyed the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad from Decatur to Spring Hill. It cannot be repaired in sixty days, and the engineer captured by me gives it as his opinion that the road cannot be placed in good running order during the winter. I captured on the road upward of 1,000 negroes. I understand only about 800 have reached you. This matter should be investigated, and I shall endeavor to learn where the blame should rest and punish the delinquent. I find a few smiths were retained here to shoe up my command, all of which will be reported to you and accounted for. The enemy is reported as attempting to cross the Tennessee River, returning from their recent expedition (after me) to Memphis. Washburn is commanding in person, and his force is reported to be 3,000 or 4,000. I have the river picketed from Eastport to Jacksonville, and will endeavor to intercept him, and will fight him wherever he can be found, without regard to numbers. I am satisfied the enemy is on the smallest possible ration. The points captured on the railroad show this, and Rousseau's dispatches, intercepted by my couriers, confirm this, as the garrison at Decatur was on quarter rations. Not less than 18,000 troops were sent out to capture my com-

mand while in Middle Tennessee. Most of them have returned to their former positions, and thus afford an opportunity for another expedition. A sense of duty to my Government constrains me to call attention to the large number of stragglers in General Roddey's command. I do so in no spirit of unkindness toward that gallant and meritorious officer, who will certainly remedy the evil when his attention shall have been called to it. On my recent trip from Cherokee to this place I found his men at every stopping-place, some of them with passes from every grade of subordinate officer, and many with no passes at all. Most of these men are from Moreland's command, and that officer deserves the severest punishment on account of his disregard of law. At Burnsville I found many stragglers, and on my approach they fled as if the enemy had made his appearance in their midst. Such a state of affairs is disreputable and humiliating to my feelings. It is a burlesque upon military discipline. All applications for leave of absence for a longer period than ten days I shall refer to you for your action, and unless something of the sort is required of General Roddey his command will still be found scattered over the country with furloughs and passes from all grades of officers. It is no spirit of dictation, but a desire to promote the good of the service, that prompts me to make these suggestions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was written I have commenced repairing the telegraph line from Grand Junction to this place, and from this place to Jackson. Both lines will be in operation in a few days.

N. B. F.,
Major-General.

CORINTH, *October 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

You will report to me at Jackson, Tenn., with all the available men you have except enough to picket your front, fetching the two batteries with you. Telegraph me how much artillery ammunition you will want for the two batteries. I will supply you at Jackson. Fetch your wagons with you.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DIST. OF MISS. AND EAST LA., *Jackson, Miss., October 12, 1864.*

This district will be divided into sub-districts, known as follows, viz:

Northern District of Mississippi, to comprise the northern portion of the State as far south as the parallel of latitude through Grenada.

Central District of Mississippi, to comprise that portion of the State between the parallels of latitude running through Grenada and Natchez.

District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, to comprise that portion of the State of Mississippi south of the parallel of latitude running through Natchez and not included in the District of the Gulf and the portion of Louisiana east of the Mississippi River.

II. The present commanders of the sub-districts are announced as follows, viz: Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers of the Northern District. Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams of the Central District, and Brig. Gen. George B. Hodge of the District of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana.

III. Each sub-district commander will establish his headquarters at the most convenient locality near the center of his district, and report the position to these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. Frank. Gardner:

ALCÉE DUPRÉ,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
October 13, 1864.

The lieutenant-general commanding desires to impress upon the minds of division, brigade, regimental, and company commanders the importance of having sandals made for the barefooted men of their commands out of green beef-hides. Personal attention should be given to this matter. Details should be made to make a few as samples, so that no barefooted man can have an excuse for failing to provide himself with a pair.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, October 13, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: General Hood directs me to say to you that he wishes you to resist any advance of the enemy in this direction, and desires your attention particularly called to any advance by the way of Villanow. Have that point watched well. The general is now moving and is four miles and a half this side (west) Resaca.

Very respectfully,

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 243. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, October 13, 1864.

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XVI. Maj. J. B. Eustis, assistant adjutant-general, will proceed immediately to Cave Spring, Ga., and report for duty to General G. T. Beauregard, commanding.

* * * * * * *

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RHEATOWN, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

Portion of arms have reached my command. Dispatched Palmer. Have heard nothing from him. If I had a few more forces could hold the country lower down and procure many supplies.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[OCTOBER 14, 1864.—For Vaughn to Johnston, in relation to skirmish at Thorn Hill, Tenn., see Part I, p. 848.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Villanow, October 14, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

Your dispatch received. General Hood approves your intention of retaining Generals Johnson's and Clayton's divisions in their present position, and desires me to say that if necessary you can also retain Stevenson's.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

CORINTH, *October 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CHALMERS:

The major-general desires that you will meet him at Jackson as early as possible. Hatch is endeavoring to cross into West Tennessee, and he desires to meet him with his entire force.

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., *October 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN,
Rheatown, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am much gratified at your recent successes, and General Lee has also expressed his satisfaction. I am fully authorized by General Lee to direct Colonel Palmer's movements. He must move down to your assistance to enable you to recover and hold as much country as possible. Repeat your couriers until you hear from him. A party of fifty of your men, under Colonel Bean, passed through here day before yesterday from the Valley to join you. General Robertson was ordered to Georgia, and only intended to give you the incidental aid of his presence as far as Greeneville, and the appearance of moving on the enemy's flank as he passed toward Georgia. I am sorry he has not gone as far as Greeneville. It is impossible to send you any more troops at this time. Every effort will be made to supply you, and to have the men paid at an early day. Send up those officers who abandoned the command in the Valley; also Lieutenant Hopkins, who killed the quartermaster. This officer is not to go at large. Upon the statement of your letter he has committed one of the greatest of military crimes, and if such cases are not signally punished we may as well disband the army. Send the necessary witnesses in the several cases with the parties

to Abingdon to go before the court there. This will cost the temporary services of a few men, as witnesses, but it will be more than balanced by the good effect on the troops and the service generally. I have sent Col. D. H. Smith, Fifth Kentucky, to Bristol, with a company of mounted men, to which will be added the detachment you left in that region, and such local forces as can be gathered, for the purpose of seizing deserters, rooting out bushwhackers, &c., in all that region.

I am, general, very respectfully,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

ORDERS.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Wytheville, Va., October 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. Basil W. Duke, with 200 men of his brigade, and two days' cooked rations, will move at 8 a. m. to-morrow to Dublin and report to Brigadier-General Echols for special and important services. General Duke is already apprised of the general character of the duties with which he will be charged, and the major-general commanding is confident that his operations will be marked by promptness, vigor, and discrimination, nor does he doubt, from his high character as an officer, that the conduct of his command, in the delicate duties to be performed, will be characterized by the strictest discipline.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

NINE MILES SOUTH OF LA FAYETTE, GA.,
October 15, 1864. (Via Selma 17th.)

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

This army struck the communications of the enemy about a mile above Resaca on the 12th instant, completely destroying the railroad, including the block-houses, from that point to within a short distance of Tunnel Hill, about four miles of the Cleveland railroad, capturing Dalton and all intermediate garrisons, with their stores, arms, and equipments, and about 1,000 prisoners. The main body of Sherman's army seems to be moving toward Dalton.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Villanow, October 15, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Your notes of last evening received. General Hood thinks it very important that some cavalry should be nearer the army on our left. If you can spare it send some up at once. General Hood would like to see you to-day. He is going through Taylor's Ridge at Mattox's Gap and from Lamb's Cross-Roads we go south to Mills' house, where the roads running south from La Fayette and from Lamb's Cross-Roads come together.

Yours, &c.,

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nine miles south of La Fayette, October 15, 1864.

Major-General COBB,
Macon, Ga.:

It is very important that you should move on Atlanta as soon as possible with all the force you can collect. Call on Maj. Norman W. Smith in my name for all the transportation you require.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Corinth, October 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that Hatch is still on the north side of the river and is attempting to cross. He directs that you do not move farther until you get Mabry and all your command up. When you get your troops together you will move forward by Brownsville or Jackson, notifying him at Jackson of your route. The major-general commanding directs that you place yourself in communication with him, should Hatch cross the river and attempt to get south of Hatchie River, so that he can direct your movements. He further directs that you will leave some one at Bolivar to receive and forward dispatches. Also that you sweep the country from Bolivar to Memphis and get up every absentee and straggler and bring them with you. The major-general commanding will be at Jackson Wednesday night next.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Rheatown, October 16, 1864.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Wytheville, Va.:

MAJOR: I inclose you a note just received from a member of my staff who has just come from the rear of the enemy at Talbott's Station, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. It is reliable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

P. S.—Have sent force to the rear to destroy the railroad, &c.

[Inclosure.]

NEAR NEWPORT, *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General VAUGHN:

GENERAL: I went to Talbott's Station on the night of the 13th. The Sixteenth Kentucky passed at 1 o'clock that day, going toward Knoxville; the Pennsylvania regiment passed Dandridge the day before, going below; the Tenth Michigan is below, said to have gone to Georgia,

leaving the Eighth Tennessee, 1,000 or 1,200 strong, Ninth, about 450, and the Thirteenth (strength not known), and Kirk at the gap or vicinity. Citizens report no troops at Morristown or Mossy Creek; some of our scouts report 100 at the latter point. I learned that the train for the last few days brought down from the gap some soldiers, probably the Ohio troops. I could learn nothing of artillery passing down. Heard nothing of state of affairs at Strawberry Plains.

Very respectfully,

JOHN TOLAND,
Lieutenant, &c.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nine miles south of La Fayette, October 16, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, &c.:

Your letter of the 13th just received. Upon leaving Palmetto, on the West Point railroad, I sent orders to Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Adams to take post at Jacksonville to superintend matters there and see that men and supplies were forwarded to this army. I supposed he was already there. An engineer officer has been ordered at once to Jacksonville in accordance with your suggestion.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nine miles south of La Fayette, October 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY:

General Jackson has been ordered to strike the railroad between the Etowah and Chattahoochee, and should it be necessary for the protection of our trains moving from Jacksonville to Edwards' Ferry you must place Stovall's brigade in the vicinity of Cave Spring, with a battery. The present position of the army will protect Round Mountain from any movement of the enemy on the north side of the Coosa.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
(For General Hood.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Nine miles south of La Fayette, October 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding, &c.:

Your dispatch, dated nine miles from Jacksonville, 8 p. m., October 14, 1864, received. General Hood directs that you send all the infantrymen belonging to this army (except Stovall's brigade) to join the army via Edwards' Ferry and Summerville, and if you have taken up the pontoon bridge at Edwards' Ferry have it returned there and parked on this side. A pontoon train has been ordered from the army to march to Edwards' Ferry without delay, to be laid there.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nine miles south of La Fayette, October 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding, &c.:

General Hood directs that you send Stovall's brigade to Edwards' Ferry for the protection of the bridge there.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nine miles south of La Fayette, October 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding, &c.:

General Hood directs that all wagons loaded with small-arm ammunition be brought over the Coosa at Edwards' Ferry and parked on this side of the river.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nine miles south of La Fayette, October 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

Upon receipt of this you will leave a sufficient force to protect the immediate line from Jacksonville to the Coosa and collect all the force you can and move on the road between the Etowah and Chattahoochee. General Hood thinks such a movement would, in a great measure, protect the line you are now on, and it is of the first importance that that part of the railroad should be destroyed. Do all you can to damage the road. Our trains are supplying us from Jacksonville, via Edwards' Ferry.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nine miles south of La Fayette, Ga., October 16, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR,
Mobile, Ala.:

Your dispatch received. We have completely destroyed the enemy's railroad from Resaca to Tunnel Hill. It is important if possible that Forrest should pass around the troops of Rousseau and Thomas and break the Nashville and Chattanooga road. The main body of Sherman's army in the neighborhood of Dalton.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Dublin, October 17, 1864.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

MAJOR: Brigadier-General Duke, with his command, left here this morning for Floyd County. I had here with him three of the most prominent citizens of the county to explain the condition of matters and the topography of the county to him, and also a guide to accompany him. At his request I also sent twenty-five of Preston's battalion with him. He will have a troublesome time of it, as the county is very mountainous. I have heard nothing yet from Thurmond's men. I have ordered fifty men from Preston's battalion to New River bridge, as a guard at that place. I have also ordered fifty men from same battalion to this place as guard for the post. I shall also have to send twenty-five to Narrows of New River as guard. Under your order I this morning furloughed eighty of the battalion for fifteen days, the furloughs revocable in case of an emergency.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN ECHOLS,
Major-General.

[OCTOBER 17, 1864.—For Vaughn to Breckinridge, relating to skirmish at Bull's Gap, Tenn., &c., see Part I, p. 848.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. MILITARY DIV. OF THE WEST,
Jacksonville, Ala., October 17, 1864.

In obedience to the orders of the President of the Confederate States, I assume command this day of the Military Division of the West, east of the Mississippi River, comprising the Department of Tennessee and Georgia, commanded by General J. B. Hood, and the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor. These officers will retain command of their respective departments, issuing orders necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

In assuming command of this important military division, I enjoin on all officers and soldiers harmony, zeal, implicit and prompt obedience to orders and confidence in themselves and their commanders, and success will then surely crown their efforts to drive the enemy from our soil and establish the independence of our country.

The following are the officers of my personal and general staff:

First Lieut. A. R. Chisolm, aide-de-camp.
First Lieut. A. J. Toutant, aide-de-camp.
Col. George W. Brent, assistant adjutant-general.
Lieut. Col. J. M. Otey, assistant adjutant-general.
Maj. Henry Bryan, assistant inspector-general.
Maj. J. B. Eustis, assistant inspector-general.
Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith, chief of engineers.
Maj. Edward Willis, chief quartermaster.
Maj. F. Molloy, chief commissary.
Surg. R. L. Brodie, medical director.
Surg. Samuel Choppin, medical inspector.

The medical director, chief quartermaster, and chief commissary will act only as inspectors of their respective departments until further orders.

All communications to the headquarters of this military division will be addressed to this place until further notice.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
October 17, 1864.

In assuming command, at this critical juncture, of the Military Division of the West, I appeal to my countrymen of all classes and sections for their generous support and confidence.

In assigning me to this responsible position the President of the Confederate States has extended to me the assurance of his earnest support; the Executives of your States meet me with similar expressions of their devotion to our cause; the noble army in the field, composed of brave men and gallant officers, are no strangers to me, and I know that they will do all that patriots can achieve.

The history of the past, written in the blood of their comrades, but foreshadows the glorious future which lies before them. Inspired with these bright promises of success, I make this appeal to the men and women of my country to lend me the aid of their earnest and cordial cooperation. Unable to join in the bloody conflicts of the field, they can do much to strengthen our cause, fill up our ranks, encourage our soldiers, inspire confidence, dispel gloom, and thus hasten on the day of our final success and deliverance.

The army of Sherman still defiantly holds the city of Atlanta; he can and must be driven from it. It is only for the good people of Georgia and surrounding States to speak the word, and the work is done.

We have abundance of provisions, and there are men enough in the country, liable and able for service, to accomplish the result. To all such I earnestly appeal to report promptly to their respective commands, and let those who cannot go, see to it that none remain at home who are able to strike a blow in this critical and decisive hour.

To those soldiers of the army who are absent from their commands without leave, I appeal in the name of their brave comrades, with whom they have in the past so often shared the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battle-field, to return at once to their duty. To all such as shall report to their respective commands in response to this appeal within the next thirty days an amnesty is hereby granted.

My appeal is to every one, of all classes and conditions, to come forward freely, cheerfully, and with a good heart, to the work that lies before us.

My countrymen, respond to this call as you have done in days that have passed, and with the blessing of a kind and overruling Providence the enemy shall be driven from your soil, the security of your wives and daughters from the insults and the outrages of a brutal foe shall be established, soon to be followed by a permanent and honorable peace. The claims of home and country, wife and children, uniting with the demands of honor and patriotism, summon us to the field; we cannot, dare not, will not fail to respond.

Full of hope and confidence, I come to join in your struggle, sharing your privations, and with your brave and true men to strike the blow that shall bring success to our arms, triumph to our cause, and peace to our country.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
October 17, 1864—12.10 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: General Hood desires that you will not stop the cavalry who were to go with the pontoon-boats to the Tennessee, but let them go as first determined upon.

Very respectfully,

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Corinth, October 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that the enemy are still attempting to cross the river, and that you will move your command at once to the neighborhood of Medon, twelve miles southwest of Jackson, and await further orders. He further directs that you establish a line of couriers from your headquarters to Henderson Station, and send staff officer to that point to receive and forward dispatches. Also, that you will notify him the amount of ammunition you have on hand and how much you need. The major-general directs me to say that should he stop at Purdy he will establish a courier-line to Henderson Station. He will remain here until to-morrow to ascertain whether the enemy attempts to cross or not, and will then move in the direction of Jackson.

Respectfully,

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' DIVISION,
Jackson, October 17, 1864.

Colonel MABRY:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you will remain as near to Bolivar as you can obtain forage, until you get your wagon train safely across Hatchie River. You can probably find forage on Clover Creek. Report to these headquarters the place at which you encamp, and when you move forward take the Denmark road and encamp at any place between Jackson and Denmark at which you can obtain forage. The general thinks you had better make a pontoon bridge at Bolivar if you can do so.

Your obedient servant,

L. T. LINDSEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., *October 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. H. CLANTON,
Jacksonville:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Taylor has submitted to General Beauregard the proposition of sending you with your own and Armistead's command into the country adjacent to Huntsville and sufficiently near the enemy's railroad communications in North Alabama for you to strike either of those lines at pleasure. General Beauregard approves the plan provided it meets with the sanction of General Hood. You will show this communication to General Hood and can inform him that Dibrell's brigade and the men of First [Sixth] Tennessee Cavalry, belonging to Major-General Wheeler's corps, and recently with Major-General Forrest, will reach Gadsden, Ala., to-morrow night and be forwarded immediately by General Beauregard to him.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[OCTOBER 18, 1864.—For Lee to Seddon, Vaughn to Breckinridge, Vaughn to Johnston, and Bushong to Vaughn, relating to operations in East Tennessee, see Part I, pp. 847, 848, 849, 851.]

BRISTOL, EAST TENN., *October 18, 1864.*

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I reached here yesterday (Monday) and will leave to-day for the scene of operations. Am waiting to have my horses shod and get the necessary information for intelligent action. Captain Lea requests that you ask of the major-general commanding department to have the quota of clothing due his men laid aside for them in the event of the quartermaster obtaining it for Duke's brigade. Many of his men are exceedingly needy, and they objected to coming on this expedition for the reason that they were fearful they would in consequence fail to get the clothing they so much need. You will be kind enough to see that justice is done them in this matter. There are forty-three non-commissioned officers and privates.

Hastily, yours, &c.,

D. HOWARD SMITH,
Commanding Detachment.

P. S.—Please see that my mail is sent to me here, to care of commander of post.

D. H. S.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. MILITARY DIV. OF THE WEST, *Jacksonville, Ala., October 18, 1864.*

To expedite public business all current correspondence with and papers to the Adjutant-General's Office, at Richmond, from the departments of Generals Hood and Taylor will continue direct, as heretofore,

until further orders, transmitting, however, to these headquarters such copies or extracts of the same as may be necessary to keep them advised of the true condition and wants of those departments.

In urgent cases commanders of departments may correspond also directly with the War Department, transmitting at once to these headquarters copies of all letters and telegrams sent or received.

In like manner commanders of districts may correspond directly with these headquarters, transmitting at once to their respective department commanders copies of all telegrams sent or received.

By command of General Beauregard:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE INSP. OF FIELD TRANS., ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Jacksonville, October 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. H. COLE,
Inspector of Field Transportation, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: I have just returned from Selma, Ala., where I went to see Major Paxton. He furnished me with all the supplies necessary for the proper equipment of this army, except the mules and horses needed to supply the places of those broken down on the recent march. He says that it is impossible to procure animals by impressment in his district unless he had the money, or an order from the commanding general to take them by armed force. This General Beauregard refuses to give. I have conferred with Colonel Brent, chief of staff, on the subject of the enforcement of the orders in regard to horses ridden by officers and others, and he informs me that General B[eauregard] will enforce them literally and thus supply his artillery. When the orders on transportation are obeyed there will be mules enough in excess to furnish everything, unless the campaign is extended. Very little can be done, however, toward getting horses from persons using them illegally until this campaign is over. We are now separated from the main body of the army eighty miles, they being over on the Chattanooga railroad. The supply wagons and many of the baggage wagons are constantly employed in hauling supplies from Blue Mountain to the troops, over very bad roads; many animals will of course be broken down. Major Smith informs me he has ceased impressments, for want of money, and where we are to supply the heavy requisitions made upon us I cannot imagine, unless we can induce the authorities to enforce the orders more strictly. Possibly the necessity of this will be appreciated when they find out at army headquarters that no more animals can be had in the rear.

I have written you two letters, one from Dallas, the other from Cave Spring, asking to be relieved from duty with this army as inspector of transportation, giving you my reasons for that course. Our positions as defined at headquarters being only to supply the chief quartermaster with what he may make requisition for, he having the disposal of everything we bring forward, issues it as he deems best, regardless of any representations we may make to the contrary. This being the case, I have thought that the district officers were all that were needed—our position superfluous. While at Selma I had quite a severe attack, and am still very unwell; have not been able to ride during the whole march from Palmetto. My physician urges me to leave the army at once, on account of my health, and should I not hear from you before we leave this place, I will have to remain behind. I would be glad to be as-

signed to some post duty in your department, if you have such a place at your disposal, if not, please have the Secretary of War order me to report to Major Ayer, who desires to have me for post duty. All my officers, satisfied that they are doing no valuable service under the present status of affairs, have expressed a desire to be relieved. I inclose Major Young's written application. Owing to the rapid movement of the army, and the constant use of all the wagon trains, of the troops, &c., we have been unable to get up such reports as you desired. In fact, I think it will be impossible to get at any accurate information about the number of horses that have been sent to this army. I send you a report* of the means of transportation in the army to 1st October. This is not exactly accurate; in Wheeler's corps we had to take the old report, they being absent from the army. It does not include the wagons or horses of the Reserve Artillery now at Macon; the horses were turned over to Anderson to be recruited, and the wagons have been distributed by the chief quartermaster in the supply trains, about seventy in number, I think.

Trusting, colonel, to hear from you soon, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. EWING,
Major and Inspector of Field Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
October 18, 1864.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: General Hood directs that you will not send the cavalry to the Tennessee with the pontoon, as had been ordered yesterday.

Yours, respectfully,

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Corinth, Miss., October 18, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding Department, Selma:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 10th ultimo,† and to say that I fully concur with you in your views concerning the illegal and demoralizing traffic heretofore carried on along the lines of this department. Your instructions shall be carried out to the letter. Your fixed determination to put a stop to this cotton trade and unlawful Government trade meets my entire approbation and I will use every exertion to break up the same, and under no circumstances will passes be granted through the lines without submitting the same to you, and I make it as a suggestion that if you will stop the pass system entirely it would result beneficially to the country. For a distance of twenty miles north and south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Corinth to Memphis, the people have lost everything they possessed in the way of subsistence, both by the enemy and our own raiding parties, and they are daily making applications to me for

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*Not found.

†See Part II, p. 827.

permission to carry cotton above to exchange for meat and the actual necessaries of life. I hope you will give me instructions regarding the condition of these people who have been overrun, but will take no steps in the matter until I hear from you on the subject. Inclosed you will please find an order* issued from these headquarters while at Grenada which had a beneficial effect during my stay in the country, but since my absence I am informed the trade has been again opened and is now going on on an extensive scale.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

[OCTOBER 19, 1864.—For Breckinridge to Lee, relating to operations in East Tennessee, see Part I, p. 847.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Wytheville, October 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your communication relative to the exchange of prisoners has been received. Not having been vested with this power, I telegraphed General Lee yesterday and have received the following answer:

> I have no objection to your exchanging prisoners, man for man, free negroes included. Recaptured slaves of Confederate citizens will not be exchanged.

You are therefore authorized in my name to exchange upon the above terms. Get Rogers exchanged if possible. I am very much gratified at the gallant successes of Lieutenants Hayes and Hynds. The names of the enlisted men reported by you for gallant conduct have been sent to General Lee with the statement that they deserve promotion.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

JACKSONVILLE, *October 19, 1864.*
(Received 20th.)

General S. COOPER:

I conferred yesterday with General Taylor. I will leave this morning for General Hood's front.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. MILITARY DIV. OF THE WEST,
Jacksonville, Ala., October 19, 1864.

I. Maj. Gen. M. L. Smith having been assigned as chief engineer of the Military Division of the West, all engineering operations connected therewith will be under his general superintendence, and all engineer officers in its limits will obey his instructions.

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* Not found as an inclosure.

Commanding officers of districts and posts will fill all requisitions as far as practicable for engineering purposes, approved by him, and otherwise aid and co-operate with him in the discharge of his duties.

When separated from these headquarters all orders issued by him in the name of General Beauregard in the line of his engineer duty will be obeyed.

By command of General Beauregard:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 19, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Richmond:

Headquarters will be to-morrow at Gadsden, where I hope not to be delayed more than forty-eight hours, when I shall move for the Tennessee River.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

(Same to General Bragg.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Fourteen miles from Gadsden, October 19, 1864.

Major-General CHEATHAM,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs you will march your corps to-morrow to Gadsden, going into camp on the Coosa, in the immediate vicinity of the place. You will move at sunrise. General Stewart goes ahead of you and has been ordered to move at 3 o'clock. When you come to the place where your roads join you can find out whether or not he has passed. Army headquarters to-morrow night will be at Gadsden. General Lee follows you, moving at the same time as yourself.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fourteen miles from Gadsden, October 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood desires you will move your corps to-morrow in the direction of Gadsden, and go into camp about opposite Kay's Ferry, on the Gadsden road. You will move at sunrise. General Cheatham goes ahead of you. Army headquarters to-morrow night at Gadsden.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fourteen miles from Gadsden, October 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs you will move your command to-morrow to Gadsden, going into camp on Black Creek, a short distance from Gads-

den, in the direction of Guntersville. Your wagon trains must move at 2 a. m. and your troops at 3, as the entire army moves on the same road, and your corps will lead. Army headquarters to-morrow will be at Gadsden.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 19, 1864—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY, *Commanding, &c.:*

Headquarters are to-day fourteen miles from Gadsden, where the road from Centre to Gadsden and the road from Blue Pond to Gadsden intersect. General Hood directs you will move to-morrow morning for Gadsden, with all the artillery and wagons under your command, and upon arriving at Gadsden have them parked in the immediate vicinity of the place, on the south side of the Coosa. The army will move to Gadsden to-morrow. Please have the wagons of the assistant adjutant-general's office to move with you, and all the clerks. Captain Palfrey will know them. I have not the means with me of making out any reports or returns. Of the clerks I need particularly Ensign, Duplantier, and Moutrieul. Bring any mail you may have to Gadsden.

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 19, 1864.

Major-General WHEELER, *Commanding Cavalry Corps:*

GENERAL: I have three pickets on the river instructed to vedette one mile each on the other side. I do not fully understand your instructions in regard to placing "an additional picket on the opposite (east) side of the river." Please explain.

Respectfully,

THOS. HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding Division.

The scout toward Coosaville has just returned and reports the enemy's vedette on the main Rome road, five miles from Love's Ford, in the direction of Coosaville.

Respectfully,

THOS. HARRISON,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Jacksonville, Ala., October 19, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR,
Comdg. Dept. of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana:

GENERAL: The following dispatch from General Cooper, assigning the limits of this department, is furnished for your information:

RICHMOND, *October 3, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD:

The Department of Tennessee and Georgia, under General Hood, includes all of the State of Georgia north and west of the following line: Commencing at Augusta and

running along the line of the Augusta and Savannah Railroad to Millen; thence along the western boundary lines of the counties of Bulloch and Tattnall; thence along the south bank of the Ocmulgee River to the northeast corner of Irwin County; thence south to the Florida line; thence along the Florida line to the Appalachicola River. All territory west of this department and the Appalachicola River and east of the Mississippi River forms the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, under Lieutenant-General Taylor. Special order has been issued this day placing you in command of both of these departments.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, Ala., October 19, 1864.

Officers of the C. S. Army are forbidden to interfere with the transportation of supplies from West Tennessee, when in the hands of properly appointed officers of the commissary and quartermaster's department.

Major-Generals Gardner and Forrest are alone authorized to take possession of them when collected, or in transitu, and they only by special orders, copies of which will be forwarded as soon as possible to department headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Purdy, October 19, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general directs me to say that he will move to Henderson Station, and that you will move to-morrow with your entire command to Henderson Station, where he will meet you and distribute such arms and ammunition as you may require for your command. Colonel Rucker will also meet you there with his brigade. In the mean time you will instruct your officers to arrest all men they may find subject to military duty.

Respectfully,

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA,
In the Field, Greene County, Tenn., October 20, 1864.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Comdg. Dept. of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee:

GENERAL: On my return from Richmond I found a telegraphic dispatch from General R. E. Lee instructing me to co-operate with General Breckinridge by moving down the French Broad River, if practicable,

when notified by him. I also found a dispatch from General Vaughn inclosing one from yourself, and requesting me to move my command to the vicinity of Newport or Greeneville. I moved immediately, and am here with 800 men and three pieces of artillery. This does not include a cavalry force, numbering over 100, operating under my orders, in Cocke County, in your department. I have communicated with General Vaughn, and am ready for any movement deemed advisable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—I have brought no Indians with me, General Martin having prohibited my doing so.

J. B. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

[OCTOBER 20, 1864.—For Vaughn to Johnston, relating to operations in East Tennessee, see Part I, p. 849.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Gadsden, Ala., October 20, 1864—10.15 a. m.

Maj. Gen. ARNOLD ELZEY,
Commanding, &c.:

General Hood directs me to inform you that he is here, and desires that you will hasten forward to this point all the supplies for the army, especially the shoes and clothing, that they may be issued at once. He fears that in the many orders that have been given and countermanded there may be delay, and therefore directs me to urge you to send everything in the way of army supplies you have at once to this point. Order Stovall's brigade here immediately. Yesterday General Hood met a cavalry brigade (Gholson's) on this side of the river, and sent it back to assist in covering the country on the other side. A pontoon bridge will be laid here in a few hours. Stewart and Cheatham camp here to-day and Lee only a few miles in rear.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Gadsden, Ala., October 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs you will camp to-day at some point between this place and Kay's Ferry, and that to-morrow morning you will move your corps to the immediate vicinity of this place. Send forward your inspectors to obtain a good camping-ground for you.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
October 20, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday announcing the advance of the enemy near Price's Bridge [is] received. General Hood directs that you will retard the enemy's advance in every way possible. We leave for Gadsden in a few minutes.

Yours, respectfully,

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. GA. RESERVES AND MIL. DIST. OF GA.,
Macon, October 20, 1864.

The movements now being made to redeem every portion of Georgia from the occupation of the enemy will be attended with success if her own people will do their duty. The active and faithful discharge of this duty by every man who owes service to his country alone is necessary to accomplish the result. To effect this result at once is the object of this circular.

All officers belonging to this command, especially enrolling officers, are instructed to use renewed efforts in enforcing all orders for the return of absentees to their commands, as well as sending forward those who have so far failed or refused to report. These officers are notified that they must see to it that every man in their respective counties or districts who belongs to the Confederate army, either of the field or the reserve, is made to report at once to his proper command; and in case of the men belonging to the militia they will report to these headquarters the names of all such found at home without proper authority. It is the fixed purpose of both Confederate and State authorities that the men who can serve the country in this critical juncture shall do it, and no effort will be spared by either to effect the result. Not only to officers, but to every good citizen is the appeal made to bring into the service every man able to do duty in the field.

A few weeks of faithful service by every man in Georgia able and liable to do it would drive the last enemy from our soil and rid the State forever of their hateful presence.

Georgians! the destiny of your State is in your hands. Now is the time to strike the blow, and if the enemy is not driven from your soil it will be your fault, not theirs.

HOWELL COBB,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

OCTOBER 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-General TAYLOR,
Mobile:

I will move to-morrow for Guntersville, on the Tennessee. Please place all the garrison you can at Corinth, and have the railroad iron from there to Memphis taken up as close as possible to Memphis. I have not yet seen General Beauregard. Give me all the assistance you can to get my supplies to Tuscumbia.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER OFFICE,
DEPT. OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Selma, Ala., October 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose extracts of memorandum report of Capt. P. Robinson, engineer of District of Central Alabama, of works now being executed under his directions. In the future engineer officers of districts will furnish at the end of each week and forward to this office a report and statement of works under their charge. On receipt of these reports they will be compiled and forwarded to department headquarters.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER J. MORRIS,
Capt. and Actg. Chief Engr. Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER OFFICE,
DEPT. OF ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Selma, Ala., October 19, 1864.

Memorandum report of Capt. P. Robinson, engineer in charge, on condition of fortifications in District of Central Alabama:

Defenses at Demopolis.—Partially completed; no work going on.

Defenses at Selma.—Complete; effective against cavalry raids.

Defenses at Coosa Bridge.—Complete.

Defenses at Montgomery.—Work about one-quarter done. About 240 hands engaged. I expect to receive more implements, and to increase the force to 500 immediately. The circle of line of defenses, about 9,000 yards in length, includes eighteen redoubts and some lighter works to cover the entire ground.

Defenses at Upahaufee Bridge.—Complete.

Defenses at Opelika.—About 200 hands engaged, perhaps more by this time. The projected works are eight redoubts, one lunette, and one redan, besides one interior redoubt (complete). These works will all be in a good state of defense, if not entirely complete, by end of the present month, as I expect them to be.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER J. MORRIS,
Capt. and Actg. Chief Engr. Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., *October 21, 1864.*

Colonel NORTHROP,
Commissary-General, Richmond, Va.:

Trains are now running to Jonesborough, Tenn., and soon I hope will go farther. General Vaughn informs me there is a large amount of supplies now in East Tennessee and within our lines. I have furnished to your agents all the wagon transportation in my power.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

BULL'S GAP, *October 21, 1864.*

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

General Williams' command has gone. Straggling detachments are still in the country. Cannot you obtain from General Lee permission for me to retain them until all collected and further orders from you?

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[OCTOBER 21, 1864.—For Vaughn to Johnston, relating to operations in East Tennessee, see Part I, p. 850.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Gadsden, Ala., October 21, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. A. P. STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that you will move your command in the morning at 2 o'clock, taking all your ordnance and all your artillery, but as to other trains you will move just as we have been lately, and you will leave all your trains (that you before left) in your camps, parked together, and give directions to your chief quartermaster to report at daylight to Major Ayer, chief quartermaster, for orders. Your shoes will be issued to you to-night. General Hood desires that you will march about eighteen miles to-morrow.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 131. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ALA., MISS., AND E. LA.,
Selma, Ala., October 21, 1864.

Maj. Thomas Peters, quartermaster, having been assigned to duty by the War Department as chief of steam-boat and railroad transportation of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Major Young, chief quartermaster, will furnish such agents and other assistants as may be required.

By command of Lieut. Gen. R. Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Jackson, Tenn., October 21, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding Department, Selma, Ala.:

GENERAL: I find since my arrival here that my troops are in a much worse condition than I expected. Since crossing the river a large number of my horses have died, and many of my men are sick. I have been compelled to allow a large number of my men [to] go home to get new horses, and consequently I find my command greatly diminished in numbers. General Chalmers also notifies me that Mabry's brigade only numbers about 350 men, the remainder being left behind, their

horses disabled. He states that Mabry left 700 unserviceable horses in pasture at Grenada. Mabry's brigade, with the regiment and battalion that General Chalmers brought up, will not number over 750 men. These added to the troops I have here will make my effective total about 3,000. The enemy are still at Clifton, and threatening to cross. I am making such dispositions of my troops as I think proper to await his further movements, and to fight him should he cross. In the mean time will collect my absentees, thereby making my force stronger. Will not move down the river until further developments of the enemy, as it would be unsafe to move, leaving a large force on the opposite side of the river, where they could easily cross and gain my rear. The people here are in need of salt, and if you could so manage it as to send salt to Corinth and exchange it for bacon and wheat I think it would be a benefit to the Government and the citizens of this section of country. Some bacon and a large amount of wheat can be obtained in this way. After having examined the railroad from Corinth to this place I think it would be impracticable to rebuild it just now, as it would require more labor than we are able to bestow on it at present. The entire road is in bad condition, all the trestle-works, bridges, &c., having been destroyed. I also think it would be impossible to put up the telegraph line from Corinth to this place for want of wire, all of which has been used up by the citizens along the line for the purpose of baling cotton and with the exception of about ten miles new poles would have to be gotten, the old ones having all rotted. I have ordered Mr. Van Horn, president of the telegraph company, to cease repairing the line from Corinth to this place until he hears from you concerning the matter.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 149. } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Jackson, October 21, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. Col. R. V. Richardson, in pursuance of orders from Department at Richmond, will report to Brigadier-General Chalmers, commanding division, for duty, and will assume command of his regiment.

IV. Lieut. Col. W. A. Dawson will report to Brigadier-General Chalmers, commanding division, for assignment to duty.

By order of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, Ala., October 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FRANK. GARDNER,
Commanding, Jackson, Miss.:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the enemy's last expedition in the southwestern portion of your district and to request you to forward to these headquarters, as soon as practicable, the report of the subordinate officers commanding detachments of Brigadier-General Hodge's forces whilst said expedition was out. The lieutenant-general command-

ing feels that some one must necessarily deserve censure, when such an expedition as the one your report treats of can raid through the country and be permitted to return with its plunder so entirely free from punishment, as it was. Owing to the fact that several detachments of Brigadier-General Hodge's force were separated, on different roads, and acting independently of each other to a great extent, the lieutenant-general commanding deems it necessary to have the reports of each commander of the several detachments in order that he may have all the facts before him and know where the censure should properly attach. As regards the changes you suggest in the location of particular troops in your district the lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say to you that you must use your own discretion and do whatever you think the interests of the service and discipline and efficiency of your command require. You will be sustained in all your efforts to reduce to order and efficiency the chaotic element you found in your district. It has been represented to the lieutenant-general commanding that there are immense numbers of absentees from the army within your district, and he desires you to leave no efforts untried to ferret them out and enforce their prompt return to their colors; Governor Clark has promised to and will assist you in any way he can in this reference, and it might probably be well to correspond with him on the subject and arrange some co-operative plan for the purpose of getting these men back to their commands.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, October 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department, &c., Selma, Ala.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I have the honor to forward, for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding, a weekly report of engineer operations at this point. In accordance with telegraphic order, through Capt. W. J. Morris, a similar report will be forwarded at the close of each week in future.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer Department of Ala., Miss., &c.

[Inclosure.]

Weekly report of operations for the defense of Mobile, Ala., during the week ending October 15, 1864.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, Ala., October 15, 1864.

FIRST DIVISION—CITY INTRENCHMENTS.

D. Finished repairs on traverses.
E. Bastions being thrown up.
F. Magazine is almost complete with the cavalier.
G. Bastions being thrown up and much earth thrown out for covered way.

I. Sufficient earth on left flank. Magazine pit dug, and the magazine will be put up next week.

M. In consequence of the rain on the soil of which this work is composed the slopes have been faced with sods, almost to completion. Curtain to redan between L and M has been built; curtain from K to L has been worked; work also has been and is being done on curtain from K to J.

N. Covered way on sea-face being continued; bastions on salient prepared for revetment; magazines and gallery covered; gun-pits on right of salient opened and ready for revetment.

Sod-work on sea-face nearly completed on scarp-wall and revetments. The chemin-de-ronde on sea-face is progressing.

Revetment on curtain from M to N has been built, and curtain has been made heavier; redan between M and N nearly complete.

SECOND DIVISION—BAY DEFENSES.

Choctaw Pass Battery (*Iron-clad Floating Battery*).—This battery, formerly intended to be sunk at the gate of the lower obstructions, having grounded and afterwards firmly settled by a gale from the southeast, was arranged to receive a barbette gun: the platform is erected and stanchions placed under the upper plate of the shield. The gun can be mounted early on next Monday.

Battery Gladden.—Front parapet has been re-enforced at the base, and two loads of sand placed in rear for emergencies. The wharf has been stopped for want of lumber.

Battery McIntosh.—One 10-inch columbiad has been mounted on east flank, and parapet completed except the sodding; no flats to be procured for sods. One 10-inch banded gun has been mounted in pit No. 6. All the sheath-piling for extension of bomb-proof is complete, and the filling up progressing. Sills have been placed for a gallery running the whole length of the bomb-proof; a small gallery is being framed to join the traverse on the east flank to the bomb-proof.

Camel Battery has been completed on the original plan, except the sodding of the top of the magazine mound.

Iron-clad Floating Battery has been moved back where it formerly was, by order of Major General Maury.

Octagonal Battery.—All the sand has been taken off this battery; battery moved inside inner line of obstructions on Monday; will be placed 500 yards northeast of Battery Gladden.

THIRD DIVISION—EASTERN SHORE.

Water Batteries.—No. 1: Force has been engaged in covering magazine, dressing superior slope of front, constructing traverses, and mounting guns. Rifle-guns (6.4-inch) are mounted in gun-pits Nos. 1, 4, and 5. No. 2: Covering magazine, strengthening parapet, widening and deepening ditch, and advancing covered way to front.

Blakely.—Force employed in clearing trees and loading barges and flats.

Tracy.—Magazine has been sodded. Battery completed.

Huger.—Thickening covered way; excavating for magazine.

Obstructions.—The line is within a few feet of extending across Appalachee River.

FOURTH DIVISION—TORPEDO SERVICE.

Seventeen of Singer's torpedoes (thirty pounds each) anchored triangularly lengthwise of the channel of Burns Bayou, the lines commencing about 200 yards above its mouth in ten feet and a half water, and extending southward in from ten and a half to six and a half feet water, the beginning and end of the lines marked by small buoys. Most of the week has been employed in collecting and preparing material. Work during the week has been impeded by several accidents which happened to our transportation. The steam-boat C. S. M. was sunk in consequence of damages sustained from a collision with steamer Mary. Two of our steam pile-drivers and a flat had to be placed in the dry-dock, where they remained for five days awaiting repairs. They have, however, been ready for use since yesterday. The large flat Magnolia and another flat had to be grounded on account of their leaky condition. A large number of hands (about 1,250) having had to be discharged and another 100 to be lent to the quartermaster's department, some delay in the regular working of our force has been unavoidable.

Respectfully submitted.

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La.

GADSDEN, *October 22, 1864.*

General S. COOPER,
Richmond, Va.:

Army of Tennessee reached here yesterday and left to-day for vicinity of Guntersville. Circumstances will determine when and where it will cross Tennessee River. The position of Sherman's army is not definitely known. His advance forces are eighteen miles from Rome on road to Dalton.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

CONFIDENTIAL AND IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Gadsden, Ala., October 22, 1864.

The army will move from Gadsden to Bennettsville, thence to Cornelia, thence to Brooksville, thence to Red Hill, thence to Warrenton. The wagon trains will move with the army to Cornelia, from thence to Murfreesville, thence to Oleander, via Blountsville. Memorandum for information of General Beauregard.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Gadsden, Ala., October 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood desires you will put your corps in motion to-day at 3 p. m., moving this evening as near Bennettsville as possible and tomorrow following Major-General Cheatham.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Gadsden, Ala., October 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps.

GENERAL: General Hood desires to shift the cavalry forces of the army as follows: You will take command of Iverson's and the forces now under your command, and take charge of the line from Iverson's right to the Tennessee River, if necessary. Brigadier-General Jackson, with the brigades of Armstrong and Ross, will move to the rear of the army and report to General Hood. Get in communication with Jackson as soon as possible, that this change may be carried out without injury to any portion of the line now occupied by our cavalry. Ferguson's brigade will remain under your command. I will write Jackson this morning to the same effect, and in the future your left and Jackson's right must be kept in communication. You must endeavor to keep the Atlanta and Dalton railroad constantly cut, and should the enemy evacuate Atlanta you must destroy all the road north of the Chattahoochee, and constantly concentrating toward your left be prepared to join at any time the main body of the army. Should the enemy advance anywhere you will drive off all the stock in their front and destroy all the mills within ten miles of their line of march, retarding them as much as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Gadsden, October 22, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding:

GENERAL: We are just moving, marching in the direction of Bennettsville. You will send to General Beauregard at this place any information you have of the enemy and also to General Hood. General Beauregard will probably remain here a day or two.

Very respectfully,

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

Headquarters to-night are three miles and a half west of Bennettsville Post-Office. General Hood desires that should the movements of the enemy require it you will extend your left to the Tennessee to cover the present movement of the army, and oppose, if necessary, any main movement the enemy might make toward the Tennessee. This is to be done until Jackson can get up. When Jackson gets up he will take charge of this duty, and you will proceed to carry out the instructions written you this morning.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS.
Gadsden, Ala., October 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

General Hood desires to shift the cavalry of the army as follows: Major-General Wheeler will take from Iverson's right to your new right, or to the Tennessee, if necessary. You, with Armstrong's and Ross' brigades, will move without delay to the immediate rear of our army, and report to General Hood for instructions, and in future your right and General Wheeler's left will keep up communication with each other. I have just written General Wheeler to the same effect, and you will get into communication with him without delay, in order that this change may be carried out. In joining the army you will cross the Coosa either here or below here, swimming your animals and ferrying your trains. Ferguson's brigade will remain with General Wheeler.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Gadsden, Ala., October 22, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR,
Commanding, &c., Jacksonville, Ala.:

GENERAL: In order to save time, I desire you should attend as soon as possible to the following matters: Order Forrest and Roddey to enter as soon as practicable into communication, by letter or otherwise, with General Hood, at some point between Guntersville and Decatur, Ala., and to remain subject to his orders for the present. If necessary, General Hood will order General Jackson's division to report to you meanwhile for the protection of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. You must call at once on the Governors of Alabama and Mississippi for all the assistance possible for the protection of those two roads, establishing garrisons at Corinth, Bear Creek bridge, and other important points on those roads, which should be strengthened, also, by the construction of such block-houses and field-works as may be required. Major-General Smith will be further instructed on the subject. I desire to see you here with Major-General Smith as soon as practicable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Jackson, October 22, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. Brigadier-General Chalmers, commanding division, will prepare his entire command with rations sufficient to last until November 1, and move to-morrow morning to Hickory Flat (between Spring Creek and McLemoresville). He will report in person to the major-general in person for further instructions.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Captain GOODMAN:

CAPTAIN: Move the command at once as directed. Send wagons here for commissaries to November 1, and for the artillery ordnance for Hudson Battery. Both Rucker and Mabry have more wagons than necessary and must make up a supply train. Two wagons, my gray team, and Major Barnewall's wagon must answer for headquarters, and the remainder be used to supply the battalion.

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

[OCTOBER 23, 1864.—For Vaughn to Johnston, in relation to operations in East Tennessee, see Part I, p. 850.]

[OCTOBER 23, 1864.—For Brent to Hood, conveying desire of General Beauregard in regard to an address to the citizens of Tennessee, see Part I, p. 798.]

SELMA, *October 23, 1864.*

General J. B. HOOD,
Headquarters Army of Tennessee:

Your dispatch of 20th received. Railroad west has been destroyed. I have 5,000 troops between Tennessee River and Memphis. Advise me what quantity of supplies you will probably need at point named, so I may make adequate arrangements for transportation. Garrison already at Corinth and trains running east toward Tuscumbia. General Roddey will be instructed to co-operate with you.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
In the Field, October 23, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR,
Commanding, &c., Selma, Ala.:

GENERAL: General Beauregard directs me to call your attention to the following points and instructions which he desires to be carried out:

First. The railroad from Jacksonville to Selma will be abandoned as a means of supplying the Army of Tennessee, the base having been transferred from Jacksonville to Tuscumbia. Henceforth the lines of communication for army supplies to that point will be the Mobile and Ohio and the Memphis and Charleston Railroads. These roads will be put forthwith in complete running order and be well supplied with rolling-stock.

Second. Block-houses and small field-works should be constructed at proper points on these roads for the protection of bridges and trestle-works. They should be large enough to hold one or more companies of infantry. Major-General Smith, chief engineer, has been directed to confer with you on the subject of field-works, &c. Negro prisoners as far as practicable should be employed on the block-houses and field-works.

Third. You will as soon as possible place suitable garrisons at Corinth and Bear Creek. A suitable commander should be sent at once to Corinth. General Beauregard would suggest the name of Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams, but the selection of a proper commander he leaves to your judgment. Col. J. C. Reid has been ordered to assume command temporarily of the post at Tuscumbia until you can find a more suitable person.

Fourth. Major-General Forrest, as soon as practicable after executing his present instructions, will promptly report to General J. B. Hood, in Middle Tennessee, for orders.

Fifth. The railroad from Selma to Jacksonville will be completed as early as practicable, as heretofore ordered, but the rolling-stock will be gradually reduced to the amount used thereon prior to the movement of General Hood's army from Jonesborough.

Sixth. All men returning to the army should be sent to Tuscumbia. Before, however, being forwarded they should be properly organized and sent under proper officers. Until the Army of Tennessee shall have passed the Tennessee River the troops returning may be detained to garrison Corinth. All the returning troops now at Oxford will be sent as above directed.

Seventh. The iron between Memphis and Corinth should be removed, commencing at or near Memphis. The road should be destroyed as effectively as possible to prevent its use by the enemy against us.

Eighth. Write to their Excellencies Governors Watts and Clark to furnish you with State troops and militia to cover our railroad lines of communication.

Ninth. A line of couriers has been established at Oxford to communicate with the rear of the army, either by this place (Gadsden) or Blue Mountain.

I have the honor to be, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, Ala., October 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding, in the Field, via Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: I have had the pleasure of receiving and reading with much interest your detailed report of your late expedition into Tennessee.* Could anything add new luster to your already justly earned reputation I feel assured the complete success of your last expedition would do all that the most ambitious could desire. Permit me, general, to thank you and your noble followers, and to express the hope that all your future expeditions may prove as advantageous to our cause and as hurtful to that of the enemy as your last. General Hood moved on the 21st instant toward Guntersville, on the Tennessee River, and has probably by this time crossed that stream with his army. This movement makes it necessary to supply the Army of Tennessee, via Corinth and Cherokee, to Tuscumbia, and, owing to the bad condition of both the Mobile and Ohio and Memphis and Charleston Railroads, involves the necessity of promptly repairing those roads, establishing water stations on road from Corinth to Cherokee, &c. I have sent all the

* See Part I, p. 542.

negroes and tools I can control for the moment to work the road from Okolona to Corinth, and have directed Brigadier-General Roddey to at once impress or hire negroes and tools to repair road from Corinth to Cherokee, and, if possible, to Tuscumbia. I have also directed Brigadier-General Roddey to co-operate with General Hood and do all in his power to divert the enemy's attention by threatening his communications, attacking Huntsville, or such other demonstrations as will best assist General Hood without leaving North Alabama unprotected. His Excellency Governor Harris is here and proposes soon to join you. I will soon send Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright to Tennessee for the purpose of getting out the State reserves. He will be directed to be governed by your views and those of Governor Harris in the execution of his mission, and to report through you to me. General Hood's movement is intended to extend to the occupation of Middle Tennessee, and in that connection your proposed movement will be most advantageous to final result of his campaign.

I have taken steps which I hope will in a few days enable me to return McCulloch's brigade to you.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, October 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. D. RODDEY,
Commanding District, &c., Tuscumbia, Ala.:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to inform you that General Hood moved on the 21st instant toward Guntersville, on the Tennessee River, and has probably by this time crossed that stream with his army. This movement renders it necessary to transport all the supplies for the Army of Tennessee by railroad to Cherokee or Tuscumbia, if possible, via Corinth. Owing to the bad condition of Mobile and Ohio Railroad north of Okolona and of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, it becomes absolutely necessary that both these roads shall be immediately repaired. The lieutenant-general commanding therefore directs that you immediately proceed to impress hands and tools to repair the railroad from Corinth to Cherokee, and from Cherokee to Tuscumbia. If you are unable to at once impress or hire negroes for this purpose you will put your troops to work on the railroad, beginning by clearing the track between Corinth and Cherokee of weeds and grass, putting in new cross-ties where necessary, and establishing abundance of water stations along the route. The lieutenant-general commanding has ordered all the negroes at his disposal to be sent to Okolona to work the road from there to Corinth. If you can possibly get out negroes enough to spare any for that work, the lieutenant-general commanding wishes you to turn them over to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. These repairs are now matters of the first importance, and the lieutenant general commanding expects you to lend all your energies and influence to their speedy completion. The lieutenant-general directs that in the event of your receiving any orders from General Hood or General Beauregard you will promptly execute them, advising him of their nature. In the event of your receiving no instructions from those officers or until you do receive them you are expected to do all in your power to assist General Hood's movement,

creating diversions in his favor by threatening the enemy's communications, capturing Huntsville, or other expeditions as will, in your judgment, best accomplish that object and not remove you too far from the protection of North Alabama.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. BULLOCK, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, Ala., October 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD HIGGINS, Provisional Army, C. S.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 19th instant, withdrawing your application to be relieved from duty at Mobile, having been forwarded by Major-General Maury, with the following indorsement—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, October 20, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

I think this letter should have been addressed to me in the form of an application for permission to withdraw the improper letter written to me by General Higgins September 18, 1864. As it contains no expression of regret on account of his course, but merely indicates a desire to resume his position in my command, it is proper for me to say to the lieutenant-general commanding that General Higgins left his station here by his own act when he believed an immediate attack was to be made upon the works under his command. He absented himself from this district without my authority, or that of any one else, so far as I know, and has been absent more than a month. Other officers of well approved conduct and experience are now exercising the command and discharging the duties which had been intrusted to him. I know of no interests of the service which admit of his return to this command. Those of discipline will be injured. In view of General Higgins' whole course, and of this letter, I would prefer that he should not now return to my command. The number of general officers is as great as required by the effective force.

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

—the lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that the interests of the service prevent him from returning you to duty within the limits of General Maury's command. The papers touching your case will be forwarded for the consideration of the War Department, to which you will meanwhile report in writing. Pending the action of the Department, you are requested to designate some point within the limits of the department at which you will prefer to await orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY, &C.,
Morristown, October 24, 1864.

Maj. J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I would respectfully call your attention to the propriety of a proclamation being issued, in this immediate department, granting pardon to all East Tennesseeans in the Federal service who will abandon the Federal army, lay down their arms, and return to their homes. There are hundreds of East Tennesseeans at home who are willing to quit the

U. S. service, provided they are not conscripted or arrested and sent away as prisoners of war by the Confederate authorities. Such a course would decimate the Federal army in this department. In fact, I do not think that a regiment would be left in the Federal service if such a privilege was extended to them. I would urge this policy on the Government. I am personally known to the condition of affairs in this respect.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
October 27, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, to know if this meets the views of the commanding general.

General Vaughn's personal knowledge of the country and people gives weight to his opinions.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OCTOBER 31, 1864.

Approved.

R. E. LEE,
General.

[OCTOBER 24, 1864.—For Beauregard to Cooper, reporting affairs in his military division, see Part I, p. 796.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Selma, Ala., October 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FRANK GARDNER:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to state to you as follows:

There are within this department many military posts which are unimportant, and may well be dispensed with while no actual necessity exists for keeping them up; they serve only to give light employment away from their commands to officers and men who are needed in the field or where the officers and guard consist of men unfit for field service, by employing them at such posts; they are prevented from relieving those who can do duty in the field, and are detailed in the various departments, &c. It is therefore determined to break up all these unimportant posts, sending all officers and men employed thereat, who are fit for field duty and not required to fill the places of able-bodied detailed soldiers, to their commands, establishing at central and important points military posts under proper commanders, with suitable and efficient guards selected, if possible, from those who, although disabled and not qualified for the exposure of field service, are reported by medical examining boards as fit for post duty. The number of posts within this department is very large, certainly exceeding fifty, at points where the necessity for such establishments by no means exists. Post commanders, adjutants, officers of guards, passport officers, guards, &c., are to be found where their duties are only nominal. Be-

sides the pernicious influence which is exerted by these innumerable hiding places from active service, the expense of keeping them up is a matter worthy of serious consideration and calling for correction. These posts seem to be distributed in all the districts of this department in about equal proportion. The lieutenant-general commanding therefore directs that, with a view to the correction of what he deems this evil, you will report the central points within your district at which military posts are necessary in order that they may be established and placed on the proper footing, and all the other posts broken up. In this selection of important points, centrality of location, accessibility, and the actual necessities of the service, should govern. The mere fact of the existence of a depot of supplies of quartermaster, commissary, or other stores, should not alone justify the establishment of a military post, with a commandant and the official retinue, which now prevail. For purposes of guarding supplies, disabled non-commissioned officers and soldiers can be furnished. To arrest recusant conscripts, stragglers, deserters, &c., the enrolling officers of the various districts or counties can be made available, and the reserve and supporting force of the conscript bureau can be used and assigned for such service by the officer commanding the reserves of each State. The importance of the matter and the benefit which will accrue by prompt action in the premises, it is hoped, will suggest themselves to you and cause the selections to be made and the central posts established with as little delay as possible and your reports forwarded to this office.

It is intended that the military posts which will thus be established shall be under the immediate control and management of the district commander in which they are located; the required monthly reports, returns, &c., to be forwarded to this office through district headquarters. You will report by name all officers and men who are relieved from the posts you break up, and all who are not pronounced unfit for field duty by proper medical examining boards will be ordered by you to join their commands. All disabled officers and enlisted men within your district unfit for field duty (which must appear from certificates of medical examining boards) now serving at posts, and whom you do not assign to the central military posts which you will establish, will be ordered by you to proceed immediately to camp at Lauderdale Springs, Miss., at which place a camp for disabled officers and men and supernumerary officers is established. All supernumerary officers within your district will likewise be ordered to that camp. The lieutenant-general commanding further desires that, if it can possibly be done, only disabled officers and men unfit for field duty will be assigned to duty at posts.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. LEVY,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

(Same to Generals Maury, Hodge, Wirt Adams, and D. W. Adams.)

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,

Selma, October 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FRANK. GARDNER,

Comdg. Mississippi and East Louisiana:

GENERAL: Scouts near Memphis report from 4,000 to 5,000 of the enemy's infantry having been landed at that point from Vicksburg.

Great excitement in Memphis. Forrest reported near the city. If this information is correct it will tend to relieve the central and lower portion of your district from the presence of the enemy, which the lieutenant-general commanding desires you to avail of and strengthen as much as possible your forces in the northern sub-districts in order that Forrest may be supported, and such demonstrations kept up as will prevent the enemy from sending out any force from Memphis to annoy Hood's flank. General Hood has crossed the Tennessee River, at Gunter's Landing, and is marching into Middle Tennessee.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, October 24, 1864.

Col. E. SURGET,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Alabama, &c., Selma, Ala.:

COLONEL: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit report of engineer operations for the defense of Mobile, during the week ending October 22, 1864.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer, Department, &c.

[Inclosure.]

Weekly report of operations for the defense of Mobile, Ala., during the week ending October 22, 1864.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, October 23, 1864.

Col. S. H. LOCKETT,
Chief Engineer, Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La.:

FIRST DIVISION.

D. Before the discharge of the force the work was cleaned up and earth thrown about the culvert between this work and E.

G. Some of the prisoners have been employed on the bastions and chemin-de-ronde, which are progressing very well.

I and K. On the curtain, another portion of the same, negroes have been busy in opening the front ditch and have progressed so far as to provide drainage from I to K.

N. The others are employed on this work, which progresses well, working with barrows the glacis on bay-face because carts cannot be obtained. The bastions are being put in order and the chemin-de-ronde of sea-face built.

Platforms for the navy guns are being built; one is now ready for the gun and two others will be in a few days. Platforms in the other portions of the work are being laid as rapidly as possible. The prisoners work satisfactorily.

Sappers and Miners.—Two platforms for front pintle chassis laid in Redoubt L, with pintle crosses and necessary irons complete, ready for guns to be mounted. Two platforms for front pintle chassis laid in

Redan M with pintle crosses and necessary irons complete, ready for guns to be mounted. At N foundation sills for two platforms have been put in. One of the platforms for 7-inch Brooke gun is ready for the chassis, and a second one nearly ready. A third one is in progress; commenced framing front pintle platforms. Carpenters have also been employed in making staging-trestles, drain-boxes, &c.

SECOND DIVISION.

Conway Bayou.—One row of piles has been planted in rear of the four old rows. The work is being continued.

Camel Battery.—The magazine mound has been finished.

McIntosh.—The filling up in rear of the bomb-proof has been brought up to the level of the terre-plein. The pit for the 10-inch columbiad on the east flank has been sodded.

Gladden.—The 8-inch banded gun has been dismounted, and the platform altered for a 10-inch banded gun, which will be mounted Monday.

Octagonal Battery.—Has been brought inside the upper line of obstructions, but could not be put in position on account of north winds and low tides.

Iron-Clad Battery.—Is nearly completed.

Choctaw Spit.—Cribbing is being removed.

The C. S. M., having been run into by the guard-boat Mary, sunk at the wharf on Sunday last. She is now being raised. The Magnolia broke her wheel and was delayed one day.

THIRD DIVISION.

Blakely.—Force has been employed in clearing the ground for a new line of redoubts and in loading barges with earth for Huger.

Tracy.—Except some carpenter work, nothing of importance has been done.

Huger.—Excavation for new magazine finished; strengthening of parapet continued.

Spanish Fort.—All the guns of battery No. 1 have been mounted. Strengthening of profile of No. 2 has been continued.

Obstructions.—In Blakely (Western) River the driving of piles has been continued.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Sixteen torpedoes anchored in pocket of Burns Bayou, beginning at a point on eastern side of channel, in six feet and a half of water, opposite and about midway between the Appalachee Batteries and Spanish Fort, extending as nearly north-northwest as practicable toward Battery McIntosh. Eleven torpedoes anchored in same pocket, beginning nearly opposite the point of Appalachee Bar, in eight feet of water, and extending westward toward lower point of harbor obstructions. Seventeen torpedoes anchored at the mouth of Burns Bayou, scattered from lower point of obstructions below Battery McIntosh in a northeasterly and easterly direction, in from six to nine feet and a half water. Want of carts and continued discharges of teams and hands are impeding progress of work. Torpedo-boat Lee arrived this morning.

Respectfully submitted.

V. SHELIHA,

Lieut. Col. and Chief Engineer, District of the Gulf.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA. AND EAST TENN.,
Wytheville, October 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Colonel Palmer returns this afternoon, and I avail myself of the opportunity to send you a line. If possible drive the enemy back to Knoxville. I have no strong hopes of your being able to take that place, yet by some happy fortune such a result might occur. From the report of your strength when I was at Zollicoffer, and the information I get from ——— in regard to accessions, together with the requisitions for arms, your own command should number some 2,000 men, exclusive of Colonel Palmer's force, which must act as a co-operative force, retaining its entirety and organization. Colonel Palmer will take his orders from you. After all you must use your own discretion in operating against the enemy. I only mean to say that it is very desirable to push them back if it can be done without getting into a trap. Please send me a return of your strength as soon as possible, and it is absolutely necessary for your ordnance officer to transact his business regularly with Captain Semple, chief of ordnance. I can't conceive what has become of his guns.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nine miles from Somerville, Ala., October 25, 1864—7 a. m.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Military Division of the West:

Army headquarters will be at Somerville to-day.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Somerville, Ala., October 25, 1864—sunset.

Lieutenant-General LEE, *Commanding Corps:*

Your note reporting your headquarters just received. You will march in the morning, continuing to follow Stewart, who is camped here to-night. There is a point beyond here where you will turn off, and there a staff officer will be left to show you where to move. Stewart moves on the main road from here toward Decatur. General Hood says he wishes you would send him the map you mention. I send a courier with yours who will bring it. Stewart is, I think, too far ahead to interfere with your march.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, October 25, 1864.

His Excellency Governor CHARLES CLARK,
Macon, Miss.:

GOVERNOR: I have just received a communication from General Beauregard, of date 22d instant, directing me to apply to you for such assistance as you may be able to furnish in protecting and garrisoning

the lines of the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, with the view of enabling me to render all the aid I can to General Hood, who is moving to Middle Tennessee and will doubtless establish Tuscumbia as his base. As it occurs to me that a general call for the militia so soon after their recent disbanding would prove a heavy burden to the State, I have the honor to request that the volunteers you are organizing may be turned over for the purpose above indicated to Major-General Gardner as rapidly as they are formed into battalions or companies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

P. S.—Be pleased to let me hear from you on this subject at your earliest convenience.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, *October 26, 1864.*
(Received 28th.)

Lieutenant-General TAYLOR:

I left General Wheeler at 12 last night at Gadsden, where he had retreated before overwhelming force—infantry and cavalry. He reports Sherman with his main army on yesterday between Gadsden and Gaylesville, following him very closely. General Beauregard left on Monday for Hood's army.

S. D. LEE.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, October 26, 1864. (Via Corinth.)

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs, under instructions from General Beauregard, that as soon as you have accomplished the objects of your present movement your course will be directed toward Middle Tennessee, where you will put yourself in communication with General Hood and be governed by his orders relative to future movements.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHALMERS' CAVALRY DIVISION,
October 26, 1864.

Maj. J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jackson, Tenn.:

MAJOR: My present location is Ferguson's house, one mile east of McLemoresville road, and eight miles north of Spring Creek. Forage is scarce all through the country and the people are unwilling to sell; by requiring the tenth from each man we can subsist here one more day, but not longer. I have ordered back all of my wagons, except three to a regiment, as directed, but this will make foraging more difficult still, as we have to send all around in a circle of five miles for corn. I do not know whether the plans of the major-general will carry him into the

region of country between Hatchie and Wolf Rivers, but if not I would respectfully request permission to take my division into that region a few days before leaving the State, to enable Colonel Rucker to recruit his command. I am informed forage can be had near Somerville and between that and Brownsville.

I remain, major, your obedient servant,

JAS. R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DIST. OF MISS. AND EAST LA., *Jackson, Miss., October 26, 1864.*

I. The following officers of the staff are announced:

Maj. G. W. Holt, assistant inspector-general.

Capt. P. Ellis, jr., assistant adjutant-general.

By command of Maj. Gen. Frank. Gardner:

ED. D. WOODLIEF,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOBILE, *October 27, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Information, date yesterday, indicates Farragut is here. Yankee officers say Porter has gone to North Atlantic Squadron.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *October 27, 1864.*

General BRECKINRIDGE:

Dispatch just received from General Robertson, at Greenville, S. C., with Williams' command [*sic*], to move next day toward Athens to join General Hood, with the command. Can you inform me by what authority this command is moving out of your department? This office has no information on the subject.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., *October 27, 1864.*

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

Your dispatch of this date in regard to General Williams' command received. It belongs to General Wheeler's force; was separated from it and found in this department just before recent advance of enemy; was ordered to remain for the time by Secretary of War; was afterward kept by me by sanction of General R. E. Lee to pursue enemy, and then sent back upon dispatch of General Hood, and by direction of General Lee.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

[OCTOBER 27, 1864.—For Vaughn to Johnston, in relation to operations in East Tennessee, see Part I, p. 850.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
October 27, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD:

General Stanley, with Fourth Army Corps, is moving toward Chattanooga. The Fifteenth Corps and Garrard's cavalry still in my front. Schofield's troops at Cedar Bluff.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 79. } HDQRS. JACKSON'S CAV. DIVISION, *Cleburne's House, October 27, 1864.*

I. Brigadier-General Ross will move with his brigade at 7 a. m. tomorrow on the Somerville road, followed immediately by his wagon train; one regiment to march in rear of his artillery.

II. Brigadier-General Armstrong will follow with his brigade immediately in rear of General Ross' wagon train, with one regiment in rear of his train.

III. Provost guards will march in rear of their respective brigades; quartermasters and ordnance officers to accompany their trains and see that they are well closed up. Brigade inspectors and forage masters will report to the division inspector at this place by 7 a. m.

By order of Brigadier-General Jackson:

E. T. SYKES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, October 27, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant. Major Whitfield, assistant quartermaster, in charge of railroad transportation, was sent several days ago, with all the negro hands which could be withrawn from Mobile and Demopolis, for the purpose of putting in order the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and Memphis and Charleston road in accordance with the wishes and instructions of the general commanding. Major-General Gardner has been directed to have a suitable block-house erected at Corinth and other important points on the line of railroad communication within his district. At the railroad crossing of Bear Creek General Roddey had better make the necessary defenses, and he being accessible to General Hood the proper orders may be given him directly by General H. One of my staff officers has been sent to North Mississippi and Alabama for the purpose of urging forward the work on the roads. In the construction of field-works, &c., we must rely almost entirely upon the labor of captured negroes, as the section of country in which the work is to be done will afford very few hands, it being almost stripped of slaves. General Forrest has been instructed to place a suitable garrison at Corinth, and about 300 men now constitute the garrison. Brigadier-General Adams commands an important district in the department and cannot be spared from his present position without great detriment to the service. Tuscumbia until recently has been the headquarters of General Roddey. It is distant about fourteen miles

from Cherokee, the railroad between those places having been entirely destroyed. Colonel Reid will doubtless be the best commander who can now be supplied at Cherokee or Tuscumbia, as the post may be established at the one or the other point. Orders have been given to Major-General Forrest to report to General Hood for duty in Middle Tennessee. Colonel Meriwether has been instructed to complete the railroad to Jacksonville. I had hoped, however, that the general commanding would have suspended the work of this extension. To effect the completion of the road to Jacksonville involves the necessity of taking up the iron from the branch road to Marion, which is in daily use and of considerable military as well as local importance in transportation of supplies. All men belonging to the Army of Tennessee are sent forward as rapidly as possible, placing them in charge of officers of that army who pass through this place en route to their commands. The road between Memphis and Corinth has been very effectually destroyed to within a short distance of the former place. All the bridges and the trestle-work have been burned and instructions have been given to render the destruction as complete as possible.

The withdrawal of the enemy's forces from the lower portion of General Gardner's district, especially from the points on the Mississippi River, will enable General Gardner to concentrate his available force, which is, however, small in the northern portion of his district where co-operation may be had with the Army of Tennessee. The laws of Alabama on the subject of the State militia are of such a character as to enable us to derive no benefit from them. No authority exists to order the greater portion of the militia out of their own counties; and several weeks ago, when it was believed that Mobile was seriously threatened, Governor Watts convened the Legislature for the purpose of endeavoring to have such alterations and amendments passed as would render the militia available and effective. The Legislature adjourned without making any modification in these laws. In Mississippi the militia can only be called out for thirty days at a time, fresh calls or proclamations having to be made at the expiration of each thirty days. I therefore recommended to Governor Clark to disband the militia and call for volunteers from the militia not liable to C. S. service. He has adopted this recommendation, and companies, &c., for six months' service are being organized, which will be turned over to me. General Withers, commanding Confederate reserves in Alabama, has enrolled about 5,000 reserves, and as he completes organizations they are turned over to me. General Brandon, holding similar position in Mississippi, has enrolled some 2,000 or 3,000, and the same plan is adopted by him. Major Dameron, chief commissary for the State of Mississippi, and Major Walker, chief commissary for Alabama, report that while the supply of meat will doubtless be sufficient for our army, economy in its use is indispensable to insure that sufficiency; and I, therefore, am of opinion that the reserves and volunteer State troops above mentioned had better be employed in garrisoning points on our railroads, protecting supplies, and covering lines of communication than the militia called out for short periods and frequently disbanded, thus involving waste of provisions. The telegraph line is in operation to Cherokee, and communication between General Hood and your headquarters will doubtless be more regular and convenient by telegraph than by the line of couriers by Gadsden or Blue Mountain. I have directed additional stockade prisons to be constructed for the reception of prisoners of war, and I would respectfully ask that when prisoners are sent hither the officers in charge of them may be directed to com-

municate with these headquarters by telegraph or otherwise in advance of their arrival, in order that proper arrangements and dispositions may be made for their reception at points where necessary accommodations may be had.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

[OCTOBER 28, 1864.—For Vaughn to Breckinridge, reporting engagement at Morristown, &c., see Part I, p. 851.]

BULL'S GAP, *October 28, 1864.*
(Via Carter's Station 29th.)

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Enemy have been strongly re-enforced—Eighth Ohio Cavalry, 800 strong, and Eighth Tennessee Infantry. Fear that I shall be forced to return to my old base at Carter's Station.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

BULL'S GAP, *October 28, 1864.*
(Via Carter's Station. Received Wytheville 29th.)

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

You had better send some artillery to Carter's Station, if you can, and re-enforcements to meet me. The enemy are pressing with all their force.

J. C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY FORCES, DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Morristown, Tenn., October 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Comdg. Dept. of Western Virginia and East Tennessee:

GENERAL: Yours of the 23d, inclosing Captain Earnest's letter in regard to my command pressing horses, &c., came to hand last evening; also yours by Colonel Palmer reached me same time. I will rectify all the abuses that have been committed by my men in Captain Earnest's county, which is Greene County, one of the most disloyal counties in Tennessee. Mr. Earnest was elected a member of the last legislature from his county, and undertakes to hunt up and rectify every little abuse committed by our army. All shall be done that should be done, and I hope to be able to satisfy the parties. Some of General Duke's dismounted men took off some horses from there that I may not be able to return or pay for, but they belonged to men who are in the U. S. Army, or whose sons were all there or out bushwhacking or lying out. I will make the effort to exchange with the U. S. authorities at Knoxville for your friends. I should like very much to drive the enemy back to Knoxville, as you suggest in your letter by Colonel Palmer, and shall watch my chance to do so. You have seen Colonel Palmer and

had an interview with him, so I need say nothing in regard to his strength, force, &c. The enemy's force consist of the Eighth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Tennessee, mounted regiments, numbering not less than 2,400 men for duty. They have a small regiment or battalion of Kentucky troops, say 250, also the Tenth Michigan, say 250, all mounted; then they have about 500 infantry, new troops, made up here in East Tennessee. They are commanded by Colonel Kirk, so you have their force in my front. Total, 3,400, 6 pieces of artillery. They have at Knoxville two negro regiments and one Ohio, say 350 muskets in the Ohio regiment, balance artillery of that regiment. The negroes are variously estimated from 800 to 1,800. Considerable excitement in lower East Tennessee about the movements of General Hood in vicinity of Chattanooga. If General Williams' forces had co-operated with me and moved to join Hood down through East Tennessee, as they could have done, we could have caused the evacuation of Knoxville I feel certain. If our commissary department does their duty half, they will be able to get out many supplies. You may rest assured that I will do the very best I can for the interest of our cause in this department. Let me call your attention to the fact that my brigade have never drawn an overcoat from the Government; not a single pistol (except 50). We are very destitute of clothing. I think I will be able to get up many shoes for my men down here, as I have procured some leather and am having them manufactured on a small scale. I feel certain you will do all you can for us, so I will not complain, and look forward for many supplies through the proper departments. I will have returns and reports made out and sent forward immediately.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. VAUGHN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding in East Tennessee.

COURTLAND, *October 28, 1864.*
(Received 30th.)

General S. COOPER:

I have this day directed my headquarters to be removed from Oxford to Selma, Ala.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Copy sent the Secretary and President.)

NEAR DECATUR, ALA., *October 28, 1864.*
(Received 31st.)

General S. COOPER:

Army leaves here this evening and to-morrow for Bainbridge, ten miles above Tuscumbia, to cross Tennessee River. Nothing positive yet known of present position of Sherman's army.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Copy sent the Secretary and President.)

OXFORD, *October —, 1864.*
(Via Selma 28th.)

General S. COOPER:

The following just received from Jackson, Tenn., October 21, 1864:

If I succeed in capturing one other boat in Tennessee River, which I think I can do, will cross my command and push forward to Nashville. My latest from enemy is, he abandoned his commissary and quartermaster's stores to transport his infantry in wagons, and is hastening with all speed back to Huntsville.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 257. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., October 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XII. Lieutenant-General Hardee is relieved from duty in the Army of Tennessee and will assume command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, to take effect from the time of his assuming command.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. W. RIELY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 26. } HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *In the Field, October 28, 1864.*

Maj. Joseph B. Cumming, assistant adjutant-general, is assigned to duty at army headquarters, and is charged with the business connected with courts-martial in this command. All charges and proceedings of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and all communications in relation thereto, will be forwarded directly to his address.

Communications on these subjects will be made directly with the proper officers.

By command of General Hood:

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
October 28, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD:

Scouts and prisoners all report Sherman with his main army between my position and Gaylesville. Fourth Corps has gone toward Chattanooga; Twenty-third Corps (Schofield) at Cedar Bluff; Twentieth Corps still at Atlanta. Prisoners say Sherman will march to Savannah or Mobile.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

(Same to General Taylor at Selma.)

TALLADEGA, *October 28, 1864.*

Maj. E. S. BURFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Wheeler had better send force to intercept enemy's movements on Jacksonville and Blue Mountain. I have none here to protect those points on the railroad. What I had is with General Hood's army.

DANL. W. ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, Ala., October 28, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo. The inspection reports to which you refer cannot, I am sure, have represented the condition of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana to be worse than the actual state of affairs warranted at the time I assumed command. Since reaching the department I have visited nearly every section of it, have found its condition to be certainly very deplorable, and have taken such steps as I could at the moment to correct that condition. The inclosures which I have the honor to transmit herewith will exhibit to some extent what I have done in this reference. Much, however, has been in the way of orders, &c., transmitted by indorsement upon papers coming up to my headquarters upon various subjects which needed correction. I have also personally urged upon subordinate commanding officers the great importance of their unceasing co-operation with me in securing order, discipline, and efficiency in the troops and a healthy condition of public sentiment in their several districts. The illegal traffic with the enemy has certainly caused much of the demoralization found to exist in Mississippi and East Louisiana, and is attributable in my opinion to the license granted by chiefs of bureaux at Richmond, some of them approved by the War Department to various parties to introduce army supplies in exchange for Government cotton. I found existing in the department several such licenses, also authority to Treasury agents to ship cotton through the lines in exchange for gold or sterling, besides innumerable contracts entered into by district commanders with blockade-runners, with approval of department commanders, for army supplies, to be paid for in Government cotton, with privilege of conveying same through the lines. I found three licenses for this trade bearing the approval of the honorable Secretary of War, two of them to officers of the C. S. Army, viz: one to Maj. A. M. Paxton, quartermaster, for the purchase of mules and horses; the other to Major Jones, quartermaster, for purchase of meat; the third was to Mr. J. J. Pollard for the introduction of all kinds of army supplies. Major Paxton never did anything under his license. Major Jones was discovered accidentally by the seizure in North Alabama, by one of my district commanders, of a large number of Government wagons loaded with cotton and being sent to enemy's lines by Major Jones under his license, to be there exchanged for meat. Mr. Pollard's contract alone served to corrupt all the corruptible people in North Mississippi, where he attempted to operate under it.

The fact that immense frauds upon the Government were being, as it was represented to me, accomplished by these various contractors, together with the evil effects of the system both upon the citizens and soldiery of my department, induced me to issue an order to my several district commanders abolishing all existing contracts and permits for cotton to pass the lines until further orders; and to further remove the temptations to engage in this traffic, ordered all cotton to be burned in the event of a retreat which would be likely to fall into the enemy's hands. I also ordered a vigorous and implicit obedience to General Orders, No. 43. (See inclosure marked A.*) In lieu of all heretofore existing contracts for army supplies, I have established a system of exchange of cotton at 50 cents per pound for army supplies at invoice cost, with 15 per cent. added. (See inclosures marked B.†) The advantages of this system are:

First. All supplies will be carefully inspected, and everything but strictly army supplies rejected before any cotton is turned over. All goods brought in, not strictly army supplies, will be confiscated according to law, thereby preventing frauds in character of goods introduced and preserving the spirit of the law on the subject.

Second. The whole system will be under the control of one reliable officer, selected by me on account of his known integrity and capacity, who will attend the inspection of supplies, send reports to me, and make requisitions for cotton required to pay for each delivery.

Third. No cotton can go out until I have seen the reports, approved them, and given the permit, which permit will be in the shape of an order to a suitable officer to accompany the cotton through the lines, thus preventing all opportunity for frauds in taking out private cotton or more Government cotton than had been earned by delivery of its equivalent in army supplies.

Fourth. The certainty of prompt and fair settlements under this system will induce parties of means and influence within the enemy's lines to embark in the business, get concessions in the enemy's trade regulations, make large deliveries at a time, and break up the petty deliveries of supplies which have heretofore characterized the business.

In this connection I would remark that much of the demoralization referred to has been caused by the fact that contractors for army supplies have made sub-contracts with the old men, women, and children of the country for the introduction of supplies. These parties, attracted by the large profits of the business, dodge the (our) pickets, go into Memphis or Vicksburg, get permits from the enemy to buy small lots of household or plantation supplies, and smuggle them out for the contractors. One or two successful trips tempt their neighbors to engage in the same traffic, either for the Government contractor, or perhaps on private account. Thus in a short time whole communities near the borders have been induced to forget their duty to their country and engage in traffic with the enemy. I consider it a great calamity that the necessities of the army and limited resources of the country render any system of exchanges necessary, and would heartily rejoice in stopping the system I have adopted if supplies can be otherwise obtained. I beg to add that when I had the honor of meeting the President during his recent visit to the West, I advised him of my action in this reference, both as to stopping all existing permits or contracts for cotton and the system I had determined upon, and it received his approval. As regards impressments, I beg leave to state that I have a

* See Bullock to Forrest, Maury, &c., September 10, Part II, p. 827.
† Not found.

chief impressment agent for the department; that no impressment will be tolerated unless made in strict conformity to the provisions of the act of Congress authorizing impressments of private property for public use, and only then in cases of absolute necessity and emergency. I have ordered thorough inspections of the several districts in the department, with the view of breaking up and conscribing the members of all illegal organizations. With the approval of the President, I addressed a letter (see inclosures marked C*) to His Excellency Governor Clark, of Mississippi, upon which he has issued his proclamation and enlisted the assistance of the civil officers of Mississippi, through which, with proper vigilance on the part of district commanders, I hope to secure the return to the army of many of the deserters now harbored in that State. No one, I can assure you, appreciates more fully than I do the absolute importance of doing everything possible to get these men to return to their colors, and I shall certainly do all in my power to secure that result. The Governor of Mississippi is indefatigable in his efforts to organize and support the entire fighting population of his State. He is now organizing the "volunteers" of his State, *i. e.*, those not liable to Confederate service, and has thus far raised about 3,000. These are, of course, from the militia, not the reserves.

Under authority of the War Department I have directed Brigadier-General Hodge to organize the reserves in East Louisiana and in a few days will send an officer into West Tennessee to organize the reserves there. I have directed that all posts not absolutely necessary shall immediately be abolished (see inclosures marked D†). I have also abolished the provost-marshal system, which was unauthorized by law, unnecessary, and offensive to the citizen and soldier (see inclosure marked E‡). As soon as the necessary inspections can be completed I shall forward to the Department a long list of officers for whom there is no appropriate or necessary duty, with the recommendation that they be dropped from the rolls of the army and ordered to report to the nearest enrolling officer for enrollment in the ranks. If this recommendation be adopted by the Department many good soldiers will be added to our armies in the field. Another source of irregularity and also uncertainty in controlling supplies in an emergency I find to be in the existence of the two sets of quartermasters and commissaries in my command. One set, styled "State" quartermasters and "State" commissaries, are alone authorized to purchase supplies. They are also only subject to the orders of their respective chiefs at Richmond, are in sole possession of all supplies of their respective departments, and, in some instances, have refused to turn over supplies upon the order of my predecessors. I presume and certainly hope none of these officers will ever refuse to promptly obey an order from me, but at the same time consider it my duty to respectfully urge the great and absolute importance of having their existing orders so modified as to enable them to yield that obedience without disobeying their chiefs at Richmond. In making this recommendation I beg to assure you that I have no disposition to interfere with any system which the experience of the Quartermaster or the Commissary General may lead those officers to deem necessary, but think it absolutely essential to the good of the service that I should as department commander have the right to order the issue or removal of supplies within the limits of my department whenever events may require it. To better secure good order and discipline, as

* See Taylor to Clark, October 8, p. 806.
† See Levy to Gardner, Maury, &c., October 24, p. 848.
‡ See General Orders, No. 120, September 24, Part II, p. 870.

well as to secure at any time proper co-operation and concentration of forces to repel advances of the enemy, I have placed Major-General Gardner in command of all the troops in Mississippi, except in that portion embraced in the District of the Gulf and of East Louisiana. He is an efficient officer, through whose management I entertain great expectations of speedy reforms. Since the above was written I have received communications from the Department stating it will be necessary to use cotton warrants instead of making requisitions for cotton to pay for supplies as I had supposed would answer. If it be absolutely necessary to use the warrants, and the system of exchanges I have established meets with approval, I would respectfully ask that Maj. R. W. Sanders, quartermaster in charge of cotton exchange for army supplies, be promptly furnished with the necessary warrants, to be used under my immediate supervision and direction, in procuring army supplies. I have reason to believe if prompt settlements are made the warrants can be successfully used in obtaining large deliveries of important supplies.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 169. } HEADQUARTERS, *Selma, October 28, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VIII. Col. John C. Reid will proceed without delay to Corinth, Miss., and assume command of that post. He will collect and organize officers and soldiers returning to the Army of Tennessee, and send them on to such points as General Beauregard or General Hood may designate; establishing immediate communication with those officers to this end. Colonel Reid will select a competent officer, and send him on to Cherokee, to take charge of forwarding the returning troops from that point. Colonel Reid will remain in command at Corinth until relieved by an officer assigned by Major-General Gardner, when he will himself proceed to Cherokee, and assume command of the post, relieving the officer previously ordered there by himself. Reports of all matters of interest transpiring will be made to these headquarters, while orders from General Beauregard or from General Hood touching the forwarding of the troops will be obeyed.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Taylor:

E. SURGET,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Two miles and a half from Decatur,
On the Danville Road, October 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General RODDEY,
Commanding Cavalry:

Your letter inclosing that of General Forrest of the 25th is just received. General Hood directs that you will communicate with Major-General Forrest, and inform him that General Hood desires to commu-

nicate with him from the vicinity of Bainbridge Crossing, instead of from the points which General Hood indicated to Captain Parrish a few days since at Somerville.

[A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.]

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD OFFICE,
Corinth, Miss., October 28, 1864—1 p. m.

Brig. Gen. P. D. RODDEY:

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your letter and M. J. Warren's report of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Cherokee to Tuscumbia. In reply say it is impossible for me to form anything like an accurate estimate of time that it will take to put the road in running order. I can only say, with a sufficient force and all materials to hand, three-quarters of a mile of track-laying per day is good work. In order to accomplish the object, putting the track in running order as soon as possible, it is necessary to put all the force possible to work getting cross-ties and timber; also a force should be organized to straighten iron, and gather spikes and chairs. When the ties are ready or a sufficient quantity ready track-laying can commence; a force can precede track-layers to clear off and surface road bed. Timber of any kind and most convenient to road and short hauling for cross-ties will answer; good heart pine or white oak must be obtained for bridges, cattle-guards, &c. Daniel McIntosh has long experience in track-laying and repairing, and will be a very valuable man. I will get him to pass over the road and see what is necessary to be done. The road between this and Cherokee requires constant employment of all the hands on it; they are now doing but little as they have an insufficiency of tools. I have none to furnish them and must rely upon the Government officials to furnish them. Shovels are mostly needed for the track repairers. I have applied to Major Whitfield, also to Major Thomason, for tools, &c. As yet have not received anything except two skillets and lids, and those from Major Whitfield. I have not yet drawn any rations for men on train, and learn to-day there are none at Cherokee. I have to board all at hotel. Major Thomason should immediately procure shovels, picks, axes, broad-axes, cross-cut saws, adzes, chisels, augurs, squares, &c., so that all branches can be going on at same time, and expedite rebuilding road. Major Whitfield, at Meridian, telegraphed this evening to go there immediately and get another train to put on road here. I will leave on first train Sunday morning; will return here soon as possible.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. J. ROSS,
Superintendent.

Major MASON:

MAJOR: I send this letter from the superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for your consideration. Major Thomason, my quartermaster, telegraphed me on the 28th that he was on his way from Meridian with tools. Did not say, but I presume he got all that were needed.

Very respectfully,

P. D. RODDEY,
Brigadier-General.

Light Artillery in the District of the Gulf, Maj. Henry C. Semple commanding, October 28, 1864.

Abbay's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. George F. Abbay.
Charpentier's battery, Capt. Stephen Charpentier.
Clanton's (Alabama) battery, Capt. N. H. Clanton.
Culpeper's battery, ——— ———.
Jackson (Missouri) battery, } Capt. S.
Saint Louis (Mo.) battery, } Lowe.
Tobin's (Tennessee) battery, ——— ———.
Winston's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. William C. Winston.

[OCTOBER 29, 1864.—For Johnston to Breckinridge and Echols, in relation to Vaughn's operations in East Tennessee, see Part I, p. 847.]

SALEM, *October 29, 1864.*

Major JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Wytheville:

Send me any particulars you get of Vaughn's reverse. Let General Duke and Major Page be prepared to move. Direct no more furloughs at present among reserves, or others. General Vaughn must retain Colonel Palmer for the present. Send no telegrams [to] General Lee and allow no alarm.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Courtland, October 29, 1864.

Major-General CHEATHAM,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that you will continue marching to-morrow, following Stewart's corps, which camps to-night some three miles from here, and is ordered in the morning to march in the direction of Bainbridge Crossing, on the Tennessee, via Leighton Post-Office, which is on the main road from here to Tuscumbia.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

OCTOBER [29, 1864].

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: General Hood directs that instead of your moving directly to Courtland as previously ordered you will move to Leighton Post-Office, about ten miles from Courtland in the direction of Tuscumbia on the main road between the two places. General Hood desires, if possible, that you move by some road to the left of the main Decatur, Courtland, and Tuscumbia road, as we shall need that for the remainder of the army.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Courtland, October 29, 1864—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that you move early in the morning to Bainbridge Crossing on the Tennessee and give all the necessary aid to the engineer troops in laying the pontoon bridge at that point. So soon as the bridge is ready cross your command and take position to protect the bridge and the crossing of the remainder of the army. Strengthen your position on the other side in every way you can by intrenching, &c. When you arrive at the river, should you find the enemy on the opposite side, you will put troops over in the boats, with as little delay as possible, and drive off the enemy, so that the bridge can be placed across the river. Colonel Presstman, chief engineer, will be with you this evening or to-morrow with any further instructions General Hood may have for you.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Courtland, October 29, 1864—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that you will move with your command to-morrow, marching toward the Bainbridge Crossing, via Leighton Post-Office, which is some thirteen miles from here on the main road to Tuscumbia. General Hood desires you will make a good day's march, but not a hard one.

[A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

OCTOBER 29, 1864.

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that to-morrow, instead of moving toward Bainbridge Crossing as directed this morning, you will, after reaching Leighton Post-Office, continue on the main road toward Tuscumbia. The general also directs that, in order to secure forage, you send your wagons to the right and left of the road, as it will be impossible to obtain it on the main road.

JAS. COOPER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, October 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry, via Corinth:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your communication of the 21st instant. The order to which you refer, assigning General Chalmers to the command of the Sub-District of North Mississippi, was issued by Major-General Gardner with the

understanding from me that it was to have effect only while General Chalmers remained in that portion of the State, and under the further direction that he was to be promptly subject to your orders at any time that you might require him. He has since come and will remain under your immediate command. You may rely, general, that it is not my wish or intention to take from you any portion of your troops, as organized when I assumed command of the department, and that the moment the situation in Mississippi will permit I shall relieve McCulloch at Mobile by Mabry and send him to you. With regard to West Tennessee I desire you while operating on that portion of the department to assume general command of it as well as of your troops in the field. Instructions have been sent to Major Dameron, chief commissary for Mississippi, to make every effort to furnish salt to exchange for supplies in the manner you suggest, and if it can be procured it will be sent at once to Corinth. The garrison left by you at this last-named point has been ordered to be relieved and will rejoin you at an early day. I have seen Mr. Street and will assist him in every way I can. He leaves to-morrow for Mobile to procure the blacksmiths. I approve your action in suspending the work on the telegraph line.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

[OCTOBER 30, 1864.—For Vaughn to Johnston, in relation to operations in East Tennessee, see Part I, p. 851.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, Ala., October 30, 1864.

General JOHN B. HOOD,
Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: General Beauregard desires that you will forward him for the information of the War Department a brief summary of the operations of your army from the date of its departure from Jonesborough, Ga., to the present time; also a concise statement of your plans for future operations, intended for the same office.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tuscumbia, Ala., October 30, 1864.

Major-General COBB:

Instead of moving directly against the works at Atlanta I suggest that you move from Newnan against the railroad between the Chattahoochee and Etowah, if the necessary transportation can be obtained.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

(Same to General Smith.)

SELMA, ALA., *October 30, 1864.*
(Received 31st.)

General S. COOPER, *Richmond, Va.:*

Please send orders establishing Alabama and Georgia State line as eastern boundary of my department, according to the verbal instructions received by me from the President.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tuscumbia, Ala., October 30, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR:

I am here, and need at once twenty days' supply of breadstuffs and salt, with some forage for the supply-train animals, which will have to go to Cherokee for these supplies. Please give me all the assistance you can in obtaining them. I am very much obliged for the aid you have hitherto extended to this army. Can't the cars on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad run directly to Cherokee so as to avoid reshipment at Corinth?

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Paris Landing, October 30, 1864.

[General J. R. CHALMERS:]

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 4.30 p. m. has just reached me. Allow me to congratulate you on your success. Save everything you can from the boats, and keep the boats if you think they can be fixed up so as to cross in them. Burn nothing unless you are compelled to do so; save all the blankets and shoes, as we will need them for Colonel McCulloch's brigade and Mabry's brigade. If you want the other battery send for it. I will keep Mabry's brigade here unless you should need them; if so, order them down. Send a regiment up the river in the morning as far as Johnsonville, with orders to conscript everything, and to remain three days, keeping you fully posted. I will come down in the morning if you wish me to do so. We must be prompt. General Hood has Decatur surrounded, with General Roddey on the north side of the river.

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Jackson, Miss., October 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. SURGET,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La., Selma, Ala.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a letter from Brigadier-General Brandon, commanding reserves, of the 22d instant, inclosed from department headquarters, for a report from myself, and respectfully submit the following:

Captain Moore's company was ordered from Aberdeen to Meridian in accordance with telegraph from department headquarters, dated October 15. General Brandon states that—

Captain Moore's company belongs to the reserve forces of the State of Mississippi. It is one of those companies authorized to be raised as a supporting force to the Bureau of Conscription.

I cannot understand how he can claim, either by law or any orders, that this and other like companies belong to the "reserves of the State." These companies have been regularly mustered into the service of the Confederate States, and, in accordance with verbal instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding "to unite such to organized commands, or break them up and turn the officers and men over to the camps of conscription," as soon as I received official information of such companies I assigned Captain Miller's, Captain Hudnall's, and Captain Whittaker's (the latter of Gillum's proposed regiment) to Moorman's battalion, Wood's brigade. They being old and good companies, I deemed it preferable to breaking them up for conscription, which was at my discretion, and I propose doing the same with Moore's company. It is a gratifying coincidence of official orders to find Colonel Walter, inspector-general of the State, now on the same duty, under instructions direct from Secretary of War, with the same orders, and, probably, in the same words quoted above. This action of mine was taken without any knowledge that General Brandon claimed these companies or had given any orders in reference to them. It seems to me that this matter has been very conveniently arranged by Major Denis, as commandant of conscripts, turning over Confederate companies to the reserves, and General Brandon, as commandant of the reserves, accepting the same and appointing Major Denis colonel, a portion of his force being these same troops. I deem it my duty, also, to report that I have proper and authentic information that some of the men of Colonel Denis' regiment of reserves are known to be between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and are put down on the rolls as seventeen or over forty-five. I also deem it my duty to report that I have information that there are still on duty in the conscript service officers and men not "such as are retired or assigned to light duty by medical boards," who have not been relieved in accordance with General Orders, No. 78, from Adjutant and Inspector General's office, dated September 22, 1864. In reference to the part of General Brandon's letter, that he has ordered the "reserves not to obey any orders unless emanating from or passing through" his headquarters, I respectfully state that the above-mentioned Colonel Denis is now the recognized commander of the Northern District of Mississippi, and his troops are mostly at this time reserves and State troops. I cannot recognize such orders from General Brandon as compatible with military service unless he should be placed in immediate command of the reserves in the field, which I have invited, or unless by his rank being increased to the next grade above mine he should be placed in command of this district. In this connection I deem it my duty to report that I have received no support or assistance from General Brandon except by the small force under Colonel Denis, and in that particular he has endeavored to change the position of the Confederate companies alluded to above without making a corresponding increase of the force in this district. This appears to me to be designed to "increase his count" (a phrase I heard the militia commander at Mobile make use of) instead of increasing the forces in this district, which the organization of the reserves requires.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK. GARDNER,
Major-General.

TUSCUMBIA, *October 31, 1864.*

President JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond:

To prevent confusion, please inform me whether my presence with any army in the field imposes on me the necessity of assuming command, and whether in that case it relieves from duty the immediate commander. Should not my orders pass merely through that officer, without destroying the existing system of organization?

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

TUSCUMBIA, *October 31, 1864.*
(Via Mobile November 1.)

General S. COOPER:

Army arrived here yesterday preparatory to crossing Tennessee, which will be done soon as bridge is laid and necessary supplies obtained. General Hood found it impracticable to cross more to eastward without serious loss of time and life, morever he is nearer here to his new base of operations.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

(Copy sent President and Secretary of War.)

TUSCUMBIA, *October 31, 1864.*
(Received November 1.)

General S. COOPER:

Have General Hood's telegrams to Secretary of War and General Bragg relative to his operations of 12th instant about Dalton been received? It is feared they may have miscarried.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tuscumbia, Ala., October 31, 1864.

Hon. J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Florence is in our possession and the pontoon bridge is being laid down. I hope to be able to advance across the river so soon as supplies can be obtained.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, October 31, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond, Va.:

I respectfully recommend that Major-General Cheatham be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, to command the corps recently commanded by Lieutenant-General Hardee, and which General Cheatham has been commanding since General Hardee left this army.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, October 31, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond, Va.:

I respectfully request that Col. J. B. Palmer, Eighteenth Tennessee Volunteers, be promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, to command the brigade recently commanded by Maj. Gen. John C. Brown.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, near Tuscumbia, Ala., October 31, 1864.

General R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I beg leave respectfully to report that it is impracticable to render any inspection reports of the Army of Tennessee for the month of October, 1864. Since the 29th of September this army has been marching from fifteen to twenty miles a day. The campaign is still going on. General Hood unites with me in saying that these reports cannot be rendered. and hopes this statement of facts will satisfy you that it is impracticable to do so. When you hear from me next, I hope it will be in the heart of Tennessee, after Sherman is whipped and the State reclaimed. The army is a unit, and buoyant with hope.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. HARVIE,
Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General, Army of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, October 31, 1864.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD:

I must have twenty days' supply of rations for this army at Cherokee with the least possible delay. Please give me all the assistance you can in transporting them to that point, and allow the trains from your road to run direct to Cherokee Station, which will avoid transshipment at Corinth; time is of the utmost importance.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, October 31, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE WHITFIELD,
Quartermaster, Meridian, Miss.:

Give me all the aid you can in transporting twenty days' supply of rations for this army to Cherokee Station at once. Time is all important. I have asked of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to allow their trains to run direct to Cherokee to avoid reshipment at Corinth.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

Abstract from return of the Light Artillery in Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor commanding, for October 31, 1864; headquarters Selma, Ala.

Command.	Location.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
		Officers.	Men.				
Major-General Maury:							
Charpentier's battery	Mobile	5	64	64	90	122	4
Abbay's battery	do	4	67	67	86	108	4
Winston's battery	do	4	49	44	76	87	4
Lowe's battery	do	2	79	79	105	120	4
Tobin's battery	Greenwood, Ala	3	50	50	57	129	4
Culpeper's battery	Pollard, Ala	4	58	58	76	158	4
Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams:							
Clanton's battery	In the Field	1	61	61	72	129	4
Ferrell's battery	do	2	80	80	93	105	5
Merrin's battery	Opelika, Ala	2	40	40	48	83	7
Cahaba battery	Cahaba, Ala	1	17	17	22	22	2
Coosa bridge battery	Coosa bridge						4
Selma defenses battery	Selma, Ala						5
Major-General Gardner:							
Ratliff's battery	Dry Grove	4	93	90	109	160	4
Holmes' battery	Clinton, La	2	14	16	18	88	1
Bradford's battery	do	4	37	36	44	66	3
Major-General Forrest:							
Morton's battery	West Tennessee	(a)					16
Thrall's battery	do						
Rice's battery	do						
Hudson's battery	do						
Grand total		38	709	702	896	1,377	75

a No returns. Each battery has four guns.

Cahaba section, manned by details from infantry; Coosa bridge manned by dismounted cavalry; Selma defenses without men; Captain Holmes, with 50 men, 1 caisson, 3 guns, transportation wagons, &c., were captured by the enemy October 5, 1864. Bradford's battery was paroled at Vicksburg and has been reorganized since last report. The guns, &c., of Barlow's battery, composed of details from the cavalry, were turned over to him by order of the lieutenant-general commanding department. The detail company Barlow's battery have returned to their respective commands.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. A. A. WEST,
Major and Chief of Artillery.

NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Comdg. the Dept. of East Tenn. and Southwest Virginia:

The undersigned, citizens of Johnson County, Tenn., would represent to you that our county is infested with several bands of bushwhackers, murderers, and deserters, who are committing depredations upon the lives and property of Southern citizens to such an alarming extent that a great many of them had to leave their homes and seek shelter in North Carolina and Virginia. Those that remained at home have embodied themselves together under arms, trying to hold them in check until we can get assistance. We are about twenty in number, taking in boys from fourteen years old and men up to sixty. The disloyal element in this county is too powerful for us to withstand without assistance. There is a very large number of deserters from the Federal army lurking in the woods with guns of the best quality, and could, if they were to unite, destroy every Southern family in the county in a short time and is threatening to do so if we attempt to arrest them. We

would also represent to you that several of the iron establishments in this county are under contract to make iron for the Confederate Government, and hands were detailed to carry on the contract and had commenced work, but were stopped by the Yankees advancing into upper East Tennessee. When they fell back they left a great many vagabonds in the county, who are now bushwhacking, robbing, and killing our citizens. No Southern men who have made contracts with the Government for iron nor none of the Southern men who have been detailed can leave their houses, without jeopardizing their lives, unless they have a guard, and consequently cannot comply with their contracts. The Union men seem to be in no danger; they go about their business fearing nothing. Now we cannot content ourselves with such a state of affairs as this; after giving all our sons, our fathers, our brothers, and sympathies to the cause of Southern independence and after all to be thus driven to such extremes as this; to be robbed and murdered by wicked men, it is more than we are willing to bear. Your petitioners would therefore earnestly call upon you to give us some assistance. We have full confidence that you will not suffer any portion of your military department to fall into the hands of the enemy if it can be avoided, and especially we believe you will protect it from the bushwhackers. We would respectfully ask you to let the few soldiers remain that are yet in this county. We would recommend that Clifton Bevins be commissioned to organize the reserves and conscripts in this county, and that the loyal conscripts be assigned to duty in this county with the loyal reserves, and then let us have men enough to make out a full company when added to conscripts and reserves, and we will try to hold this county. H. M. Baker, Company B, Second Kentucky Battalion, and Green Hazleman, Company F, Second Kentucky Battalion, we ask to be assigned to duty here. The aforesaid Clifton Bevins is a citizen of this county and has been a faithful soldier in the Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment of infantry until he became disabled and was discharged. He has been scouting after bushwhackers in this county for some time with good success. We ask for this petition your favorable consideration, hoping you will grant our request by giving us protection in the way we have asked for it or any other mode you may see proper.

G. MOORE,
[And fourteen others].

[NOVEMBER —, 1864.]

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Comdg. Dept. of East Tennessee and Western Virginia:

The undersigned, citizens of the county of Washington, Va., would represent that they feel themselves in danger from a party of robbers, who make their rendezvous in the mountains bordering on Johnson County, Tenn., and believe that they ought to be afforded a guard to protect them. They will state that the gang of robbers has made three raids into that part of Washington County known as Denton's Valley. They robbed the houses of several citizens living in the valley, took away eight horses, shot at several, and killed Fayette Marks. They have threatened that they will come back into the valley, and they have likewise threatened they will burn Abingdon. They have threatened to kill John M. White and Campbell Denton, who live in Denton's Valley, and James Campbell, who lives in the neighborhood east of the valley

about ——— miles. The citizens on the south side of the county, especially in Denton's Valley, are in dread nightly of a repetition of another raid by the gang, and the loss of more property and the loss of some of their lives. They pray that you will detail a body of men to guard and protect the south side of the county of Washington and to hunt down the gang and bring them to punishment.

SAMUEL S. GLENN,
[And fifty-nine others].

RICHMOND, *November 1, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *Tuscumbia, Ala.:*

My letter of October 2 placed you in command of the armies in a section of country. When present with either army you must exercise immediate command while there, but to retain the contemplated freedom of motion it was designed that you should not relieve the general of the particular army, but, by retaining the organization, be enabled to leave at any moment without impairing administrative efficiency.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood desires that if possible you will send a brigade of cavalry to assist Brigadier-General Ross in holding the enemy in at Decatur. General Hood thinks that since the brigades which went to Virginia with Williams have returned that you might be able to spare one for the above purpose.

[A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 1, 1864—1 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. H. JACKSON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

General Hood desires that to-morrow morning you have the pickets and skirmishers of the enemy about Decatur driven in so as to make a demonstration as if we were moving on the place again. He has information that they are sending troops away from there and a demonstration might prevent this.

[A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Commandiag Cavalry:

General Hood desires that you will, in addition to holding the enemy close in at Decatur, observe the river as far down as the Bainbridge Crossing, as the command of Brigadier-General Roddey is ordered to move.

[A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General RODDEY,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood desires that you will put your command in motion for this place and ride forward and report to him in person for orders. Communicate with Jackson and let him know at what time your command will move, as I am writing that he will now have to observe the river to the Bainbridge Crossing.

[A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.]

MOBILE, *November 1, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Latest information states Farragut still in Mobile Bay; fleet not increased; twenty vessels, mostly transports, in Pensacola Bay; large supplies collected there for Sherman.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

Organization of troops in the District of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, C. S. Army, commanding, November 1, 1864.

LIDDELL'S DIVISION.

Baker's Brigade.

37th Alabama.
40th Alabama, Col. John H. Higley.
42d Alabama.
54th Alabama.
3d Alabama Battalion Reserves.
4th Alabama Battalion Reserves (detachment).
22d Louisiana.

*McCulloch's Cavalry.**

8th Mississippi.
18th Mississippi.
2d Missouri.

Artillery.

Culpeper's (South Carolina) battery, Lieut. J. L. Moses.
Owens' (Arkansas) battery, Lieut. W. C. Howell.
Water batteries, Maj. Washington Marks.

Unattached.

7th Mississippi Cavalry (one company), Capt. Thomas Ford.
15th Confederate Cavalry, Col. Henry Maury.

THOMAS' COMMAND.

1st Alabama Reserves, Col. Daniel E. Huger.
Harris' battalion,† Maj. R. A. Harris.

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* In West Florida.
† Composed of Confederate prisoners at Camp of Correction, Mobile, Ala.

TAYLOR'S COMMAND.

Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

4th Alabama Reserves, Col. William M. Stone.
21st Alabama (detachment), Capt. B. Frank Dade.
Alabama Cadets, Lieut. H. E. Witherspoon.
City Battalion (1st Mobile Volunteers), Lieut. Col. Stewart W. Cayce.

FULLER'S COMMAND.

Col. CHARLES A. FULLER.

2d Alabama Reserves, Col. Olin F. Rice.
Alabama State Artillery, Company C, Capt. John B. Todd.
Alabama State Artillery, Company D, Capt. William H. Homer.
1st Louisiana Artillery.
Coffin's (Virginia) battery (12th Louisiana Battalion Artillery, Company D), Capt. W. Norris Coffin.

BURNET'S COMMAND.

Col. WILLIAM E. BURNET.

Battery Buchanan, Lieut. F. G. Barrett, C. S. Navy.
Battery Gladden, Capt. William B. Robertson.
Battery McIntosh, Capt. William C. Ellis.
Battery Missouri, Capt. Samuel Barnes.
Abbay's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. George F. Abbay.
Charpentier's (Alabama) battery, Capt. Stephen Charpentier.
3d Missouri Battery, Lieut. Thomas B. Catron.
Winston's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. William C. Winston.
1st Mississippi Light Artillery, Company D, Capt. Marquis L. Cole.

Consolidated monthly field return of officers of the Corps of Engineers and Engineer Troops, Provisional Army, C. S., on duty in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, to November 1, 1864. Col. Samuel H. Lockett, Chief Engineer Department.

Command.	Present for duty.																	Total.		
	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Artificers.	Privates.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Aggregate.	Extra duty—officers.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Aggregate.
Corps of Engineers	1	1	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11
2d Regiment Engineer Troops.	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	3	1	4
2d Regiment Engineer Troops, Company B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	5
2d Regiment Engineer Troops, Company C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	7	2	39	44	2	100	102	1	3	100	103
Sappers and bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	...	...	61	2	69	71	...	2	69	71
Sappers and miners	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	2	...	...	...	2	8	10	...	2	8	10
Total	1	1	1	1	1	3	8	5	17	15	2	43	105	20	183	203	1	21	183	204

Consolidated monthly field return of officers of the Corps of Engineers, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Absent.		Present and absent.			Remarks.
	Sick—officers.	With leave—officers.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Aggregate.	
Corps of Engineers	1	1	13	.....	13	
2d Regiment Engineer Troops	.....	.....	3	1	4	
2d Regiment Engineer Troops, Company B.	.....	.....	.....	5	5	Detailed to manufacture engineer materials at Demopolis, by order of Lieutenant-General Polk.
2d Regiment Engineer Troops, Company C.	.....	.....	3	100	103	
Sappers and bombardiers	.....	*a*1	3	69	72	Captain Gallimard captured at Fort Morgan, August 9, 1864.
Sappers and miners	.....	.....	2	8	10	
Total	1	2	24	183	207	

a In prison.

SAML. H. LOCKETT,
Colonel and Chief Engineer Dept. of Ala., Miss., and East La.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST
November 2, 1864.

General JOHN B. HOOD, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: General Taylor has been instructed to impress the number of laborers required by Major Fleming, chief engineer and general superintendent Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Tuscumbia, November 2, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General LEE, *Commanding Corps:*

General Hood directs that you will not cross your wagons till further orders. The house will have to come down if it is in the way of one of the redoubts.

[A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Tuscumbia, November 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Blue Mountain:*

(Care post commandant, who will please forward to Gadsden without delay.)

No information has been received from you for several days. The courier-line seems to have been interrupted by the enemy. Please report immediately by telegraph the condition of affairs in the vicinity of your command.

[J. B. HOOD,
General.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
November 2, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD:

Best information from all sources places enemy as follows: Blair's (Seventeenth) corps and Logan's (Fifteenth) corps, with Kilpatrick's cavalry, marching toward Marietta; Schofield's corps and Garrard's cavalry marching toward Chattanooga; Stanley's corps probably at Chattanooga; Slocum's (Twentieth) corps at Atlanta; Fourteenth Army Corps, under Davis, went to Rome, destination not yet determined. Prisoners and scouts now say Sherman will march to Savannah via Augusta.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 2, 1864.

Col. W. W. WITHERSPOON,
Commanding, &c., Corinth, Miss.:

Report with your regiment to your command at this place at once, bringing forward all men at Corinth belonging to this army either armed or unarmed.

[J. B. HOOD,
General.]

LOVEJOY'S STATION, *November 2, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL:

* * * * * * *

When I reached here on the 31st I found Brig. Gen. F. H. Robertson, commanding Williams' cavalry, to whom I delivered the dispatch of General Beauregard, ordering him to report with his command to General Wheeler. Going with General Smith to General Iverson's headquarters at Jonesborough I had a full conference with Generals Smith, Iverson, and Robertson, which resulted in my directing General Robertson to join General Wheeler as ordered by General Beauregard, but in doing so he was to take the reliable portion of his command, consisting of about 1,200 men, across the Chattahoochee, north of Atlanta, then cutting the railroad between Atlanta and Etowah as suggested by General Hood, to unite with the balance of his command, who were to cross the Chattahoochee near Campbellton, and then to proceed to General Wheeler. This programme was fully understood and agreed upon, but after returning to this place I was informed by General Robertson that he declined to carry out these directions, and that he should proceed directly to General Wheeler without rendering any aid to our movement with his command. I have been thus particular in this recital because the effect of General Robertson's course was to prevent a movement to which I attached great importance, as I intended in connection with it to make a simultaneous demonstration upon Atlanta with a portion of General Iverson's command, and entertained a strong hope that we would impress the enemy with the formidable character of our movement and thereby effect to a great extent the object had in view of

forcing the enemy either to evacuate Atlanta or re-enforce its garrison. Being disappointed in this programme it only remained to be decided upon the best course to be adopted for future operations.

* * * * * * *

Yours, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST.
November 14, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General J. B. Hood for such action in the premises as he considers necessary.

By command of General Beauregard:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. B. FORREST,
Commanding Cavalry, Jackson, Tenn.:

When can I expect you here or when can I hear from you? I am waiting for you.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

MOBILE, *November 2, 1864.*

General S. COOPER:

Information received states that on 25th October four double-turreted monitors, one iron-clad, and Admiral Porter's flag-ship, also three propellers, rigged with masts, passed town of Commerce, Miss., destination supposed to be Mobile.

D. H. MAURY,
Major-General.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 3, 1864.*

President DAVIS, *Richmond:*

Telegram of 1st instant is received. General Hood having conducted present movement successfully I will not assume immediate command unless circumstances require it; meanwhile I will assist far as practicable.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 3, 1864.*
(Received 4th.)

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

General Forrest reported on 31st ultimo from Paris, Tenn., that he had captured, during two preceding days, on Tennessee River, 2 gunboats and 4 transports, one-half of which are still serviceable.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 3, 1864.*
(Received 4th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Part of the army occupies Florence, but want of supplies and bad weather have delayed forward movement, which will be resumed soon as practicable.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 3, 1864.

Col. GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The army will commence the movement into Tennessee on Saturday morning next. I respectfully suggest that Major-General Forrest be informed of the time and certainty of the movement. I had the honor to receive, a few days since, your letter asking for a report of the operations of the army since leaving the West Point and Atlanta Railroad, and regret that my time has been so much occupied and the condition of my health has been such that I have been unable to prepare it. I will, however, send you copies of all my telegrams sent to the Government during the period referred to.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 3, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I deem it my duty to lay before you a plan by which I think the efficiency of the inspector-general's department can be greatly increased. I feel that unless some change is made your army will be injured and its movements seriously embarrassed. Let me be understood, general, as not striving to have power vested in my hands. I write this for another and, I hope, purer motive; my object being to increase the efficiency of your army. If the plan is adopted and the system fails, then I will acknowledge myself unfit for the position I occupy. As the department now stands corps, division, and brigade inspectors are almost wholly independent of the inspector-general of the army, each general officer having a system, or no system, of his own, with such authority over these officers as renders them incapable of performing the necessary duties pertaining to the department. There is no head, each inspector looking to his immediate commander for the class of duties he is to perform. When property is captured from the enemy it finds its way into private hands, no one seeming to know or care what becomes of it. Applications are daily made by officers to purchase public animals, and there is no organized system by which it can be ascertained whether these applications should be granted. Orders are daily issued by the Adjutant-General of the Army, and it is impossible to tell whether they find their way even as far as corps headquarters. Abuses of every nature are being constantly reported, and

under the present system there is no way by which they can be reached. I feel that I occupy a false position before the Department at Richmond, before my commanding general, and before the army itself. I propose, as the only proper plan for the systematic working of this department, that an order be issued placing corps, division, and brigade inspectors under the control of the inspector-general of the army, and that they be made to look to him as their proper legitimate head; that his orders take precedence over all others, and that he be authorized and empowered to arrest and prefer charges against any inspector who fails to comply promptly with his orders. If this is done there can be no conflict of authority. The system of inspection throughout the army can be perfected, and officers of all grades made to perform their legitimate duties. I do not propose to make any alterations so far as changing inspectors from one command to another is concerned. I ask only what is essential, authority to organize the department and exercise unlimited control (of course with the consent of the commanding general) over all subordinate inspectors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. J. HARVIE,
Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 3, 1864.

Major-General CHEATHAM,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that you will cook to-morrow morning three days' bread from day after to-morrow morning, and that to-morrow evening you will move your command to the river and go into camp on this side, just opposite to Florence. The army will resume its march on Saturday morning next.

[JAS. COOPER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 3, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that you will not move to-morrow evening, as previously directed; that, instead of cooking three days' rations, as ordered, you will have two days' rations cooked and kept on hand till further orders. The wagons will be sent out for forage, as ordered.

JAS. COOPER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-General LEE, *Commanding Corps:*

General Hood directs that you will cook to-morrow three days' bread from day after to-morrow morning, and during to-morrow you will cross all your wagons and artillery over to Florence. The army will move on Saturday morning next.

[JAS. COOPER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 3, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that your transportation be left on this side of the river, instead of crossing, as directed this evening. The general commanding further directs that, instead of cooking three days' rations, you will have two days' rations cooked and kept constantly on hand till further orders.

JAS. COOPER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
November 3, 1864.

General Lee directs that the transportation and artillery be left on the other side of the river, instead of crossing, as directed this evening. He further directs that, instead of cooking three days' rations, two days' rations will be cooked and kept constantly on hand till further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that you will cook to-morrow three days' bread from day after to-morrow morning. The army will move on Saturday morning next.

[JAS. COOPER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 3, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that instead of cooking three days' rations, as ordered, you will have two days' rations cooked and kept constantly on hand till further orders.

JAS. COOPER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 3, 1864.*
(Via Oxford 4th.)

Major-General WHEELER:

The enemy appears to be moving toward Chattanooga. It is important that your force should be employed in the best manner possible

in keeping their communication constantly cut between Atlanta and Chattanooga. The courier-line seems to be slow and uncertain. In future send your dispatches to Oxford and have them telegraph to this point.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood directs me to acknowledge receipt of communication from General Ross, in which it is reported that the enemy is concentrating a force at Decatur, &c. The general commanding directs that you employ your best scouts, so as to give accurate information as to movements of the enemy—the force at Decatur—and the direction in which it is moving. Ascertain if Sherman is at Decatur.

JAS. COOPER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General JACKSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

General Hood desires that to-morrow evening you will cross Armstrong's brigade over the river at Florence, and that you will report here to-morrow in person for orders.

[JAS. COOPER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
November 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that his headquarters to-night are at Mr. Sykes', two miles from where you are, on the Camden road. General Buford is to-night at Squire Farmer's, where you camped last night and asked for the horses to assist in getting through the bottom. If Lieutenant Shelton has not already sent the horses order him to have them at Farmer's by daylight. He also directs that you will move your command out to the river in the morning, except every fourth man to hold horses. You will have your ambulances and surgeons to move with you in the morning and place them on the road leading across from Reynoldsburg to Colonel Mabry's command; your horses you will send back to the wagon train. You will have the ford near your quarters cut down so that General Buford can send his artillery across it; you will leave a man there with twenty negroes from your division to cut down and fix the road there so that artillery, ambulances,

&c., can cross. Will dismount General Buford's command as soon as it arrives, and send it in to take position on your left. Morton's battery will take position in front of Johnsonville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The general says you will endeavor to have the fortifications ready for Morton's battery as directed by him this evening.

Respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Monthly report of operations for the defense of Mobile, Ala., during the month of October, 1864.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, November 3, 1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

A, B, and C. Repairs have been completed.

D. Magazine has been covered and traverses repaired.

D. Bastions have been thrown up. Flanks extended.

F. Magazine and cavalier completed, except revetment for latter.

G. Bastions and chemin-de-ronde nearly completed.

I. Is nearly completed. Delayed by want of lumber.

M. In consequence of the effect of the rains on the soil of which this work is composed the slopes have been sodded.

N. Is in fair condition; its front bastion completed; the chemin-de-ronde on east face finished; the piling necessary for supporting the west salient scarp complete. The entire parapet of the main work has been almost completed and the various platforms are ready. The bomb-proof gallery communicating with the magazine and bomb-proof has been built and is being covered with earth. The covered way on east face has been strengthened.

The curtain between I and K has been partially built. In this work we have been greatly retarded by the abundance of water in the ditches; but since the Guericke pump has been working good progress has been made. This pump with a 5-inch cylinder throws a volume of near 1,000 gallons per minute. As it has no valves it is not injured or obstructed by the sand and mud passing through it.

The curtain from K to redan east has been thrown up but not finished.

The curtain from M to N is completed.

During the past month the working force has been so greatly diminished that work has been suspended on many of the works in progress during the preceding month.

SECOND DIVISION.

Conway Bayou.—Five rows of piles have been ordered to be planted in the rear of the four rows already planted in 1862. Three of these five rows have been planted and cut to the lower water level.

Camel Battery had been finished with two guns on naval carriages. Orders were received to dismount the one on the north flank and an 8-inch banded smooth-bore was mounted in its place. The parapet was raised to suit. Sand-bags have been replaced by sods.

McIntosh.—The east flank for two guns has been completed; a 10-inch banded smooth-bore was placed in chamber No. 6; the 10-inch columbiad of that chamber was placed in the last chamber of the east flank. Cribbing for the extension of bomb-proof has been made and filled; galleries made for traverse and the extension

Octagonal battery.—This battery was removed from Choctaw Spit and placed on the northeast flank of Battery Gladden.

Gladden.—This battery had been finished; but one gun has been changed; the 8-inch banded gun has been replaced by a 10-inch banded gun.

Iron square battery is so far finished as to be ready to receive a gun. A 10-inch gun chassis is mounted.

Telegraph masts.—One of these masts has been erected on the right bank; the other is complete, but not yet erected.

Cribbing at Choctaw Spit.—This cribbing had been ordered to be destroyed; four cribs were torn off, but the dismissal of the negro force stopped the work. Many accidents have occurred in this division during the month. The C. S. M was run into by the guard-boat Mary, and sank at her wharf. She is being raised; two flats are employed at this work. The Natchez and Magnolia both broke their wheels.

THIRD DIVISION.

Blakely.—In obedience to orders from the major-general commanding work has been discontinued on the water battery; lumber and platform transferred to Spanish Fort. A portion of the hands have been engaged in clearing land for a line of new redoubts; balance in loading barges with sod for Huger and Tracy.

Tracy.—Magazine has been sodded.

Huger.—Parapet heightened and strengthened; excavation for new magazine finished.

Spanish Fort.—No. 1: Work has been strengthened to the rear. All the guns mounted; excavation for commissary magazine completed; main powder magazine completed. No. 2: Force has been employed in covering magazine, strengthening parapet, widening and deepening ditch, and advancing covered way to front. After Spanish Fort had been placed in good condition the work on No. 2 was discontinued.

Obstructions of Blakely and Appalachee Rivers have been strengthened by several additional rows of piles.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Seventeen torpedoes anchored triangularly lengthwise the channel of Burns Bayou, the line commencing about — yards above the mouth, in ten feet and a half water, and extending southward, ending in six feet and a half water, the beginning and end marked by small buoys; sixteen torpedoes in pocket of Burns Bayou, beginning at a point on eastern side of channel in six feet and a half water, opposite and about midway between the Appalachee batteries and Spanish Fort, extending as nearly north-northwest as practicable toward Battery McIntosh; eleven torpedoes, beginning nearly opposite the point of Appalachee Bar, in eight feet water, and extending westward toward the lower

point of harbor obstructions; seventeen torpedoes at the mouth of Burns Bayou, scattered from lower point of obstructions below Battery McIntosh, in a northeasterly and easterly direction, in from six to nine feet and a half water; fifteen torpedoes anchored in a line beginning at lower southeast corner of obstructions and extending toward Knoblock's, in from seven feet and a half to eleven feet and a half water (half flood tide), about thirty feet apart; eight torpedoes continuing west and running in same direction as line last described, in from eleven feet to eight feet and a half water (low tide), from twenty to thirty-five feet apart; twelve torpedoes, beginning in eight feet water, opposite lower southwest corner of a shoal point known as "middle ground," and extending north-northwest across the mouth of Burns Bayou, in same depth of water, about forty feet apart; fifteen torpedoes, beginning at the termination of the line running from southeast corner of obstructions, and extending toward Knoblock's, across Garrow's Bend, in eight feet water (half flood tide), about twenty-five feet apart; twelve torpedoes continuing the line begun at a point of shoal known as "middle ground," and running in same direction, unmasking Battery Gladden, about 200 yards south of Battery McIntosh (in eight feet water), about forty feet apart; one submarine battery, mounting three 400-pounder shells, bolted on framed timbers thirty feet long, about one mile and three-quarters east-southeast Battery McIntosh, near eastern side of channel running into Burns Bayou and nearly opposite lower point of Blakely Bar.

FIFTH DIVISION—MECHANICS AND WORKSHOPS.

Calcium light has been placed in thorough working order, and throws a ray of light to the distance of one mile and a half.

Guericke's pump.—The first of Guericke's pumps (reversed turbine principle) has been put in operation. It already throws 780 gallons of water per minute, but we anticipate even greater success. This pump is of great value to us, as it enables us to pump the wet ditches around the works under construction dry, and saves much time and labor.

Hitchcock's press.—The engine of these workshops has been lined, the shafts have been turned, and the boiler shortened and thoroughly repaired. Wheelbarrows, spades, skiffs, wagons, and blacksmithing work have been issued from these shops this month. The engines of the torpedo-boat General Lee have been completed, and the boat has been calked and otherwise repaired. Many of the negroes captured by Major-General Forrest and turned over to the engineer department arrived here without blankets, shoes, and clothing; they have already been provided for partially from the shoe and clothing shop attached to the engineer workshop.

Probable operations for month of November.

FIRST DIVISION.

Progress must depend entirely on the strength of our working force. Should no additional labor be obtained operation will be limited to work on Redoubt I, the curtain between I and K (which it is desirable to advance as far as possible before the rainy season sets in), Redoubt Sidney Johnston (N), laying platforms where they are yet needed, and to keeping works already constructed in repair.

SECOND DIVISION.

Conway Bayou.—Two rows of piling have to be planted; scuttles to be opened on the exposed side of the ship Danube, when she will be raised and placed at the Spanish River gap in the upper line of obstructions, ready to be sunk when ordered.

McIntosh.—Extension of bomb-proof to be continued, gallery erected, and platform placed for 11-inch banded gun on top of the bomb-proof.

Octagonal battery to be reconstructed on the first plan.

Gladden.—To be protected from boat attacks by the continuation of the piling. Wharf to be completed.

Iron square battery.—To be armed; sand to be placed under the shield; small wharf to be finished.

Telegraph mast to be erected on left bank of Mobile River.

Hitchcock's press.—Engine to be completed; boiler to be mounted. The spar of torpedo-boat to make, and the connection of the engines to boiler.

THIRD DIVISION.

Huger.—The new powder magazines will be completed; the parapet will be raised and strengthened.

Tracy.—Although by no means in a highly satisfactory condition must for the present remain as it is.

Obstructions in Blakely and Appalachee Rivers will be continued.

Spanish Fort and Blakely.—The sickly season over, a working force will again be sent to these two important points. I beg leave to refer to the accompanying report, setting forth the amount of labor necessary at each point.

FOURTH DIVISION.

The manufacture and planting of torpedoes will be continued.

Respectfully submitted.

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer District of the Gulf.

WYTHEVILLE, VA., *November 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. C. VAUGHN, *Carter's Station:*

Duke starts to-day with 550 men. He will probably reach Bristol Sunday evening. Captain Lynch, with his company and four guns, goes by rail to-morrow. I could not get transportation sooner. Telegraph me fully this evening. Resist an advance as strongly as possible, and look out for protection of transportation, gathering supplies, &c.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 4, 1864.

Col. GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received your letter of this morning, inclosing a copy of your telegram of yesterday to Major-General Forrest.* It is not possible

* See Part I, p. 800.

for me to furnish any plan of my operations for the future, as so much must depend upon the movements of the enemy. The matter has been fully discussed between General Beauregard and myself. Inclosed please find a copy of a telegram sent to the War Department this morning.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

[Inclosure.]

TUSCUMBIA, *November 4, 1864.*

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

Sherman seems to be concentrating his army at Huntsville and Decatur.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 4, 1864.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding, &c.:

In consequence of non-arrival of commissary supplies, I cannot hope to be able to make a general movement of the army before Monday next, but Lieutenant-General Lee will move his corps to-morrow to Shoal Creek.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

OFFICE INSP. OF FIELD TRANS., ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tuscumbia, November 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. H. COLE,
Chief of Field Transportation, Richmond:

COLONEL: We arrived here four days since, after a long and very fatiguing march made of over a month from Palmetto, Ga. Altogether I have never seen so hard a campaign upon troops and transportation; we marched nearly every day from twenty to twenty-five miles without feeding or watering; indeed, we had positive orders not to stop for water until the day's march was finished, which was generally in the night; many animals were even then neglected by the negro teamsters. The result of this is that all of our animals are fagged down and many rendered utterly useless; our delay here is caused by this state of affairs. The supply trains at one time moved for seven days without unharnessing and did not average one feed per day. Upon our arrival here General Hood issued an order directing that all wagons used as baggage wagons be converted into supply trains for ordnance and commissary stores. Every officer of the quartermaster, inspector, and in fact of every other department not being at something else, was directed to see the order enforced. It will take a first rate Philadelphia lawyer to sift out this conglomeration of trains, and tell what transfers have been made. Everything is in greater confusion than I have ever seen it. With the addition of these baggage wagons to the supply trains, I suppose we will be able to transport all necessary supplies. Upon inspection by an officer of our department and one of General Hood's inspectors it was found that 360 artillery horses would be required to supply the places of those

broken down and that could not move. No horses being in reserve, they have put 240 mules received from Paxton in the gun carriages in place of horses; the remainder will, I suppose, be taken from the different wagon trains unless it is determined to leave some of the artillery at this point. Many of the horses not condemned are so poor and weak that I fear "unless the weather and roads are very favorable" we will have to leave some of our guns in Tennessee, if our raid is unsuccessful and we be forced to come back humbly. I will start to the rear to-morrow about 450 animals to be recruited or swapped off for fresh animals. The baggage train to be hauled off by mules unfit for campaign service will be sent toward Aberdeen, Miss., where the animals can be fed and recruited; many of these will be lost to the service for a long time. I think we may safely say that 1,500 animals have been utterly used up on this march, and the number will be doubled if we make as hurried a trip into Tennessee as it is expected we will. I have sent Russell and Berry down to exchange these unserviceable animals for fresh animals, paying the difference in money which has been furnished to me by Major Ayer. He will also furnish me money to purchase in Tennessee should we find any animals there. This is about all that we can do. General Hood has not yet made up his mind that it is better to dismount certain officers riding public horses, although urged to do so by Major Ayer and myself. We have gotten no benefit from any of the many captured horses and mules captured since the campaign commenced. I think fully 100 horses and many mules and wagons have been captured; as far as I have heard none have been turned over. General Hood steadily refuses to let us have anything to do with them, and nobody else takes any interest about it. Many of the horses are being constantly sold and traded off by parties capturing them. I think the proof can be had on this point.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully,

E. H. EWING,
Major and Inspector Field Transportation, Army of Tennessee.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF TRANSPORTATION,
November 25, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the Quartermaster-General for his information, remarking that this, in connection with facts and predictions contained in a report I had the honor to make on 29th October, should prepare us for the possible total loss for all useful purposes of the magnificent equipment of field transportation with which the Army of Tennessee started on its recent campaigns.

A. H. COLE,
Major and Inspector-General, Transportation.

[Second indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 29, 1864.

Respectfully referred to honorable Secretary of War as an evidence of the manner in which our stock of horses is being destroyed.

This officer is one of ability, and is especially assigned to the duty of inspecting and reporting upon field transportation.

A. R. LAWTON,
Quartermaster-General.

[Third indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 29, 1864.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

This is a lamentable exhibition of the losses encountered in a hasty movement, which subsequent difficulties have probably made in a great measure abortive. It is to be hoped for some results may yet repay the sacrifices. On our part, at least, some remedy may be afforded, and that is in regard to captured horses. They should certainly be claimed for the Government. If necessary, instructions to that effect must be given.

J. A. S.

[Fourth indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 2, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Col. A. H. Cole, inspector-general of field transportation.

By order of Quartermaster-General:

CHAS. MORRIS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
Florence, Ala., November 4, 1864.

[Major-General CLAYTON,
Commanding Division:]

GENERAL: General Lee directs me to say that Johnson's and Stevenson's divisions will move to-morrow as far as Shoal Creek, on the Huntsville road, and that you will be left in charge of the town and its vicinity. He desires you to send a brigade at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning to relieve the brigade from Johnson's division, on picket on the Nashville road, and to continue the works around town.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSONVILLE, *November 4, 1864.*

General JOHN T. MORGAN:

Most of command ordered toward Jonesborough, Ga.; vicinity of Lovejoy's will perhaps be best. Bring men there from infirmary camps.

JOSEPH WHEELER,
Major-General.

CARTER'S STATION, *November 6, 1864.*

Maj. J. S. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Send by rail to this place the men in camps of Duke, Cosby, and Giltner, leaving camps guarded; also the engineer company near New River bridge. Direct Major Page to come by rail with one section of

artillery. Inform me how many will leave and when. Request that the locomotive be not overloaded, as some of the grades are heavy. I want Major Myers or Captain Sandford, whichever can be best spared. I hear Witcher is in Logan. Direct him to move to Greenbrier or Monroe, and scout well toward Kanawha and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

JNO. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

WYTHEVILLE, *November 6, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Carter's Station:

Troops will leave here at 10 a. m. to-morrow. There will be about 450. Transportation for artillery cannot be furnished till Tuesday.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[NOVEMBER 6, 1864.—For Beauregard to Cooper, in relation to plans of campaign, operations, &c., see Part I, p. 798.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 6, 1864.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond:

General Wheeler reports from Blue Mountain that Sherman is moving one corps to Chattanooga and one corps to Tennessee and three to Marietta. I hope to march for Middle Tennessee by the 8th or 9th instant. Should he move two or three corps south from Atlanta I think it will be the best thing that could happen for our general good. General Beauregard agrees with me as to my plan of operations. Would like to be informed if any forces are sent from Grant or Sheridan to Nashville.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 6, 1864—10 a. m.

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that you move back to Florence this evening, making Armstrong cover your front as well as possible.

[A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.]

TUSCUMBIA, *November 6, 1864.*

Major-General WHEELER:

Should the enemy move as you suggest in your letter of October 31, Clanton's force will be sufficient to leave on the flank you mention, but

remember that it is important to keep his communication cut to keep him from accumulating supplies at Atlanta, and to prevent him from re-enforcing in Tennessee from Atlanta. Let me hear from you often and by telegraph.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 6, 1864.*

Major-General WHEELER:

Your dispatch of November 4 from Blue Mountain received, and your disposition of your command therein mentioned is approved. Concentrate all your forces to oppose in every possible manner any southerly advance the enemy may make. Be sure that his communications are damaged in every way possible, communicating frequently and fully with me by telegraph, sending your couriers to the nearest telegraph stations.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS,
November 6, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD:

Latest information reports position of enemy as follows: Blair's and Logan's corps, with Kilpatrick's cavalry, under Howard, near Marietta. Schofield's corps, with Garrard's cavalry, marching toward Chattanooga; Stanley's corps went to Chattanooga a week since; Slocum's corps at Atlanta.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL ALABAMA,
Talladega, November 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps, Jacksonville, Ala.:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the favor of being placed in possession of information as to enemy's movements contained in your note of 3d instant. It would seem that a large portion of their force was moved back toward Atlanta. They may possibly design moving in the direction of Montgomery by the West Point and Montgomery road. As the force at my command in this district is now all, or nearly all, with the army I would be greatly obliged if you would continue to keep me advised of their movements. In the event of an advance upon this or the West Point and Montgomery Railroad, I hope you will intercept the movement with the force at your command. Have you learned anything of the condition of affairs at Atlanta?

Very respectfully, general,

DANL. W. ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Tennessee, General John B. Hood commanding, for November 6, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	12	.....	.....	12	13
Lee's corps:					
Staff	19	.....	.....	19	22
Johnson's division	303	2,882	2,754	4,029	10,432
Clayton's division	260	2,171	2,059	3,247	8,978
Stevenson's division	401	3,139	3,039	4,489	9,438
Total	983	8,192	7,852	11,784	28,870
Stewart's corps:					
Staff	9	.....	.....	9	11
Loring's division	396	3,688	3,575	4,959	9,903
French's division	343	2,080	1,999	3,090	8,478
Walthall's division	289	2,394	2,304	3,568	6,729
Total	1,037	8,162	7,878	11,626	25,121
Cheatham's corps:					
Staff	12	.....	.....	12	15
Cleburne's division	474	4,076	3,962	5,742	13,363
Bate's division	245	2,220	2,106	3,249	8,026
Brown's division	443	3,911	3,715	5,322	10,954
Total	1,174	10,207	9,783	14,325	32,358
Engineer troops	11	377	375	484	767
Total infantry	3,205	26,938	25,888	38,219	87,116
Cavalry:					
Escort army headquarters	2	130	130	154	249
Escorts Lee's corps	6	75	75	89	194
Escorts Stewart's corps	1	70	70	100	136
Escorts Cheatham's corps	2	30	30	38	62
Jackson's cavalry division	197	2,344	2,001	3,152	4,508
Total	208	2,649	2,306	3,533	5,149
Artillery:					
Lee's corps	42	726	705	909	1,153
Stewart's corps	52	801	760	958	1,457
Cheatham's corps	39	730	706	880	1,210
Jackson's cavalry division	13	247	234	321	383
Total	146	2,504	2,405	3,068	4,203
Grand total	3,571	32,091	30,599	44,832	96,481

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE CORPS,
Enterprise, November 6, 1864.

Lieutenant-General TAYLOR,
Selma, Ala.:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of yours of the 26th ultimo, and have written to General Gardner on yesterday and the day before. He desires to know what forces I can supply. I answered that there was a regiment about forming at Aberdeen, Miss., but I had designed that regiment as a supporting force to the enrolling officers; if the emergency required I would send it on condition that it would be returned to me on the 1st of December next. He also required reserves to do post duty. I had none to supply, except detached companies on duty as a supporting force. My first duty is to get the men in the field. Could I have had control of the cavalry of the reserves last summer I might

and think could have had 6,000 or 8,000, perhaps more, reserves, and all of the conscript ages in the field; as it is, there is but 3,500 or 4,000 organized and on duty. Before Governor Clark authorized the men of all ages, not enrolled, to go into the militia and volunteer organization they were enrolling themselves rapidly; now neither the reserves nor conscripts are coming forward voluntarily to be enrolled; therefore, without a sufficient force the business is for the time being suspended. I find detached companies do very little good, and I proposed when the regiment about to be mustered into service was organized to send them from one Congressional district to another and clear out each district at a time until the work could be completed. I suppose the work in each district could be done in ten days, or two weeks at least. Supposing the season for military operations in Tennessee would be over by the 1st of December I fixed on that period to have this regiment at my control to begin the work. I have every disposition to turn over all the reserves to the commander of the district; but if I do so I cannot recover them. The business of conscription is at an end for the time being. I addressed you a communication in regard to a Captain Moore, whose company belongs to the reserves, and who had been improperly assigned by General Gardner to some other service. This captain has refused to obey my order, and applied to General Gardner for assignment. I have the honor, general, to ask your attention to this case at as early a period as convenient, so that a proper investigation may be had.

With great regard, I am, your obedient servant,

W. L. BRANDON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, Ala., November 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. M. WITHERS,
Commanding Reserve Forces, Montgomery, Ala.:

GENERAL: Inclosed I hand you a communication, with one inclosure, from Mr. Yelverton, of Elba, Ala.* I presume the companies to which Mr. Yelverton refers are reserves, and at Montgomery by your orders. The only question presented in this case is, shall Central Alabama, with its coal and iron interests, the loss of which would be an irreparable national calamity, be left exposed, or shall we concentrate the reserves for its protection, and leave unprotected other sections of the State whose value is not of a national character? Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to feel I had a sufficient force to afford to scatter them and protect every part of my department, but, as I informed you in our late personal interview, the iron and coal regions of Alabama are now exposed to the raids of the enemy, their destruction a constant object of his desire, and must, if possible, be protected by the reserves. You will please show this letter, with inclosures, to His Excellency Governor Watts.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

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*Not found.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DIST. OF MISS. AND EAST LA., *Jackson, Miss., November 6, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams is hereby assigned to the command of the Northern District of Mississippi, and will at once establish his headquarters, &c., at Holly Springs.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. Frank. Gardner:

P. ELLIS, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Weekly report of operations for the defense of Mobile, Ala., during the week ending November 5, 1864.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mobile, Ala., November 6, 1864.

FIRST DIVISION.

The force employed on the city intrenchments has been at work on the curtain line between I and K, on which reasonable progress has been made notwithstanding the great quantity of rain. In this we have been assisted materially by the operations of the turbine pump, which is now working well, throwing about 782 gallons per minute.

N. The work is still progressing on the covered way on east face, on the east and south bastions and chemin-de-ronde on south face, and on the galleries to the magazine. During this week drains have been put in from the several service magazines and through the parade on south and west faces to rear ditch.

SECOND DIVISION.

Round battery.—Has been placed in position and partly secured by piles. It would have been completely secured but for the sinking of the pile-driver. The revetment for the outer slope of the parapet has been nearly finished.

McIntosh Battery.—The hands have been engaged in repairing damages done by recent rains and the carpenters in erecting galleries.

Camel Battery.—The sand-bags have been taken up and their places supplied with sods. A heavy gun has been mounted on the left flank of this battery.

A pass through the lower obstructions has been made by pulling up the piles and two crucial obstructions prepared to close it whenever required.

A pile-driver is still at work driving piles in Conway Creek.

THIRD DIVISION.

Huger.—The operations at Battery Huger the first three days of the week were very limited on account of the small force engaged. An effective force is now at work and considerable progress is being made. The carpenters have put in and covered the magazine on the east side of the bomb-proof, and it has been covered with earth about eight feet. The parapet is being raised one foot on the old glacis and in some parts strengthened. The service magazines are being covered with additional earth. Some progress is being made in sodding.

Blakely.—The hands are engaged in loading the barge Ambassador with earth for Huger, cutting and putting sod on the flat-boat for the same place, and procuring fuel.

The gang of hands was taken from the pile driver to work on the obstructions below the city and only replaced Friday.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Twelve torpedoes, continuing the line, begun at a point of shoal known as "middle ground" and running in same direction, unmasking Battery Gladden, about 200 yards south of Battery McIntosh, in eight feet water, about forty feet apart.

One submarine battery mounting three 400-pounder shells, bolted on framed timbers thirty feet long, about one mile and three-quarters east-southeast Battery McIntosh, near eastern side of channel, running into Burns Bayou, and nearly opposite lower point of Blakely Bar.

The greater portion of the week has been devoted to the construction of mortar batteries.

Respectfully submitted.

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer District of the Gulf.

RICHMOND, *November 7, 1864.*
(Via Meridian 11th.)

General J. B. HOOD:

No troops can have been sent by Grant or Sheridan to Nashville. The latter has attempted to re-enforce the former, but Early's movements prevented it. That fact may assure you as to their condition and purposes. The policy of taking advantage of the separated divisions of Sherman's forces, by attacking him where he cannot reunite his army, is too obvious to have been overlooked by you. I therefore take it for granted that you have not been able to avail yourself of that advantage during his march northward from Atlanta, and hope the opportunity will be offered before he is extensively recruited. If you keep his communications broken he will most probably seek to concentrate for an attack on you. But if, as reported to you, he has sent a large part of his force southward, you may first beat him in detail, and subsequently without serious obstruction or danger to the country in your rear, advance to the Ohio River.

JEFFN. DAVIS.

Abstract from field return of the artillery of Lee's corps, Army of Tennessee, Col. R. F. Beckham commanding, for November 7, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Prisoners of war.
	Officers.	Men.					
Field and staff	4	2	.....	6	6	.....	.....
Courtney's battalion	10	203	197	240	282	10	3
Eldridge's battalion	14	306	293	379	494	12	4
Johnston's battalion	14	215	214	284	417	12	39
Total	42	726	704	909	1,199	34	*a*46

a Included in aggregate present and absent.

One section of Garrity's battery, Courtney's battalion, is absent on detached duty.

Respectfully submitted.

R. F. BECKHAM,
Colonel of Artillery.

Organization of Clayton's division, Lee's corps, Maj. Gen. H. D. Clayton commanding.

Command.	Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Number rounds ammunition per man.	Number of guns.
Staff			7		
Stovall's Brigade.					
Brig. Gen. M. A. STOVALL.					
Staff			6		
40th Georgia, Col. A. Johnson	44	76	337	40	32
41st Georgia, Capt. J. E. Stallings	149	197	498	40	149
42d Georgia, Maj. W. H. Hulsey	265	345	826	40	248
43d Georgia, Col. H. C. Kellogg	97	130	568	40	95
52d Georgia, Capt. R. R. Asbury	95	123	382	40	88
Total	650	871	2,617		612
Gibson's Brigade.					
Brig. Gen. R. L. GIBSON.					
Staff			8		
1st Louisiana [Regulars], Capt. S. Sutter	26	39	203	40	26
4th Louisiana, Col. S. E. Hunter	103	161	481	40	120
13th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. F. L. Campbell	34	77	321	40	34
16th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. R. H. Lindsay	73	115	319	40	73
19th Louisiana, Capt. C. Flournoy	140	201	447	40	120
20th Louisiana, Capt. A. Dresel	24	59	258	40	25
25th Louisiana, Col. F. C. Zacharie	58	82	283	40	56
30th Louisiana, Capt. A. Picolet	92	161	480	40	101
4th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. D. Buie	45	71	257	40	40
Austin's battalion, Capt. W. Q. Lowd	24	38	129	40	24
Total	619	1,004	3,186		619
Holtzclaw's Brigade.					
Brig. Gen. J. T. HOLTZCLAW.					
Staff			4		
18th Alabama, Lieut. Col. P. F. Hunley	212	275	765	40	199
36th Alabama, Capt. N. M. Carpenter	221	303	750	40	219
38th Alabama, Maj. H. I. Thornton	176	236	729	40	176
32d Alabama, 58th Alabama, Col. Bushrod Jones	181	240	920	40	179
Total	790	1,054	3,168		773
Grand total infantry	2,059	2,929	8,978		2,004

H. D. CLAYTON.

FLORENCE, ALA., *November 7, 1864.*

Abstract from tri-monthly field return of the division commanded by Maj. Gen. H. D. Clayton for November 7, 1864, Florence, Ala.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return. *a*
	Officers.	Men.				
General and staff	6			6	7	8
Stovall's brigade	83	679	650	968	2,617	3,553
Gibson's brigade	101	687	619	1,131	3,186	3,199
Holtzclaw's brigade	70	805	790	1,142	3,168	3,223
Total infantry	260	2,171	2,059	3,247	8,978	9,983

a September 18, 1864.

Of those reported absent without leave in Stovall's brigade 19 officers and 300 men are prisoners of war, and in Gibson's brigade 32 officers and 737 men are prisoners of war. In Holtzclaw's brigade 42 officers and 942 men are prisoners of war. First Regiment Georgia State Line transferred to Governor of Georgia by order of Lieutenant-General Lee, at Gadsden, Ala.

H. D. CLAYTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, *November 7, 1864.*

General G. W. SMITH,
Lovejoy's Station, Ga.:

Latest information is that two corps are marching to Atlanta.

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, *November 7, 1864—2 a. m.*

General ALFRED IVERSON,
Near Jonesborough, Ga.:

Retain all cavalry with you; recall any coming to me. Get full information regarding enemy.

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 84. } HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY, *Perryville, November 7, 1864.*

I. Maj. Charles W. Anderson, of the major-general's staff, is assigned to duty as inspector-general of this command, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Forrest:

J. P. STRANGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIBERTY, MISS., *November 7, 1864.*

Col. W. P. JOHNSTON,
Richmond, Va.:

MY DEAR PRESTON: Your letter of October 18 has just reached me. You speak of having sent several letters to Clinton. They have not reached me, although I have a daily line of couriers running to that point and am often there myself. I am slowly working my way to daylight. The Yankees about a month ago dashed on me in five columns from various points, all converging on Liberty. I succeeded in whipping back one column and saving everything but three howitzers, which Gober lost, having attacked in expectation of Scott reaching him with re-enforcements, which he did not do.

I found it impossible to get along with Scott, notwithstanding my earnest efforts to do so, and Major-General Gardner, after coming down himself to investigate things, ordered him from this district without

solicitation on my part. I was glad it was done, for I found we could not co-operate, but in good faith to General Sparrow I had determined to bear it as long as I could.

When I came here I found 420 men for duty. I have now (taking away Scott's regiment) 1,100. The men are in their camps and stay there, and even if I am not confirmed I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done some good here—have put down violence and outrage upon the people, and have gotten 600 men out of the swamps who were useless before. I hope to do still more, but you cannot form a conception of the demoralization existing everywhere in regard to trading in cotton. I have had a terrible fight, but I have succeeded in putting it down almost entirely; but I am looked upon as the common enemy of every age, sex, and condition. You could not credit it were I to attempt to describe to you the universal desire to engage in the trade. I have seized since I have been in command nearly 1,000 bales in small lots of two and three bales, attempting to pass the lines, and turned it over to the district commissioners. So you see I am not popular. The officers, however, have come promptly up, and even those who dislike me confess that I make the men behave and enforce discipline. My only ambition is to fulfill the expectations of the President.

My life is a very lonely one. The only intimate friends I have are at Woodville, but I find Liberty the most central point, and therefore must keep headquarters there, and by the time I make a weekly round of my camps and keep up the office business of the troops here (the reserves of Louisiana and the conscripts of Louisiana and Mississippi) I have no time for visiting. Hugh Davis, sr., comes down now and then to see me, and has just left after staying with me five days. Present my kindest respects to the President, Mrs. Davis, and your wife, as also to General Sparrow. Love to Jilson, and ask why he does not write.

Your friend, ever,

GEO. B. HODGE.

ORDERS.] CARTER'S STATION, *November 8, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Alston will assume command of the dismounted men of Duke's, Giltner's, and Provisional brigades and the two engineer companies now at this place, and will conduct them to Jonesborough this evening, where he will report to Brigadier-General Duke. He will see that the men are furnished with three days' rations, and will report in person to the major-general commanding for further instructions.

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARTER'S DEPOT, *November 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General VAUGHN:

I am directed by General Breckinridge to say to you that instead of moving your command so as to reach Jonesborough to-morrow at sundown, you will make as early a start in the morning as practicable, and will endeavor to reach that point as soon as you conveniently can.

Very respectfully,

J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 8, 1864.*
(Via Mobile. Received 12th.)

General S. COOPER:

General Forrest reports on 5th instant that he was then engaged fighting enemy at Johnsonville, having already destroyed 4 gun-boats of eight guns each, 14 steamers and 20 barges, with large quantity of quartermaster and commissary stores, on landing and in warehouses, estimated at 75,000 to 120,000 tons. Six gun-boats were then approaching, which he hoped to capture or destroy.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 8, 1864—9.30 a. m.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Military Division of the West:

I respectfully request that the work of repairing the railroad to Cherokee Station be now discontinued, and that the labor thus employed be put to work in repairing the road from Corinth to Purdy, which is in the direction of Jackson, Tenn., also discontinue the work from Cherokee to Tuscumbia. Purdy would, I think, be the most convenient point from which to draw our supplies during the movement contemplated. I respectfully request also that good scouts be kept constantly near Memphis to give timely notice of the collection of any force at that point or any movement from it.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

NOVEMBER 8, 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that you will move your corps to-day down to the river opposite Florence, and if you have time and the bridge should be in condition, cross the river this evening and go into camp on the Waynesborough road a mile or two out from Florence. Move to the river anyhow, whether you can cross or not, leaving behind, of course, the wagons that will not go with the troops on this campaign.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 8, 1864—4.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General STEWART,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that you will not change the camps your troops at present occupy unless otherwise directed; that you send wagons out to-morrow to gather forage.

JAS. COOPER,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, [November 8, 1864]—9.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that you will not move your corps till further orders. He also directs that you will not commence to build the bridge over Shoal Creek until further orders.

JAS. COOPER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 8, 1864.

Major-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry, Blue Mountain and Courier-Line:

It is important that you should leave with General Iverson a sufficient number of wagons to keep him supplied with forage.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, November 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 3d and 4th instant, for which be pleased to accept my thanks. It is very necessary that I should be kept posted as to your movements in the present crisis of affairs, and will be glad if you will advise me of the nature of your present orders and of any change that may hereafter be made therein; also from time to time of your movements and those of the enemy.

I remain, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL ALABAMA,
Talladega, November 8, 1864.

Capt. A. J. WATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Selma, Ala.:

CAPTAIN: I am in receipt of your communication of the 6th instant in reference to the reserves that were with Brigadier-General Clanton. They consist of eight companies of cavalry under command of Major Hardie. Under General Hood's or Beauregard's orders they moved off with General Clanton's brigade and the Army of Tennessee. Since then, under General Withers' orders, they have reported to me. This force of eight companies, about 400 men and four companies of the supporting force, 237 men, is all the force I have at my command to guard the front and railroads, and I do not think any portion of it can be spared. I have already ordered one company of the Third Regiment, infantry reserves, ordered to rendezvous at Selma, to report to the commanding officer at Cahaba for guard duty, and I presume this will answer the

purpose. I have also applied to the Governor of the State for two companies of militia for guard duty at Cahaba. Advise me if the lieutenant-general commanding desires the cavalry reserves sent from here.

Very respectfully,

DANL. W. ADAMS,
Brigadier-General.

MERIDIAN, MISS., *November 8, 1864.*

Capt. W. F. BULLOCK, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Selma:

CAPTAIN: I inclose two communications from Major Whitfield. The train I turned back at this place for transportation of negroes and pontoons was unable to pull the entire load. I shipped on same morning by passenger train one car of tools, which I presume are those referred to in his letter and which escaped his attention because of their being on different train. I have adopted the precaution of telegraphing to ascertain positively whether or not they were the tools desired. Transportation is now working well on both roads. Colonel Tate went up on yesterday, and if you can have about 200 of General Smith's negroes turned over to Major Whitfield I think he will have cars running to Tuscumbia in a very short time.

Respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. M. WILLIAMS,
Capt., Asst. Quartermaster, on Railroad and Transportation Duty.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OKOLONA, MISS., *November 6, 1864.*

Capt. C. M. WILLIAMS,
Meridian, Miss.:

SIR: I regret my being unable to come on to-day to see Colonel Tate. Please see him and explain to him why I did not meet him at Meridian. Say to him that we need the Jackson and Ross badly. I expected to have gotten negroes out of the lot that went up the road to-day for work on his road, but the officer in charge of them said they were to work on fortifications at Corinth. Telegraph to Noble, at Montgomery, to send forward immediately the tools to General Roddey's quartermaster for the building of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Tell Colonel Tate to come up as soon as possible. You must stay on the line of the Mobile road and hurry forward stores, particularly commissary stores, from Mobile, Meridian, Columbus, and Macon. Tell Colonel Tate I can only take a general supervision of repairs, and that I have telegraphed Young to send a quartermaster to keep all money and property accounts. If we can get Sanders and his force we can rebuild his road rapidly. We are losing daylight by not being at work. Colonel Burtwell, of General Roddey's command, is [at] work on his road, but not much has been done. If necessary travel up and down the road and allow no stores to lay on the road, particularly commissary stores. Communicate by letter and telegraph with Hosford, at West Point, about any transportation matters. I inclose a letter for Captain Bullock. Send it to him immediately.

WHITFIELD.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CORINTH, MISS., *November 6, 1864.*

Capt. W. F. BULLOCK, Jr.,
Selma, Ala.:

SIR: The Mobile road is in tolerably safe order to Corinth; Memphis and Charleston road about the same to Cherokee. If I had the hands could soon have the cars running to Tuscumbia. I ordered tools from Major Noble, at Montgomery, but they have not come to Corinth yet. No stores have accumulated at any point so far, and additional orders were given Friday for commissary stores to come from Mobile, and I at once sent cars there for them. The passenger trains have been put to hauling freight. I will endeavor to give the general entire satisfaction in everything. Taking into consideration the short notice we had and the amount of stores we have transported I think we have done well with the roads in such bad condition. I leave for Corinth in the morning, and will endeavor to get the bridge force from General Hood's army, but fear I will fail. Will write and telegraph as often as occasion may require.

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. WHITFIELD,
Major and Quartermaster.

LEESBURG, *November 9, 1864—7 p. m.*

Brigadier-General DUKE:

General B[reckinridge] directs that you will move your command so as to reach Rheatown early in the morning, and that you will dispatch a courier to General Vaughn and direct him in General B[reckinridge]'s name to do the same. You will not engage the enemy, but will endeavor to concentrate your force until all the re-enforcements come up. The infantry and artillery will be brought up as soon as practicable in the morning and the general will join you at Rheatown early.

[J. L. SANDFORD.]

SIX MILES AND A HALF FROM RHEATOWN,
November 9, 1864—9 p. m.

[Brig. Gen. B. W. DUKE:]

General B[reckinridge] thinks it probable that the enemy will attack you in your position or General V[aughn] in his in the morning, and he directs that you throw your pickets and scouts well forward and keep your command prepared for any emergency. There are no couriers [to] report to him, and he requests that you will dispatch one to General V[aughn]. Give him the information as above, and notify him of the position of the enemy, &c.

[J. L. SANDFORD.]

TUSCUMBIA, *November 9, 1864.*
(Via Meridian 10th. Received 11th.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

Movement into Middle Tennessee is still delayed by want of supplies, bad weather, and impassable roads. Last reports from Wheeler state

that Sherman has gone from Coosa River with three corps toward Kingston and Marietta, sending two toward Chattanooga, suppose intended for Middle Tennessee.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

TUSCUMBIA, *November 9, 1864.*
(Via Meridian 10th.)

Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

Information received places Sherman's army as follows: One corps at Atlanta, two corps at or near Marietta, and three corps at and north of Chattanooga. Heavy rains will delay the operations of this army for a few days.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 9, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Col. G. W. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Beauregard's Headquarters:

As to-morrow promises to be a fair day Cheatham's corps will cross the Tennessee River, and Stewart's the day after. Army headquarters will move to Florence to-morrow. Scouts report one corps of the enemy at the junction of the railroads, three miles from Decatur, and the remainder of their army (viz, two corps) above and below Huntsville.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 9, 1864—9.30 p. m.

Colonel PRESSTMAN,
Chief Engineer Army of Tennessee:

General Hood directs me to inform you that Cheatham's corps will cross the river to-morrow and desires you will see if the bridge is in order.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 9, 1864—10.30 p. m.

COMMANDER OF POST,
Corinth, Miss.:

Have the pontoon-boats at Corinth sent up to Cherokee immediately by railroad.

JAS. COOPER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 9, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel PRESSTMAN,
Chief Engineer Army of Tennessee:

General Hood has just telegraphed to Corinth to commander of post to send boats immediately, and directs that you telegraph to the officer with whom you have been in communication to hurry them on.

JAS. COOPER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 9, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Major-General CHEATHAM,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs that [as] to-morrow promises to be a fair day you will cross over the Tennessee River and go into bivouac on the Waynesborough road, as directed a day or two since.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tuscumbia, November 9, 1864—6 p. m.

Lieutenant-General LEE,
Commanding Corps:

General Hood directs me to say that as to-morrow promises to be a fair day General Cheatham's corps will cross the river and General Stewart's the next day. General Hood will move his own quarters to Florence to-morrow and will see you.

A. P. MASON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, November 9, 1864.

Major-General SMITH,
Chief Engineer, or
Colonel LOCKETT,
Corinth, Miss.:

GENERAL: I telegraphed you yesterday relative to certain reconnaissances about Savannah, which it is thought should be made immediately, as a change of base from this place to Purdy may become necessary at any moment. Should the roads to Savannah and the nature of the banks of the river in that vicinity not be favorable to crossing and to the command of the river a position higher or lower should be selected at once. The west bank should be more elevated

than the opposite one, to give greater command over the approaches to the point of crossing, which should be in a re-entering of the river, if practicable, in order that our batteries may have a cross-fire on those approaches. I send you herewith the sketch* of a detached floating boom, armed with a torpedo, to prevent the enemy's gun-boats from passing our batteries at night. Torpedoes should be anchored also in the open spaces between the booms, say one to each space. These booms, triangular in shape, about forty feet in length, by about twenty feet base, should be made of five longitudinal pieces and five or six cross ones, strongly halved into and on top of the former. The booms should be anchored across the stream about forty feet apart from center to center; a second row, breaking openings with the first, should be anchored about 100 feet below the first row; then if the channel at high water be 800 feet broad each row would contain twenty booms and forty torpedoes. The torpedoes should be about six feet below the surface of the water at all stages of the river. The booms should be firmly anchored, with the apex of the triangle upstream. I do not object to a proper modification of the above plan of boom.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tupelo, January 19, 1865.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-General Taylor for his information in regard to arrangements for defense of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers.

Colonel Lockett is supposed to have the sketch referred to.

By command of General Beauregard:

HENRY BRYAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, November 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Commanding District of Central Alabama:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to state to you as follows: He has requested General Wheeler to direct General Clanton, who has Armistead's brigade with him, to report to you. With this force holding positions with the reserves, you will endeavor to harass the enemy, as far as practicable, on the railroad north of Atlanta. Opelika should be garrisoned as far as your means allow, as it is exposed to raids, and the enemy will doubtless attempt to cut off communication eastward.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. WATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

Abstract from return of the forces in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge commanding, for November 10, 1864; headquarters Wytheville, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Prisoners of war.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	13	.....	.....	13	15	....
Vaughn's brigade	156	1,021	993	1,358	3,205	796
Duke's brigade	45	453	440	578	781	....
Witcher's command	44	600	584	686	993	....
Cosby's } Giltner's, } Convalescent camp	15	250	250	322	337	....
7th Confederate Cavalry Battalion, C. J. Prentice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Total	260	2,324	2,267	2,944	5,316	796
Smith's battalion reserves	20	160	160	185	563	17
Preston's regiment reserves	26	268	264	308	737	....
Total	46	428	424	493	1,300	17
3d Regiment Engineer Troops, Company A	1	71	71	73	92	2
3d Regiment Engineer Troops, Company D	1	37	37	40	46	....
Total	2	108	108	113	138	2
Page's artillery battalion	12	202	202	219	369	87
Grand total	333	3,062	3,001	3,782	7,138	902

REMARKS.—No report from the 12th Tennessee Battalion, Vaughn's brigade. No report from Prentice's battalion, in consequence of being scattered, collecting deserters in different portions of the department.

Organization of troops in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, November 10, 1864.

Vaughn's Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. VAUGHN.

16th Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Winn.
1st Tennessee, Col. James E. Carter.
3d Tennessee Infantry, Provisional Army (mounted), Col. Newton J. Lillard.
31st [39th] Tennessee* Col. William M. Bradford.
43d Tennessee,* Col. James W. Gillespie.
59th Tennessee,* Col. William L. Eakin.
60th Tennessee,* Lieut. Col. Nathan Gregg.
61st Tennessee,* Col. James G. Rose.
62d Tennessee,* Lieut. Col. William Parker.
12th Tennessee Battalion, Maj. George W. Day.
16th Tennessee Battalion, Lieut. Col. John R. Neal.

Reserves.

Preston's regiment Virginia reserves, Col. Robert T. Preston.
Smith's battalion Virginia reserves, Lieut. Col. Robert Smith.

Duke's Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BASIL W. DUKE.

1st Kentucky Battalion, Col. William W. Ward.
2d Kentucky Battalion, Col. Richard C. Morgan.

Witcher's Command.

Lieut. Col. VINSON A. WITCHER.

34th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. Vinson A. Witcher.
Payne's (Virginia) company, Capt. William H. Payne.
Thurmond's (Virginia) battalion, Capt. Philip J. Thurmond.

Detachment of Cosby's and Giltner's Brigades.

Maj. JOHN T. CHENOWETH.

Engineers.

3d Regiment Engineer Troops, Company A, Lieut. James S. Morrison.
3d Regiment Engineer Troops, Company D, Lieut. George R. Margrave.

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* Infantry mounted.

Page's Battalion Artillery.

Maj. RICHARD C. M. PAGE.

Barr's (Virginia) battery, Capt. John W. Barr.
Burroughs' (Tennessee) battery, Capt. William H. Burroughs.
Lynch's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. J. Peyton Lynch.

TUSCUMBIA, [*November 10, 1864.*]
(Via Meridian.)

General S. COOPER:

I deem it highly important that General E. K. Smith be ordered to Taylor's department with all his available force from the trans-Mississippi. He will secure Hood's rear and be ready as a supporting force elsewhere, if needed.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

LOVEJOY'S STATION, *November 10, 1864.*
(Via Barnesville.)

General G. T. BEAUREGARD:

Information conflicting. The enemy have sent troops to Atlanta, and also from there. The general impression is that he is preparing to evacuate. Iverson's cavalry demonstrating all the time upon the place at different points; thinks enemy weaker in Atlanta than two days ago.

HOWELL COBB,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

For the information of General J. B. Hood, commanding, &c.

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, November 10, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Beauregard instructs me to say that he desires you would instruct Generals Wheeler and Roddey to furnish as early as practicable the number of scouts they have employed, where operating, how employed, organized, and supplied with provisions, how often they report, and whether under the charge of a special officer. He desires that all independent scouts shall forthwith report to some responsible officer, and that all scouts operating in rear of the front line of the army, cavalry included, shall at once report to their proper commands, as only regularly organized companies should be kept in the rear of such lines to collect information and maintain order. They should be supplied with rations and forage in some legitimate way to prevent depredations on private property. The system of roving or independent scouts he regards as detrimental, and should be abandoned.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

Major-General WHEELER,
Via Oxford and Blue Mountain:

It is of the greatest importance that the enemy's telegraphic communication between Chattanooga and Marietta should be kept constantly destroyed. Impress upon all small parties that their object should not be to capture trains, but to break the road and telegraph.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

Abstract from return of the troops in the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Lieut. Gen. Richard Taylor commanding, for November 10, 1864; headquarters Selma, Ala.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	17	.....	.....	17	17	25
District of the Gulf,[a] November 1, 1864, Major-General Maury and staff.	13	.....	.....	13	13	12
Liddell's division	133	1,652	1,652	2,715	5,552	5,612
Thomas' division	24	202	202	448	1,024	1,032
Post commands	45	397	415	750	1,205	1,284
Fuller's command	80	1,044	1,044	1,356	2,501	2,517
Burnet's command	52	675	675	939	1,684	1,790
Seventh Mississippi (detached)	6	65	65	244	550	554
Total	353	4,035	4,053	6,465	12,529	12,801
District of South Mississippi and East Louisiana,[b] September 29, 1864, Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams.	162	1,551	1,551	2,318	5,849	5,505
District of North Mississippi,[b] October 1, 1864, Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers.	178	1,993	1,993	2,841	5,869	5,869
District of Central Alabama,[c] October 31, 1864, Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams.	252	1,657	1,657	2,188	3,881	4,549
District of North Alabama,[c] October 20, 1864, Brig. Gen. P. D. Roddey.	181	1,951	1,951	2,511	4,543	4,430
Total	773	7,152	7,152	9,858	20,142	20,353
Forrest's cavalry command[d]	.....	3,207	3,207	3,857	3,857	3,857
Posts in Mississippi and East Louisiana[e]	145	630	630	896	1,091	.....
Grand total	1,288	15,624	15,042	21,093	37,636	37,036

[a] Forty officers and 1,042 men prisoners of war and 1 officer and 61 men absent in arrest placed with absent with leave. McCulloch's brigade cavalry not on return, it being in motion in West Florida; its last return was 774 effective total.

[b] Thirty-one officers and 284 men prisoners of war and 1 officer and 26 men absent in arrest placed with absent with leave. Mabry's cavalry brigade ordered to report to Chalmers. Hodge's command reported first time.

[c] Armistead's brigade detached, serving with Army of Tennessee by order of General Beauregard. No report of that brigade. Clanton's brigade serving with Army of Tennessee. Ten officers, 254 men, prisoners of war, included with absent with leave.

[d] No return from Chalmers' division belonging to this command. It was left in North Mississippi by General Forrest in September, but has rejoined the command in Tennessee.

[e] The posts in Alabama are returned by district commanders; only those in Mississippi are returned herein. In the absence of report from commanding general District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, the last returns in his district are taken up hereon.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, Ala., November 10, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*
(Through department headquarters.)

GENERAL: Since my last letter to the Department no events of importance have occurred in this district. Admiral Farragut is in the lower bay with a fleet of eight or ten wooden vessels and two iron-clads. Habitually three or four vessels, including one iron-clad, lie off the batteries defending Mobile. In Pensacola there are reported to be 4,000 or 5,000 troops. There are generally about eighteen or twenty vessels lying in that harbor, including six or eight ships of war. Large stores for Sherman's army reported to have been recently brought to Pensacola. There is nothing known to me indicating preparation for an immediate attack upon this place. During two months past the health of the troops throughout this district has been very bad. The effective force has been very much reduced. In some garrisons six-sevenths of the officers and men have been off duty at one time, from chills and fever. The number of troops stationed here is insufficient for the security of the position; 4,000 or 5,000 veteran infantry should be sent here at the earliest practicable moment, and should be held here ready to meet a sudden attack of the enemy, for, since the loss of Fort Powell, he has been able at any time to throw a force against this city without warning. At the present time, in consequence of the extraordinary sickness, and of demands of the Confederacy for troops on other more critical points, the line of land defenses of Mobile is occupied by a force (about 700 effective) totally inadequate to hold it against a serious attack. Should it be found practicable to send additional troops here I respectfully advise that troops from distant localities are to be preferred over those from this region of country. A few Virginia regiments would be particularly well suited for a tour of service here, and it would be peculiarly gratifying to me to command some troops from my own State. The stores here have been greatly diminished to supply the armies of Virginia and Tennessee. The condition of the defenses has been much improved during the past two months. Most of the cavalry of this district is held near Pensacola, whence the enemy, by means of his boats, has been able to make several raids and escape without serious loss.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

DABNEY H. MAURY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, Ala., November 14, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

General Maury's views are substantially correct. Should the enemy operate seriously against Mobile the place must fall. Two brigades of veteran infantry are needed there, but not a man is disposable. General Maury has all the Alabama reserves, and it is hoped that the advanced season will mitigate the prevailing sickness. No indications of an attack at this time.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 21, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

Re-enforcements cannot under more pressing exigencies elsewhere be spared for the doubtful contingency of an unreported attack.

J. A. S.

IN FRONT OF BULL'S GAP, *November 11, 1864.*

General VAUGHN:

I have just received your note of 5.30 p. m. this day. I wish you could have crossed the whole command as well as part of it. It is very important for you to move toward rear of gap vigorously on enemy at once. We drove them into the gap this evening late. They are there now, but may leave to-night. If they do not I will fight them at daylight with the force I now have. You thus see the great importance of your movement. Communicate often with me and let me know if you hear from Colonel Palmer.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Florence, November 11, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General WHEELER,
Via Blue Mountain, Ala.:

Your telegram of the 9th is not intelligible. Do you mean that the two corps that have been reported moving to Marietta are now moving through Bridgeport?

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Florence, November 11, 1864—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. HOWELL COBB,
Lovejoy's, Ga.:

Should Sherman advance on the Augusta, Macon, or West Point railroad it is very important that the road should be taken up in his front, or if time should not permit this it should be destroyed. If you have information of a probability of his advancing on any of these roads have the iron taken up immediately.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Corinth, Miss., November 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. E. SURGET,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department Headquarters, Selma, Ala.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report to the lieutenant-general commanding:

I started from Jackson on Thursday, the 3d, by railroad to Oxford, and horseback northward and westward, following up the command of Colonel Denis, who had been ordered to tear up the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. On Sunday night I stopped eight miles from Collierville, and during the night Denis' outside scouts and pickets came in and gave me information that Colonel Denis had torn up the road from Germantown eastward as far as La Fayette, and had marched back Sunday afternoon to Holly Springs; not having transportation to carry his rations he had returned to Oxford to replenish his supply. Failing thus to meet with Colonel Denis I sent orders to him to make his camp near Byhalia, to keep Memphis in constant observation, and be in position to meet any raid from that place. Colonel Denis' reserves, between 500 and 600 men, constitute the entire force of the Northern District, and I ordered by telegraph that Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams should be assigned to the command of the Northern District, with his headquarters at Holly Springs, and bring with him 150 men from the Central District. On Monday morning I started for this place, and, in consequence of heavy rains, only arrived yesterday (Thursday).

I find this position is commencing to be a heavy depot, and needs a thorough organization with an efficient garrison. Colonel Wade is now in command, with a guard of about 150 men from Roddey's command, and expects about 100 of his own men, and desires to make application for the remainder. I ordered by telegraph that Mabry's men should be sent here from Grenada and from Jackson as soon as they could be relieved. There is but one quartermaster here (outside of those of Hood's army, temporarily here, forwarding supplies), and three would be kept constantly busy. There is no transportation, and the hauling of fuel for men arriving here, as well as for the garrison, is of itself a considerable item, and I have instructed the quartermaster to make a requisition for ten wagons and teams. The commissary department seems to be well established, also the hospital department, but a way-side hospital should be established at West Point, where the sick train from this place stops at night. It is also essential that hospital accommodations should be furnished at this place or some proper position on the railroad in the rear for negroes. There is no provision made for transporting the sick from the railroad to the hospital, and I have directed the quartermaster to make a requisition for four ambulances and mules. There has been nothing done in the engineer department here, although I ordered Major Wintter here last Sunday week, and gave him orders to impress negroes and tools if necessary. His lieutenant is here and informs me that Major Wintter was taken sick at Okolona, where he met General Smith and Colonel Lockett. My orders were to build strong stockades to defend this depot and other prominent points on the road, but the two chief engineers have decided to complete the line of fortifications around the place, which General Beauregard found too extensive for 40,000 men. With all due deference to their higher position in this regard and higher talent, I think it is absurd to attempt to defend this depot by a few hundred men scattered over a space of about six miles or upward, but it is not in my power to order either of them to change their plans. Colonel Reid has just arrived under orders

from department headquarters to take command. I would respectfully suggest that one regiment of infantry reserves, with about 200 cavalry and one field battery, be designated for the permanent garrison of this post.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

FRANK. GARDNER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Near Florence, Ala., November 12, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Richmond, Va.:

Your telegram of the 7th received to-day. When Sherman moved out of Atlanta he came with five corps and kept them united until I moved from Gadsden to this point, intrenching himself wherever he halted. It was only after I reached this point that he divided this force. After my descent upon the railroad and Dalton I did not regard this army in proper condition for a pitched battle. It is now in excellent spirits and confident. Before leaving Gadsden I urged on General Beauregard to send General Forrest across the Tennessee River; this he ordered, and I intended when leaving Gadsden to cross the river at or near Gunter's Landing. Finding, however, when I reached that vicinity, that Forrest had not crossed, I could not without his co-operation pass the river there, as I required Wheeler to look after my right flank. Forrest has not yet crossed over, but is moving up on this side of the river and will join me here. This circumstance, high water, and the fact that I had to draw supplies from and through a department not under my command, involving delay in their reaching me, have retarded my operations. As soon as Forrest joins me, which will be in a few days, I shall be able to move forward. Without the assistance of Forrest's cavalry I cannot secure my wagon trains when across the river. You may rely upon my striking the enemy wherever a suitable opportunity presents, and that I will spare no efforts to make that opportunity.

J. B. HOOD,
General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, Ala., November 12, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding &c.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this date,* relative to the review of Stewart's corps, General Beauregard directs me to say that review was designed by him as an informal one. As he passed yesterday the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Stewart, on his way to Prospect Hill, he expressed to General Stewart a desire to review his corps, provided the weather and the condition of the ground would permit, and he in the mean time received no orders from you interfering therewith, of which he was to inform General Beauregard this morning about 9 o'clock. General Stewart's notice reached General Beauregard about 9.30 this morning, and he took it for granted that General Stewart had informed you of the fact. With regard to your opinion as to

*Not found.

the "propriety of a review at this time and place," he thinks you must have a low estimate of the intelligence and judgment of your wily adversary, if you suppose at this late day that he is ignorant of the position of your army and the strength of your corps. As soon as circumstances will permit he desires to review separately the corps of Generals Cheatham and Lee, provided it will not interfere with the movements of the army.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Tuscumbia, November 12, 1864.

General J. B. HOOD,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Beauregard desires to know whether the negroes at work on the railroad and fortifications in and about Corinth are the same captured by your command in Georgia, and if so what arrangements have been made for medical attendance upon them.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SELMA, ALA., *November 12, 1864.*

General G. T. BEAUREGARD:

Reserves and State troops are being organized rapidly as possible. Those of Alabama are being sent to guard Mobile and those points left unprotected by reason of General Hood's change of position. General Withers has revoked all furloughs. Those of Mississippi are being turned over to General Gardner and sent by him to North Mississippi.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

SELMA, ALA., *November 12, 1864.*

Col. G. W. BRENT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I learn from General Clanton's scouts and other sources that the three corps of Sherman's army reported going to Atlanta have turned and are marching rapidly toward Chattanooga.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

SELMA, *November 12, 1864.*

Col. G. W. BRENT:

General Hodge reports Canby at Memphis and Hurlbut in command of department. Troops going north and to Texas. Movement from Memphis, anticipated, suspended.

R. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORREST'S CAVALRY,
Corinth, November 12, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. R. TAYLOR:

GENERAL: In a few days I will forward you a report of my recent operations on the Tennessee River, together with a report of my expedition to Memphis. These two documents will, I presume, for the present terminate my official connection with you, an event which I deeply deplore. Our intercourse has not been of long duration, but to me it has been most pleasant and agreeable, certainly of such a character as to render our separation a source of regret, but duty calls me elsewhere. I go to share in the toils and, I trust, in the victories of other fields, but in leaving you I shall carry with me a sincere friendship made so by your kindness and official courtesy. I congratulate you on leaving that so much of the territory under your jurisdiction has been rescued from the grasp of the invader. Twelve months ago I entered your department and found the people groaning under the most cruel and merciless oppression. They were despondent and traitors exultant. I leave the department in security and the people hopeful. The unprincipled, uncivilized, and destroying foe has been driven to other fields where the strong arms of patriots are still striving to chastise his atrocities. I know not how long we are to labor for that independence for which we have thus far struggled in vain, but this I do know that I will never weary in defending our cause, which must ultimately triumph. Faith is the duty of the hour. We will succeed. We have only to "work and wait." Be assured, my dear general, that wherever I may go, I shall deeply sympathize in all that concerns your interest and always exult in your success.

With great respect, I am, general, your friend and obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ALA., MISS., AND EAST LA.,
Selma, November 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS,
Commanding District of Central Alabama:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant. The lieutenant-general commanding approves to some extent the dispositions, but directs that Armistead's brigade be added to the command of General Clanton, and for the time being consolidated with it, being without a brigade commander, and too small at present for an independent command. From their position these troops can operate against Sherman's communications or be in readiness to fall in the rear of any raiding party moving toward West Point and Columbus. The report here this morning is that the three corps of Sherman's army which were marching toward Atlanta have suddenly turned, and are moving rapidly in the direction of Chattanooga. If this proves to be true, the movement is propitious for Clanton's operations on the railroad, and he should push forward with promptness and vigor. The fortifications at Opelika, being nearly completed, should be at once garrisoned. This will be done with a requisite force taken from the reserves. Colonel Brooks' regiment, now here, has been ordered to report to you. All reserves not needed as guards and for other post duties had best be sent to Opelika. The

removal of your headquarters is optional with yourself. The department headquarters during the course of a week will be moved to Meridian.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Report of operations for the week ending November 12, 1864.

ENGINEER OFFICE, DISTRICT OF THE GULF,
Mobile, November 13, 1864.

FIRST DIVISION—CITY INTRENCHMENTS.

During the past week we have had but three days without rain, in consequence of which very little has been done. The force, numbering about 260 hands, has been employed at N, on the exterior slopes of the bastions and scarp-walls, and in covering the galleries already built and preparing for the interior magazine; a portion have also been placed at repairs on M. The rest have been employed on curtain between J and K and assisting the carpenters with the bomb-proof at I. A party has been sent to repair the damage at C, and considerable work is also necessary at D.

SECOND DIVISION—BAY BATTERIES.

Battery Gladden.—This battery was very badly washed by the late gales, owing to the breakwater being unfinished. The repairs are going on.

Octagonal battery.—This battery had been placed and partly secured when the gale broke it loose and floated it away. It is brought back to its place, but having had no boat last week it could not be replaced exactly. The casing is rebuilt.

Battery McIntosh.—Some sand has been brought to the rear of the bomb-proof, and we are ready to build the gallery.

Conway Creek.—Four rows of piles are now planted; the fifth and last row will be completed in three days.

Gap in lower obstructions has been closed by crucial obstructions.

THIRD (EASTERN) DIVISION.

Battery Huger.—Some delay was caused the first half of the week owing to scarcity of wood on steamer Natchez, in consequence of which the steamer was unable to carry barges from Blakely, with sand and sod. The improvements on south face of covered way are advancing very satisfactorily since Wednesday last. The pile-driving continues as usual.

Blakely.—Fifty impressed negroes have been sent to repair damages on Mobile and Great Northern Railroad.

FOURTH DIVISION—SUBMARINE DEFENSES.

Have been impeded in consequence of non-arrival of powder from Augusta. The week has been devoted to construction of submarine mortar batteries, two of which are finished and a third begun. Preparation of the calcium light has also occupied much time. This is now ready for use.

FIFTH DIVISION—MECHANICS AND ENGINEER WORKSHOP.

Carpenters have been employed in laying platforms at city intrenchments.

Brickmasons have been employed on the galleries at Fort Sidney Johnston.

Blacksmiths have been employed in repairing tools, wagons, carts, &c.

Wheelwrights have been employed in making and repairing wheelbarrows, carts, and wagons.

Torpedo-boat S. D. Lee will be tried with steam to-morrow.

One hundred pontoons are being built.

While the force of expert mechanics has been greatly reduced by General Orders, No. 77, operations in general are very little satisfactory on account of want of the necessary laboring force. Yesterday morning's report showed a force of only 269 hands engaged on city intrenchments. There are not enough impressed hands left in this department to fill the requisitions constantly being made by other departments.

V. SHELIHA,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer District of the Gulf.

IN FRONT OF BULL'S GAP, *November 13, 1864—10 a. m.*

Col. J. B. PALMER:

Your dispatch of 7.30 a. m. has been received. Cook your rations as proposed and bring your train with you to Lick Creek bridge.

By command [of General Breckinridge]:

[J. L. SANDFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

TUSCUMBIA, *November 13, 1864.*
(Received 14th.)

General S. COOPER:

Weather is now good; roads improving. Balance of army will cross Tennessee River to-day or to-morrow. Scouts report Thomas' forces concentrating at Pulaski, and Sherman moving with several corps toward Bridgeport. General Taylor reports Canby at Memphis, with part of his forces on the way there. Generals Cobb and Smith are at Lovejoy's Station. I will await here further development of events.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CORPS,
November 13, 1864.

This corps will recommence work on the lines around town to-morrow morning: General Stevenson on the right (next the river); General Johnson in the center, and General Clayton on the Waynesborough road. The portion of the line for each division will be designated by Captain Coleman.

By command of Lieutenant-General Lee:

J. W. RATCHFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JONESBOROUGH, GA., *November 13, 1864.*

General J. B. HOOD:

On arriving here I find General Iverson in doubt regarding force in Atlanta. An escaped prisoner from Kingston informs me that several trains of cars, loaded with troops, passed up to Chattanooga on the 7th. Enemy have been burning something in Atlanta for the last two days.

J. WHEELER,
Major-General.

(Copies to General R. Taylor, Selma, and General Howell Cobb, Macon.)

JONESBOROUGH, *November 13, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

General JOHN B. HOOD,
Tuscumbia, Ala.:

A soldier who had been taken prisoner escaped near Kingston, and reports that eleven trains loaded with troops had passed toward Chattanooga on 7th.

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

JONESBOROUGH, GA., *November 13, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

General JOHN B. HOOD,
Tuscumbia, Ala.:

I did not say that Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps were passing Bridgeport. They are still near Atlanta.

JOS. WHEELER,
Major-General.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Abbay's (George F.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Adams' (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Adams' (Silas) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Alabama State Artillery. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Alexander's (Isaac N.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Anderson's (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Anderson's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Andress' (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Archer's (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Armstrong's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Arndt's (Albert F. R.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Arnold's (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 136th Regiment.*
Arthur's (William) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Asbury's (R. R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Askew's (Frank) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Atwater's (Frederick A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Austin's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Austin's (John E.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion.*
Austin's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Avery's (William) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Babbitt's (George S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Babcock's (Walter S.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*
Backus' (William) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 20th Battery.*
Baker's (Daniel W.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Baker's (John J.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Elbert D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Elisha G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Baldwin's (Norman A.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Baldwin's (Oliver L.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Ball's (John) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Bancroft's (Eugene A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery G.*
Barber's (Gershom M.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Barlow's (William P.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Barnes' (George F.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
Barnett's (Charles M.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Barr's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Levi Artillery, post.*
Barry's (Henry W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th Regiment.*
Barth's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 28th Regiment.*
Bartholomew's (Orion A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 109th Regiment.*
Barton's (Charles A.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battalion.*

* References, unless otherwise indicated, are to index following.

Bates' (Edward P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Batsford's (George S.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Beach's (Albert F.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery A.*
Beach's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Beck's (Christian) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Beck's (Moses M.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 18th Battery.*
Beebe's (William O.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
Beebe's (Yates V.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery.*
Beeres' (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Beers' (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Bell's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Bennett's (Lloyd D.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Bentley's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Best's (Clermont L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Biggs' (Jonathan) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Blackman's (Luther M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Blair's (Lewis J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Blanch's (Willis) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Bland's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 32d Regiment.*
Boehm's (George) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Bond's (Emery S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 112th Regiment.*
Bond's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Bonham's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Boone's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Bowen's (Edwin A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Bowers' (David G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Bowman's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Bowyer's (Eli) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Boydston's (Nelson N.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Brackett's (Albert G.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Bradburn's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 67th and 157th Companies.*
Bradford's (J. L.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Bradford's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Bradley's (Cullen) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 6th Battery.*
Brant's (Jefferson E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Bridges' (Lyman) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Bringhurst's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Britton's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Brooks' (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Reserves.*
Brown's (Henry D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Brown's (Oscar F.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Brown's (Richard H.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Brown's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Brown's (Simeon B.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Brumback's (Jefferson) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Brunner's (John F.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Bryan's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Buck's (Alfred E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 51st Regiment.*
Buckner's (Allen) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Buie's (Duncan) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Battalion.*
Bundy's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 13th Battery.*

Burdell's (Harvey) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Battery.*
Burdick's (James) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 15th Battery.*
Burge's (Hartwell T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 48th Regiment.*
Burkhardt's (Christian) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 29th Regiment.*
Burnap's (Silas A.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Battery.*
Burroughs' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Rhett Artillery, post.*
Burton's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Bush's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 48th Regiment.*
Bush's (Llewyllyn E. P.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery E.*
Buswell's (Nicholas C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Byrd's (William K.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Cahill's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Calfee's (Samuel G.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Battery.*
Callahan's (Milton T.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*
Callicott's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Andrew K.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Campbell's (Francis L.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 13th Regiment.*
Canby's (Samuel) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery M.*
Carland's (Patrick) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Carnahan's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Carpenter's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Carpenter's (Nathan M.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Carter's (James E.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Case's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Catron's (Thomas B.) **Artillery.** See *Saint Louis Artillery, post.*
Catterson's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Cayce's (Stewart W.) **Infantry.** See *Mobile Infantry, post.*
Chapman's (James F.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Chapman's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Charpentier's (Stephen) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Chatfield's (Harvey S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Cheek's (Christopher T.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 5th Regiment.*
Chicago Board of Trade Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Claiborn's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Clanton's (N. H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Clark's (Andrew H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 47th Regiment.*
Clark's (Lewis M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 45th Regiment.*
Clark's (Willis G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Clay's (Hiland H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Cleary's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Clowney's (John) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Coates' (Edward) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Cobb's (Amasa) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Cobb's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
Cockerill's (Giles J.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Coffin's (W. Norris) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion, Battery D.*
Cogswell's (William) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Cole's (Marquis L.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment Battery D.*
Coleman's (John P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 6th Regiment.*
Colvin's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Conover's (John) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Conrad's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
Cook's (F. W. C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 23d Battalion (State).*

Cook's (George W.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Cook's (Jeremiah B.) **Cavalry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
Coons' (John W.) **Artillery**. See *Iowa Troops, 2d Battery.*
Cooper's (Charles S.) **Artillery**. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Cooper's (Wickliffe) **Cavalry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Cowden's (Robert) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 59th Regiment.*
Craig's (John) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Cram's (George H.) **Infantry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment.*
Crane's (Nirom M.) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Craven's (Hervey) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Creamer's (Robert D.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Cresson's (Charles C.) **Infantry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Crowell's (Moses H.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 48th Regiment.*
Culpeper's (James F.) **Artillery**. See *Palmetto Battalion, Artillery, post, Battery C.*
Cummins' (John E.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Cunningham's (Benjamin) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Cunningham's (James) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Curly's (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*
Curtis' (Isaac W.) **Artillery**. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Curtis' (James F.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Daboll's (Henry W.) **Infantry**. See *Connecticut Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Dachenhausen's (Adolphus von) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Regiment.*
Dachsel's (Gustave) **Artillery**. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Dade's (B. Frank) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 21st Regiment.*
Dade County Home Guards. See *Georgia Troops.*
Dale's (Nicholas H.) **Cavalry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Davenport's (Rodolphus) **Home Guards**. See *Dade County Home Guards, ante.*
Davidson's (Henry) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Davies' (John R.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Davis' (George S.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Davis' (John P.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Dawes' (William F.) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Dawkins' (Richard C.) **Infantry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Dawson's (Thomas E.) **Artillery**. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Day's (George W.) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
Dean's (Henry S.) **Infantry**. See *Michigan Troops, 22d Regiment.*
De Gress' (Francis) **Artillery**. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
De Groat's (Charles H.) **Infantry**. See *Wisconsin Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Denis' (Jules C.) **Cavalry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Reserves.*
Dennis' (James M.) **Infantry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Depenbrock's (Bennett) **Cavalry**. See *Indiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
De Vries' (Peter) **Artillery**. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Dick's (George F.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Doan's (Azariah W.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Doan's (Thomas) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Doane's (Elisha) **Infantry**. See *Massachusetts Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Dobke's (Adolphus) **Infantry**. See *New York Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Dobozy's (Peter P.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 4th Regiment.*
Dolman's (Peter R.) **Infantry**. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Dooley's (Sylvester V.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Dorr's (Joseph B.) **Cavalry**. See *Iowa Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Downey's (William A.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Dresel's (Alexander) **Infantry**. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 20th Regiment.*
Drish's (James F.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Duckworth's (John A.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Dunbar's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Duncan's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Company.*
Dunn's (Rhadamanthus H.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Dunn's (Walter G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 109th Regiment.*
Dwyer's (Patrick) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 40th Company.*
Dyer's (Calvin M.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Dyer's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Eakin's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*
Earle's (Willard C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 71st Regiment.*
Earnest's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 115th Regiment.*
Eaton's (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Eberhart's (Gustavus A.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Edson's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Edwards' (Charles G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Eldridge's (L. Briggs) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Elgin Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Elliott's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Emery's (Augustus H.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Esembaux's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Espy's (Harvey J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 68th Regiment.*
Eve's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 49th Regiment.*
Fahnestock's (Allen L.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 86th Regiment.*
Faulkner's (John K.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Fearing's (Benjamin D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Felton's (Charles H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Ferguson's (Stephen M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 39th Regiment.*
Ferrell's (Coleman B.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Fesler's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Fidler's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Fisher's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Fitch's (John A.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Fitzgibbon's (Thomas C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Flad's (Henry) **Engineers.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Flanders' (George A.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Flood's (James P.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Flournoy's (Camp) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Floyd's (Spencer B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Flynn's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Follett's (Joseph L.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Ford's (Collin) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 100th Regiment.*
Ford's (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Forrest's (Nathan B.) **Cavalry Regiment.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*
Fouts' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Fox's (Benton D.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Freeman's Home Guard. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Freeman.*
Frohock's (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 66th Regiment.*
Fulton's (Robert A.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 53d Regiment.*
Gallagher's (Thomas) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Galvin's (Thomas F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Gandolfo's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 178th Regiment.*
Gardner's (George Q.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 5th Battery.*
Garner's (Abram B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Garrett's (John) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Garrity's (James) **Artillery.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Gaw's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 16th Regiment.*

Gay's (Ebenezer) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 16th Regiment.*
Gere's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Horatio G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Gilbert's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Gilchrist's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 50th Regiment.*
Gillespie's (Alonzo J.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th and 15th Regiments.*
Gillespie's (Hamilton S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Gillespie's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 43d Regiment.*
Gillum's (Henry) **Proposed Cavalry Regiment.** See *Henry Gillum.*
Gilmore's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Ginn's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Battery.*
Given's (William) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Glenn's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Good's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Gordon's (Anthony E.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Gove's (David) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Graham's (John M.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Granger's (George) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Greeno's (Charles L.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Gregg's (Nathan) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 60th Regiment.*
Gregory's (Samuel O.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Grider's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 52d Regiment.*
Griffin's (Daniel F.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Griffith's (Patrick) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Griffiths' (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Grigsby's (Joseph) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery C.*
Grumbach's (Nicholas) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 149th Regiment.*
Hale's (Clayton) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Hall's (Jairus W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hall's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Hallowell's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Hamilton's (William D.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hammond's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Hammond's (Edwin P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Hammond's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Harnden's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Harper's (James P.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 3d Regiment.*
Harris' (Frederick H.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Harris' (R. A.) **Infantry.*** See *R. A. Harris.*
Harrison's (Andrew A.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 31st Regiment.*
Hart's (James) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 77th Company.*
Harvey's (Alonzo D.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 15th Battery.*
Hawkins' (Isaac R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Hawley's (Chauncey G.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hawley's (William) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hay's (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Hayes' (Edwin L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Hays' (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Hayward's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 29th Regiment, National Guard.*
Healy's (Robert W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Heath's (Thomas T.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Heath's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 33d Regiment.*

* Improvised command.

Heckman's (Lewis) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Hedges' (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
Henry's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Henry's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Henry's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Asa Worden's Battalion, post.*
Henshaw's (Edward C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Hess' (Joseph C.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Hibbets' (Jefferson J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Hicks' (George) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment,*
Higgins' (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 143d Regiment.*
Higley's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 40th Regiment.*
Hinson's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Hitchcock's (Nicholas F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Hodges' (Milton P.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 30th Regiment.*
Hoefling's (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Hogan's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 114th Regiment.*
Holmes' (Eugene) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Holmes' (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Homan's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Homer's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama State Artillery, ante, Battery D.*
Honeycutt's (Samuel C.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Horn's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Horner's (William) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 17th Regiment;* also *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Horton's (Charles C.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Hoskins' (Jesse E.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Hotchkiss' (William A.) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Battery.*
Hottenstein's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 13th Regiment.*
Houghton's (Moses B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Howard's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Howe's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Howell's (W. C.) **Artillery.** See *James A. Owens' Artillery, post.*
Hoyt's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 134th Regiment.*
Hubbard's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Hudnall's (Bannister) **Cavalry.** See *George Moorman's Cavalry, post.*
Hudson's (Alfred) **Artillery.** See *Pettus Flying Artillery, post.*
Huger's (Daniel E.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Reserves.*
Hughes' (Samuel T.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hulburd's (Edwin M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Hulsey's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Hummel's (Gottlob) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 11th Company.*
Humphrey's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Hunley's (Peter F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment.*
Hunter's (Samuel E.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Hurd's (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 173d Regiment.*
Hurst's (Fielding) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Hurst's (Samuel H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Hurter's (Henry) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Battery.*
Huston's (Benjamin W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Hutchins' (Rue P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Hutchinson's (Frederick S.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Hyde's (Charles W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Hyde's (Cornelius W. G.) **Infantry.** See *James W. Powell's Infantry, post.*

Innes' (William P.) **Engineers.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Isaminger's (James) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Jackson Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Jackson's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Cyrus F.) **Infantry** See *Union Troops, Colored, 15th Regiment.*
Jackson's (Ezra P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Jackson's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
James' (William, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Jenkins' (Jeremiah W.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Jenkins' (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 39th Regiment.*
Jennison's (Samuel P.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
John's Home Guards. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain John.*
Johnson's (Abda) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Johnson's (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Johnson's (Gilbert M. L.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Johnson's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Lewis) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 44th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Ole C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Ruel M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Jones' (Bushrod) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 32d and 58th Regiments.*
Jones' (J. Blackburn) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 68th Regiment.*
Jones' (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 174th Regiment.*
Jones' (Toland) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Jordan's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Kanan's (Michael F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Keigwin's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Kellam's (Alphonzo G.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Kellams' (Gideon R.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Kelley's (David C.) **Cavalry.** See *Nathan B. Forrest's Cavalry Regiment, ante.*
Kellogg's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Kelly's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Kelly's (Usher F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 68th Company.*
Kendrick's (Frank A.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 61st Regiment.*
Kent's (Loren) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Kern's (Louis) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 6th Battery.*
Kerr's (Lucien H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Ketcham's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Kilgour's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Kimberly's (Robert L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 41st Regiment.*
King's (Robert H.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Kingsbury's (Henry D.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Kinsey's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 161st Regiment.*
Kirk's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 3d Regiment (mounted).*
Kirkup's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th and 7th Regiments.*
Kirwan's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Kise's (Reuben C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Kitchell's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Kniss' (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Lamberg's (Carl A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery F.*
Lattimore's (Walter O.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
Leeson's (Moses D.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Leinart's (Samuel D.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery D.*

Lemmon's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Le Sage's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 101st Regiment.*
Levi Artillery. See *Virginia Troops.*
Leyde's (William M.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Lieb's (Herman) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 5th Regiment.*
Lillard's (Newton J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, P. A.*
Lindsay's (Robert H.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Lockman's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Long's (Edward M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, Union, 2d Regiment (mounted).*
Love's (S. Palace) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Lovell's (Frederick S.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Lowd's (William Q.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion.*
Lowe's (Schuyler) **Artillery.** See *Jackson Artillery, ante;* also *Saint Louis Artillery, post.*
Lowell's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Lowry's (Francis H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Lubbers' (John) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Lucas' (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 113th Regiment.*
Lum's (Charles M.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Lumpkin's (E. P.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Lynch's (J. Peyton) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Lyon's (Will) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 46th Regiment.*
MacArthur's (Arthur, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 24th Regiment.*
McBath's (William R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
McCauley's (Patrick H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 17th Regiment.*
McClanahan's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 53d Regiment.*
McCole's (Cyrus J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 75th Regiment.*
McConnell's (Henry K.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 71st Regiment*
McConnell's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 5th Regiment.*
McCord's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 55th Regiment.*
McCoy's (David J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 6th Regiment.*
McCrary's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
McDanald's (Bedan B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 101st Regiment.*
McLane's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 114th Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (James R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 98th Regiment.*
McLaughlin's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops.*
McMackin's (Warren E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 21st Regiment.*
McMahan's (Arnold) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Regiment.*
McManus' (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
McTaggart's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 106th, 110th, and 111th Regiments.*
Maddux's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Mahon's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Malone's (James C., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
Manning's (Michael W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Margrave's (George R.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Marshall's (Alexander) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Marshall's (William R.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Martin's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Martin's (Joel O.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Martin's (Roger) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Martin's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 37th Regiment.*

Mason's (Edwin C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 176th Regiment.*
Matheny's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Mattock's (John) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Mattocks' (Eli) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Matzdorff's (Alvin V.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Maury's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment.*
Mayhew's (James D.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
Maynard's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Mehringer's (John) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Merrill's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Merrill's (William E.) **Engineers.** See *Union Troops, Volunteers, 1st Regiment, Veteran.*
Merrin's (F. W.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 14th Battalion, Battery C.*
Metham's (Pren.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Meumann's (Theodore) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d, 12th, and 17th Regiments.*
Miles' (David) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Miller's (E. A.) **Cavalry.** See *George Moorman's Cavalry, post.*
Miller's (Marshall M.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Mindil's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Miner's (George G.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Mississippi Marine Brigade, Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union.*
Mitchell's (Albion L.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 63d Regiment.*
Mizner's (Henry R.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 18th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Mobile Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Moore's (Edwin) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 21st Regiment.*
Moore's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 23d Regiment.*
Moore's (Israel T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 54th Regiment.*
Moore's (James) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Moore's (Jesse H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Moore's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 58th Regiment.*
Moore's (R. D.) **Militia.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Moore's (Risdon M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 117th Regiment.*
Moore's (S. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Moore's (Timothy C.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Moorman's (George) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Moreland's (M. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Morgan's (James) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Morgan's (Richard C.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Battalion, Special.*
Morgan's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Morgan's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 14th Regiment.*
Morrison's (Alfred) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 5th Battery.*
Morrison's (James S.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
Morrison's (Samuel H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 83d and 84th Companies.*
Morse's (Francis W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 14th Battery.*
Morton's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 84th Regiment.*
Morton's (John W., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Morton's (Quin) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
Motherspaw's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Muenscher's (Emory W.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*

Mullins' (Mathew) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 40th Regiment.*
Murphy's (James A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Naylor's (William A.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Battery.*
Neal's (John R.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 16th Battalion.*
Neet's (Frederick R.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Nell's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery B.*
Neville's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery C.*
Newell's (Cicero) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Newkirk's (Edward P.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Newton's (Don Carlos) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Nicholson's (Edward W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 22d Battery.*
Nicklin's (Benjamin S.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Battery.*
Northup's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 23d Regiment.*
O'Connor's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 90th Regiment.*
O'Dowd's (John) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 181st Regiment.*
Olson's (Porter C.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Orcutt's (Benjamin F.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Organ's (James T.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 70th Regiment.*
Osburn's (Norval) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Owen's (Alfred D.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Owens' (James A.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops.*
Pace's (Thomas N.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Packard's (Jasper) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Page's (Francis M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 26th Regiment.*
Page's (Harlan) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Palmer's (David J.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Palmer's (Theodoric R.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Palmer's (William J.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Palmetto Battalion, Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Pardee's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Park's (Horace) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Parker's (Job R.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Parker's (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 62d Regiment.*
Parrish's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Parrott's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Parry's (Augustus C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Parsons' (John R.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Patten's (Thomas J.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Patterson's (Michael L.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Payne's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 37th Battalion.*
Pease's (Phineas) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Peatman's (Norris T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Peebles' (Ferdinand E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 47th Regiment.*
Pelham Cadets, Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate.*
Pepper's (William T.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Perrin's (Hector) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Person's (Richard J.) **Infantry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Peters' (John H.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Pettus Flying Artillery. See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Philips' (Henry L.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Phillips' (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, National Guard.*
Phillips' (Sylvester B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 79th Company.*
Pickands' (Henry S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Pickands' (James) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 124th Regiment.*

Picolet's (Arthur) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Pinkerton's (Adam) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Platt's (Wesley) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Poteet's (George A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 115th Regiment.*
Powell's (Eugene) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Powell's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored.*
Powers' (Edwin H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Pratt's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Prentice's (Clarence J.) **Cavalry.** See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 7th Battalion.*
Prescott's (Mark H.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Preston's (Lyman) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment.*
Preston's (Robert T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 4th Reserves.*
Preston's (Simon M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 58th Regiment.*
Prosser's (William F.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Proudfit's (James K.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Putnam's (Azro C.) **Artillery.** See *Edward C. Henshaw's Artillery, ante.*
Putnam's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Battery.*
Qualman's (Charles) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Ranney's (Robert) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Ratliff's (William T.) **Artillery.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Reckard's (Frank B.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Reed's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Reid's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Reppert's (Henry C.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Rhett Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Rhodes' (Robert B.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Rice's (Olin F.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Reserves.*
Rice's (T. W.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Richardson's (Robert V.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Rider's (Robert G.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 85th Regiment.*
Risdon's (Orlando C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 53d Regiment.*
Robbins' (Irvin) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Robbins' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 18th Regiment.*
Robie's (Oliver P.) **Cavalry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Robinson's (Aaron B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 121st Regiment.*
Robinson's (George I.) **Artillery.** See *Chicago Board of Trade, Artillery, ante.*
Rogers' (Andrew W.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Rogers' (James C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 123d Regiment.*
Rose's (James G.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Rose's (Thomas E.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Rousseau's (Laurence H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
Rusk's (Jeremiah M.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Russell's (John) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Russell's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Sage's (Harley H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 179th Regiment.*
Saint Louis Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Salm's (Felix Prince) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 68th Regiment*
Salomon's (Edward S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Sargent's (Elbert M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Saylor's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Schryver's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Schuetz's (John C.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Schumacher's (Leo) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Scott's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 83d Regiment.*

Scott's (Jefferson K.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Scott's (John S.) **Cavalry**. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Scovill's (Charles W.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Sealy's (Robert P.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 45th Regiment.*
Sears' (Cyrus) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 49th Regiment.*
Seidel's (Charles B.) **Cavalry**. See *Ohio Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Sellon's (William R.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 12th Regiment.*
Shafter's (William R.) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 17th Regiment.*
Shaklee's (Francis M.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Shannon's (John A.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 1st Regiment.*
Shellenberger's (Samuel L.) **Cavalry**. See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Sherwood's (Isaac R.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Shier's (Henry) **Artillery**. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Shorey's (Samuel O.) **Cavalry**. See *Mississippi Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Silsby's (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Simmons' (Wilmer S.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Sipes' (William B.) **Cavalry**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Sloan's (Thomas S.) **Artillery**. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
Smith's (Benjamin) **Cavalry**. See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Smith's (Frank G.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery I.*
Smith's (George W.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Smith's (John A.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Smith's (Louis B.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Smith's (Luther R.) **Artillery**. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Smith's (Orlow) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Smith's (Robert) **Infantry**. See *Virginia Troops, 13th Battalion, Reserves.*
Snider's (Joseph T.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Snodgrass' (William H.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Snyder's (Abraham N.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Sowers' (Edgar) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Spencer's (George E.) **Cavalry**. See *Alabama Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Spencer's (George W.) **Artillery**. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Spooner's (Edmund D.) **Artillery**. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery H.*
Stackhouse's (William P.) **Artillery**. See *Indiana Troops, 19th Battery.*
Stafford's (Joab A.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 178th Regiment.*
Stallings' (Jared E.) **Infantry**. See *Georgia Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Star's (Owen) **Cavalry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Starling's (Edmund A.) **Infantry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 35th Regiment.*
Stephens' (Jerome B.) **Artillery**. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Stephens' (Meshack) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Stephenson's (John) **Infantry**. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 56th Company.*
Sterl's (Oscar W.) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Sterry's (Clinton N.) **Heavy Artillery**. See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Stewart's (Robert R.) **Cavalry**. See *Indiana Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Stewart's (William S.) **Infantry**. See *Illinois Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Stibbs' (John H.) **Infantry**. See *Iowa Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Stiles' (Israel N.) **Infantry**. See *Indiana Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Stone's (Michael) **Infantry**. See *Ohio Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Stone's (William M.) **Infantry**. See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Reserves.*
Story's (William P.) **Cavalry**. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
Stout's (Alexander M.) **Infantry**. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 17th Regiment.*

Strait's (Horace B.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Stratton's (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Stricklin's (Simpson S.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Strong's (Luther M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Suman's (Isaac C. B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Sutermeister's (Arnold) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 11th Battery.*
Sutter's (S.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Regulars.*
Swallow's (George R.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Swisher's (John P.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Tafel's (Gustavus) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Tallerday's (David S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Mississippi Marine Brigade.*
Tassin's (Augustus G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Taylor's (Samuel E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **First Cavalry.** See *James E. Carter's Cavalry, ante.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **First [Sixth] Cavalry.** See *James T. Wheeler's Cavalry, post.*
Tennessee (Confederate) **Twelfth Cavalry.** See *Robert V. Richardson's Cavalry, ante.*
Tenney's (Marcus D.) **Artillery.** See *Kansas Troops, 1st Battery.*
Texas Legion, Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Thomas' (Hubbard T.) **Artillery.** See *Wilder Artillery, post.*
Thomas' (Rhys M.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 14th Regiment.*
Thomas' (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 64th Regiment.*
Thomasson's (Theodore S.) **Artillery.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, Battery A.*
Thomson's (Chester G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment.*
Thomson's (David) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Thornton's (Harry I.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Thrall's (James C.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops.*
Thurmond's (Philip J.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Tiemeyer's (John H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery M.*
Tilton's (Albert M.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Tobin's (Thomas F.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Todd's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Alabama State Artillery, ante, Battery C.*
Tompkins' (Haviland) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Topping's (E. Hibbard) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Torbett's (Henry W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Tripp's (Stephen S.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Turner's (William D.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th Regiment.*
Uline's (Calvin S.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Vail's (Jacob G.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Van Deusen's (Delos) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Van Sellar's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Van Tassell's (Oscar) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Van Voorhis' (Koert S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Vernon's (Maris R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Voris' (Jeremiah) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 8th Battery.*
Wade's (Alfred B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Wait's (Joseph W.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Battery.*
Walker's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Walker's (Thomas M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 111th Regiment.*
Wallace's (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Waller's (Thomas B.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 20th Regiment.*
Walley's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 21st Battery.*

Ward's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 27th Regiment.*
Ward's (Lyman M.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Ward's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 1st Battalion, Special.*
Waring's (George E., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
Warner's (Charles N.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery H.*
Warner's (Lewis D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 154th Regiment.*
Warner's (Willard) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 180th Regiment.*
Watson's (James) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Way's (William B.) **Cavalry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Weatherford's (James W.) **Cavalry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
Weidman's (Christian) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Welles' (George E.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 68th Regiment.*
West's (Francis H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Wetherspoon's (James) **Home Guards.** (Official designation not of record.) See *James Wetherspoon.*
Wheeler's (James T.) **Cavalry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Wheeler's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 81st Regiment.*
Wheelock's (Arthur B.) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Battery.*
White's (James E.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 12th Battery.*
White's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 16th Regiment.*
White's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment.*
White's (Lyman A.) **Artillery.** See *Lyman Bridge's Artillery, ante.*
Whitsit's (Charles W.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Whittaker's (Isaac R.) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*
Whittemore's (Henry C.) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*
Widmer's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Wilber's (Aaron A.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 23d Battery.*
Wilbur's (Almerick W.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Wilcox's (Arthur T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 177th Regiment.*
Wilder Artillery. See *Indiana Troops.*
Wiles' (Greenberry F.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 78th Regiment.*
Wilkinson's (William) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Williams' (William D.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Willison's (Asias) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Wilson's (Frank) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 19th Battery.*
Winegar's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Winkler's (Frederick C.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Winn's (Samuel J.) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 16th Battalion.*
Winston's (William C.) **Artillery.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
Witcher's (Vinson A.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, 34th Battalion.*
Witherspoon's (H. E.) **Infantry.** See *Pelham Cadets, ante.*
Witherspoon's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
Wood's (Andrew M.) **Artillery.** See *Elgin Artillery, ante.*
Wood's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Wood's (Edward J.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Wood's (McLain F.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Woods' (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 76th Regiment.*
Woodward's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 116th Regiment.*
Worden's (Asa) **Infantry.*** See *Wisconsin Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Wright's (James S.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Wright's (Myron T.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 29th Regiment.*

---

*Also detachments 81st and 95th Illinois (Worden's Battalion).

Wright's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 42d Regiment.*

Yoder's (Noah W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps, 2d Battalion, 141st Company.*

York's (Harrison B.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 9th Battery.*

Yorke's (P. Jones) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Yost's (Theobold D.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 26th Battery.*

Young's (Andrew) **Cavalry.** See *Georgia Troops, 30th Battalion.*

Young's (J. Morris) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 5th Regiment.*

Young's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 15th Regiment, 1st and 3d Battalions.*

Zacharie's (Francis C.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 25th Regiment.*

Zickerick's (William) **Artillery.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 12th Battery.*

Ziegler's (George M.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 52d Regiment.*

Ziegler's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery B.*

Zollinger's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 129th Regiment.*

Zulich's (Samuel M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 29th Regiment.*

INDEX.

Brigades, Divisions, Corps, Armies, and improvised organizations are "Mentioned" under name of commanding officer; State and other organizations under their official designation. (See Alternate Designations, pp. 919-934.)

Page.

Abbay, George F. Mentioned 865, 876
Abrahams, A. D. Mentioned 797
Acker, George S. Mentioned 573, 575
Acworth, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 4, 1864. Communications from
  Hood, John B 790
  Raum, Green B 74
  Smith, John E 74
Adams, Daniel W.
  Correspondence with
    Hood, John B 804
    Levy, William M 849
    Taylor, Richard 901, 906, 915
    Wheeler, Joseph 860, 892
  Mentioned 822, 845, 855, 872, 909
Adams, Edward. Mentioned 564
Adams, John Q. Correspondence with
  Bachtell, Samuel 9
  Stanley, David S 88
Adams, Robert N.
  Correspondence with John M. Corse 496, 683
  Mentioned 564, 683, 730, 752, 762
Adams, Silas.
  Correspondence with
    Keigwin, James 158
    McLean, Nathaniel C 638
  Mentioned 572
Adams, Wirt.
  Assignment to command 895
  Correspondence with William M. Levy 849
  Mentioned 24, 803, 804, 818, 895, 909, 912
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.
  Correspondence with
    Hooker, Joseph 85, 159, 551, 676, 677, 761
    Hovey, Alvin P 85
    Marcy, Randolph B 385
    Sherman, William T 679
    Thomas, George H 483, 732
  Orders, General, series 1864: **No. 275**, 420; **No. 277**, 679.
  Orders, Special, series 1864: **No. 333**, 104.

Page.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.
Correspondence with
Beauregard, G. T.. 785, 812, 830, 832, 841, 858, 859, 870, 879, 880, 900, 903, 908, 917
Brandon, William L 808
Breckinridge, John C 854
Davis, Jefferson 801
Harvie, Edwin J 871
Lee, Robert E 784
Maury, Dabney H 854, 875, 879, 910
Taylor, Richard 868, 910
War Department, C. S 911
Orders, Special, series 1864: **No. 233**, 779; **No. 234**, 785; **No. 243**, 818; **No. 257**, 859.

Aikens, N. B. Mentioned 23

Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Department of.
Affairs in, generally. Communications from
Gardner, Franklin 912
Maury, Dabney H 910
Taylor, Richard 855, 860, 915
Confederate troops in. Organization, strength, etc.
Oct. 28, 1864 865
Oct. 31, 1864 872
Nov. 1, 1864 875–877
Nov. 10, 1864 909
Engineer operations in. Communications from
Morris, Walter J 836
Robinson, Powhatan 836
Limits defined 779
Military operations in. Communication from Richard Taylor 845
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Chalmers, James R 826
Forrest, Nathan B 810, 811, 817, 821, 826
Gardner, Franklin 813
Hood, John B 802
Taylor, Richard 827, 838
Orders, Circular, series 1864—*Taylor:* **Oct. 19**, 833.
Orders, General, series 1864—*Taylor:* **No. 125**, 786; **No. 126**, 788; **No. 128**, 814; **No. 131**, 837. *Forrest:* **No. 84**, 898. *Gardner:* **No. 1**, 800; **No. 4**, 813; **No. 5**, 817; **No. 9**, 854; **No. 11**, 895.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Taylor:* **No. 169**, 863. *Forrest:* **No. 149**, 838; **No. 150**, 843. *Maury:* **No. 277**, 786.
Reduction of number of military posts in. Communication from William M. Levy 848
Repair of railroads in. Communication from Richard Taylor 846
Reported movements of Union troops in. Communications from
Chalmers, James R 802
Forrest, Nathan B 819

Alabama Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **Alabama State Artillery** (*Batteries*), **C, D**, 876. *Batteries:* **Charpentier's**, 865, 872, 876; **Clanton's**, 865, 872; **Garrity's**, 896.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **4th** (*Roddey's*), 278, 450; **7th** (*Hodgson's*), 786; **9th**,* 509; **Moreland's**, 817.

* Formerly known as Malone's.

Page.

Alabama Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate)—Continued.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **3d Reserves**, 875; **4th Reserves**, 875. *Companies:* **Pelham Cadets**, 876 *Regiments:* **1st Reserves**, 875; **1st Mobile**, 876; **2d Reserves**, 876; **3d Reserves**, 901, 915; **4th Reserves**, 876; **18th**, 897; **21st**, 876; **32d**, **36th**, 897; **37th**, 875; **38th**, 897; **40th**, **42d**, **54th**, 875; **58th**, 897.

Alabama Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 76, 188, 210, 211, 222, 229, 273, 532, 563, 683, 729.

Albemarle, C. S. S. Mentioned 640

Aleshire, Charles C. Mentioned 277

Alexander, Andrew J. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Thomas E. G. Ransom.*

Alexander, Francis N.
Correspondence with Nathaniel C. McLean 437
Mentioned 572

Alexander, Isaac N. Mentioned 563

Alice, Steamer. Mentioned 261, 583

Allatoona, Ga., Engagement at, Oct. 5, 1864. Communications from
Adams, John Q 96
Hood, John B 801
Moe, Seth B 97, 117
Raum, Green B 97, 143
Sherman, William T 89, 91, 92, 125
Smith, John E 97
Van Duzer, John C 100

Allatoona, Ga., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with
Sherman, William T 53, 75
Vandever, William 78

Allen, Robert.
Correspondence with James L. Donaldson 667, 686
Mentioned 709

Allen, William W. Mentioned 292

Alsop, William. Mentioned 62

Alston, R. A. Mentioned 899

Ammen, Jacob.
Correspondence with
Dillard, William Y 319
Schofield, John M 121, 319, 340
Thomas, George H 675, 676
Wherry, William M 264
Mentioned 10, 12, 48, 569, 571, 725, 756

Ammen, William P. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Jacob Ammen.*

Amsden, Marcus. Mentioned 97

Anderson, ———. Mentioned 829

Anderson, Adna. Mentioned 232, 353, 538, 541, 591, 611, 634

Anderson, Charles W. Mentioned 898
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Nathan B. Forrest.*

Anderson, Edward. Mentioned 560, 576

Anderson, J. R. Mentioned 786

Anderson, Thomas McA. Mentioned 438

Anderson, William B. Mentioned 557

Andreas, Alfred T. Mentioned 730

Andress, Charles A. Mentioned 564

Andress, James F. Mentioned 574

Andrews, Seth. Mentioned 548

Page.
Anna, Steamer. Mentioned 550
Appel, Charles A. Mentioned 4
Archer, John. Mentioned 567
Archer, Samson M. Mentioned 234
Arkansas Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Owens'**, 875; **Thrall's**, 872.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **8th**, 506.
Armistead, Charles G. Mentioned 406, 827, 906, 909, 915
Arms, Ammunition, etc. See *Munitions of War.*
Armstrong, Frank C.
Correspondence with John B. Hood 791
Mentioned. 107, 126, 128, 165, 248, 250, 316, 362, 443, 687, 783, 787, 842, 843, 855, 883, 891
Armstrong, John F. Mentioned 172, 561, 575
Army Corps, 14th. Richard W. Johnson assigned to command of 1st Division of 613
Army Corps, 16th.
Abolished 679
Dana, Napoleon J. T.
Assigned to command of 420
Assumes command of 304
Army Corps, 17th.
Blair, Frank P., jr., resumes command of 533
Mower, Joseph A.
Assigned to command of 1st Division of 533
Assigned to temporary command of 419
Assumes temporary command of 481
Stoneman, George, assigned to temporary command of 395
Army Corps, 19th (Middle Military Division). William H. Emory assigned to command of 679
Army Corps, 19th (Military Division of West Mississippi). Abolished 679
Army Corps, 20th.
Jackson, Nathaniel J.
Assigned to command of 1st Division of 745
Assumes command of 1st Division of 745
Williams, Alpheus S., assumes command of 744
Army Corps, 23d. See *Ohio, Army of the.*
Army Transportation. See *Munitions of War.*
Arndt, Albert F. R. Mentioned 229, 565
Arnold, Henry L. Mentioned 559
Arthur, William. Mentioned 567
Asbury, R. R. Mentioned 897
Askew, Frank. Mentioned 556
Asmussen, Charles W. Mentioned 643
Athens, Ala. Skirmishes at, Oct. 1-2, 1864. Communications from John C. Starkweather 58, 120
Atkins, Smith D. Mentioned 72, 479, 575
Atlanta, Ga.
Defenses of. Communications from
Sherman, William T 69
Slocum, Henry W 69, 70
Destruction of property in. Communications from William T. Sherman. 740, 741
Atwater, Frederick A. Mentioned 556
Austin, John. Mentioned 574
Austin, John E. Mentioned 588
Austin, John H. Mentioned 566

Page.
Avery, William. Mentioned 566
Ayer, W. F.
Correspondence with John B. Hood 798
Mentioned 797, 829, 837, 889
Ayers, Henry. Mentioned 69
Babbitt, George S. Mentioned 567, 728
Babbitt, Lawrence S. Mentioned 417
Babcock, Orville E. Mentioned 445
Babcock, Walter S. Mentioned 572
Bachtell, Samuel.
Correspondence with
Adams, John Q 9
Burton, Henry H 100
Fish, Charles H 9, 10, 54, 113
Howgate, Henry W 88
Mentioned 460, 553, 554
Backus, William. Mentioned 562
Bacon, John M.
Correspondence with Edward M. McCook 269
Mentioned 476
Badeau, Adam. Mentioned 445
Bailey, Willard. Mentioned 339
Bainbridge, Tenn. Skirmish at, Oct. 30, 1864. Communications from
Steedman, James B 541
Swallow, George R 544
Baird, Absalom.
Correspondence with.
Davis, Jefferson C 124
Sherman, William T 124
Mentioned 45, 69, 123, 178, 204, 225, 242, 287, 326, 370, 413, 557, 743, 744, 754
Baker, Alpheus. Mentioned 875
Baker, Asa D. Mentioned 675
Baker, Daniel W. Mentiond 561
Baker, H. M. Mentioned 873
Baker, John J. Mentioned 559
Baldwin, Elbert D. Mentioned 563
Baldwin, Elisha G. Mentioned 558
Baldwin, Norman A. Mentioned 562
Baldwin, Oliver L. Mentioned 628
Ball, John. Mentioned 553, 554, 561
Bancroft, Eugene A. Mentioned 560
Barber, Gershom M. Mentioned 562
Barbour, Benjamin S. Mentioned 730
Barnard, James F. Mentioned 450
Barnes, George F. Mentioned 571
Barnes, Samuel. Mentioned 876
Barnett, Charles M. Mentioned 558
Barnum, Henry A. Mentioned 559
Barr, John W. Mentioned 908
Barrett, Cyrus A. Mentioned 30
Barrett, F. G. Mentioned 876
Barrett, James A. Mentioned 393
Barriger, John W. Mentioned 340
Barry, Henry W. Mentioned 571

Page.

Barry, William F.
Correspondence with Henry W. Wells 402, 468
Mentioned 460
Barth, George W. Mentioned 556
Bartholomew, Orion A. Mentioned 572
Barton, Charles A. Mentioned 552, 553
Bascom, Gustavus M. Mentioned 402
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John M. Schofield.*
Bate, William B. Mentioned 211, 893
Bates, ———. Mentioned 656
Bates, Edward P. Mentioned 556
Batsford, George S. Mentioned 567
Baylor, Thomas G.
Correspondence with Ordnance Department, U. S. A 414, 712
Mentioned 163, 417
Beach, Albert F. Mentioned 561, 575
Beach, Benjamin. Mentioned 567
Bean, Onslow. Mentioned 819
Beaumont, Eugene B. Mentioned 494
Beauregard, G. T.
Address of 825
Assignment to command 785
Assumes command of Military Division of the West 824
Correspondence with.
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 785, 812, 830, 832, 841, 858, 859, 870, 879, 880, 900, 903, 908, 917
Cobb, Howell 878, 908
Davis, Jefferson 782, 800, 870, 874, 879
Forrest, Nathan B 859
Hood, John B 822, 852, 867, 877, 880, 887, 888, 900, 904, 908, 913, 914
Lockett, Samuel H 905
Smith, Martin L 905
Taylor, Richard 832, 843, 844, 855, 906, 914
Mentioned 167, 211, 219, 231, 258, 269, 309, 326, 357, 382, 395, 406, 413, 422, 429, 443, 444, 448, 449, 466, 467, 476, 493, 499, 503, 509, 522, 527, 546, 582, 595, 599–601, 613, 614, 617, 618, 627, 629, 631, 632, 646, 647, 657–661, 664, 680, 685–687, 697, 704, 707, 718, 733, 740, 746, 747, 755, 756, 765, 782, 784, 785, 800, 818, 827, 828, 831, 835, 841, 842, 844–846, 848, 852, 853, 855, 856, 863, 867, 878, 888, 891, 901, 908, 909, 912–914
Staff. Announcement of 824
Beck, Christian. Mentioned 571
Beck, Moses M. Mentioned 574
Beckert, Charles A. Correspondence with Robert S. Granger 505
Beckham, Robert F. Mentioned 896
Beckwith, Amos.
Correspondence with
Raum, Green B 131
Sherman, William T 88, 358, 414, 477, 509, 510, 530, 641, 680, 699, 712, 728, 741
Mentioned 166, 530, 577, 642, 644, 711, 712, 720, 728, 735, 742
Bedford, Wimer. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Oliver O. Howard.*
Beebe, William O. Mentioned 571
Beebe, Yates V. Mentioned 575
Beeres, Charles H. Mentioned 573
Beers, George H. Mentioned 567
Belknap William W. Mentioned 49, 55, 129, 151, 169, 332, 351, 363, 375, 481, 496, 567

Page.
Bell, Tyree H. Mentioned 608
Bell, William B. Mentioned 567
Belle Memphis, Steamer. Mentioned 385
Benedict, Edward B. Mentioned 745
Benjamin, Henry R. Mentioned 683, 730
Bennett, Lloyd D. Mentioned 168, 212
Bentley, Robert H. Mentioned 572
Berry, Thomas. Mentioned 889
Best, Clermont L. Mentioned 560
Bestow, Marcus P. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Thomas J. Wood.*
Bevins, Clifton. Mentioned 873
Biffle, Jacob B. Mentioned 19, 21, 42, 83
Biggs, Jonathan. Mentioned 574
Big Shanty, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 3, 1864. Communications from
Hood, John B 787, 790
Vandever, William 45, 52, 53
Blackman, Luther M. Mentioned 575
Blackwell, Robert B. Mentioned 238
Blackwell, Robert B., Mrs. Mentioned 238
Blair, General. Mentioned 369
Blair, Austin. Mentioned 626
Blair, Frank P., jr.
Correspondence with Oliver O. Howard 598, 629
Mentioned 395, 420, 533, 542, 579, 597, 603, 613, 615, 627, 628, 637, 644, 699, 701, 702, 713, 715, 727, 732, 742, 751, 878, 892, 918
Resumes command of 17th Army Corps 533
Staff. Announcement of 716
Blair, Lewis J. Mentioned 557
Blake, John W. Correspondence with George D. Wagner 214
Blanch, Willis. Mentioned 556
Bland, Charles C. Mentioned 563
Bloom, Andrew S. Correspondence with
Moe, Seth B 281
Schofield, John M 316
Steedman, James B 281
Boehm, George. Mentioned 564
Bond, Emery S. Mentioned 570
Bond, William G. Mentioned 560
Bonham, Edward. Mentioned 565
Boomer, Lucius B. Mentioned 153
Boone, Thomas C. Mentioned 560
Boucher, James H. Mentioned 716
Bouton, Edward. Mentioned 567
Bowen, Edwin A. Mentioned 330
Bowers, David G. Mentioned 570
Bowers, Theodore S. Mentioned 445
Bowman, Daniel. Mentioned 556
Bowman, Samuel M. Mentioned 429
Bowyer, Eli. Mentioned 565
Boyd, Joseph F. Mentioned 332, 450
Boydston, Nelson N. Mentioned 556
Boyle, Jeremiah T. Mentioned 777
Brackett, Albert G. Mentioned 575, 662
Bradburn, John W. Mentioned 572
Bradford, William M. Mentioned 907

Page.

Bradley, Cullen. Mentioned 557
Bradley, Joseph. Mentioned 434, 435
Bradley, Luther P.
Correspondence with
Schofield, John M 339, 354
Wagner, George D 57, 98, 214, 235, 299
Mentioned 98, 314, 339, 396, 405, 556
Bragg, Braxton.
Correspondence with
Breckinridge, John C 784
Hood, John B 782, 790, 801, 804, 831
Taylor, Richard 812
Mentioned 354, 382, 870
Bramlette, Thomas E. Mentioned 601, 725, 739, 749
For correspondence, etc., see *Kentucky, Governor of.*
Brandon, William L.
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 808
Gardner, Franklin 868
Taylor, Richard 893
Mentioned 856, 868, 869
Brant, Jefferson E. Mentioned 559
Brayman, Mason. Mentioned 568
Breckinridge, John C.
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 854
Bragg, Braxton 784
Duke, Basil W 778, 903
Echols, John 824
Glenn, Samuel S., *et al* 873
Goforth, J. S 788
Hood, John B 802
Johnston, J. Stoddard 865, 890, 891
Lee, Robert E 786, 804, 830, 848
Moore, G., *et al* 814, 872
Orr, John M 788
Palmer, John B 833, 917
Reece, Asa, *et al* 813
Smith, D. Howard 827
Subsistence Department, C. S. A 836
Vaughn, John C 819, 821, 830, 837, 847, 852, 857, 887, 899, 911
Mentioned 157, 159, 200, 219, 301, 321, 675, 746, 779, 786, 788, 792, 804, 811, 814, 820, 824, 827, 830, 833, 857, 865, 899, 903, 907
Breckinridge's Advance into East Tennessee. See *East Tennessee. Breckinridge's Advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864.*
Brent, George William. Mentioned 785, 824, 828, 844
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *G. T. Beauregard.*
Bridges, Lyman.
Correspondence with David S. Stanley 27, 68, 90, 225, 241, 605, 621
Mentioned 225, 286, 552, 554, 557, 604, 607
Bright, Marshall H. Correspondence with George H. Thomas 275
Bringhurst, Thomas H. Mentioned 572, 726
Britton, William B. Mentioned 565
Brodie, R. L. Mentioned 785, 824

Page.

Brott, Elijah C.
Correspondence with
Polk, Burr H 491
Smith, Arthur A 608
Mentioned 509, 553, 554, 560, 583
Brough, John. Mentioned 238, 552
Brown, ———. Mentioned 382
Brown, Henry D. Mentioned 559
Brown, James G. Mentioned 290, 297
Brown, John C. Mentioned 871, 893
Brown, Joseph E. Mentioned 597, 700, 800, 898
Brown, Oscar F. Mentioned 559
Brown, Richard H. Mentioned 575
Brown, Robert C.
Correspondence with George D. Wagner 198, 235
Mentioned 556
Brown, Simeon B. Mentioned 572
Brown, Simon B. Mentioned 669
Brown, S. Lockwood. Correspondence with Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A 395, 614
Brown, Thomas. Mentioned 48
Brownlee, John B. Correspondence with Nathaniel C. McLean 457
Bruce, George. Mentioned 540
Bruch, Samuel. Correspondence with Thomas T. Eckert 118
Brumback, Jefferson. Mentioned 565
Brunner, John F. Mentioned 565, 729
Brush, Charles H. Mentioned 754
Bryan, Henry. Mentioned 785, 824
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *G. T. Beauregard.*
Bryan, J. R. Mentioned 789
Bryan, Thomas J. Mentioned 556
Bryant, Julian E. Mentioned 569
Buck, Alfred E. Mentioned 569
Buckingham, Philo B. Mentioned 559
Buckland, Ralph P.
Correspondence with
Dustan, Charles W 411
Washburn, Cadwallader C 412
Mentioned 567
Buckner, Allen. Mentioned 556
Buckong, Syria M.
Correspondence with John E. Smith 8
Mentioned 97, 117
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *John E. Smith.*
Buell, Don Carlos. Mentioned 196
Buell, George P.
Correspondence with George H. Thomas 14, 15
Mentioned 14, 763
Buff, ———. Mentioned 224
Buford, Abraham. Mentioned 16–18, 22, 34, 37, 38, 41, 56, 58, 59, 83, 84, 101, 117, 120, 141, 142, 153, 215, 437, 458, 459, 549, 593, 608, 609, 807, 883, 884
Buie, Duncan. Mentioned 897
Bullock, W. F., jr. Mentioned 861, 902
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Richard Taylor.*
Bundy, Henry. Mentioned 562

Page.

Burbridge, Stephen G.
Correspondence with
Caperton, J. W 102
Capron, Horace 282
Curtis, Henry, jr 85
Ewing, Hugh 284, 303, 384, 473, 492, 726
Fairleigh, Thomas B 282, 344
Fry, Speed S 761
Hagerty, Henry 355
Halleck, Henry W 253, 343, 355, 383, 472
Holt, Joseph 320
Hooker, Joseph 284, 303, 475, 525
Hovey, Alvin P 355
Johnson, Samuel F 549
Kentucky, Governor of 739, 760
Lincoln, Abraham 739, 749
McLean, Nathaniel C 491, 612, 726
Maxwell, Cicero 526
Meredith, Solomon 60,
122, 284, 303, 343, 344, 356, 392, 427, 437, 458, 474, 526, 549, 550, 593, 612
Mount Sterling, Ky., Commanding Officer at 219
Potter, Carroll H 284
Schofield, John M 12, 157, 200, 264, 282, 301, 302, 473, 491, 525
Sedgewick, Thomas D 283
Swaine, Peter T 739
Thomas, George H 282, 383, 392, 410, 525, 549, 693, 709, 725
Washburn, Cadwallader C 357
Mentioned 10,
12, 46–48, 85, 117, 121, 143, 144, 157–159, 173, 200, 201, 219, 252–254, 302, 344,
377, 379, 431, 456, 473, 491, 492, 527, 572, 612, 690, 724–726, 739, 748, 761, 778
Relieved from duty as second in command of Department of the Ohio 748
Burdell, Harvey. Mentioned 571
Burdick, James. Mentioned 567
Burford, E. Spruel. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Joseph Wheeler*.
Burge, Hartwell T. Mentioned 201, 384, 473, 474, 572
Burkhardt, Christian. Mentioned 563
Burnap, Silas A. Mentioned 568
Burnet, William E. Mentioned 876, 909
Burnett, Henry L. Mentioned 438, 695
Burnham, Horace L. Mentioned 730
Burns, Robert. Mentioned 244
Burnside, Ambrose E. Mentioned 774–776
Burnside, Steamer. Mentioned 765
Burnside, Tug. Mentioned 221, 238, 657
Burroughs, George.
Correspondence with George H. Thomas 720
Mentioned 193, 196, 720
Burroughs, William H. Mentioned 908
Burton, Henry H. Correspondence with
Bachtell, Samuel 100
Fish, Charles H 53, 100
Sherman, William T 100
Burton, James E. Mentioned 559
Burtwell, John R. B. Mentioned 902

Page.

Bush, John W.
Correspondence with Solomon Meredith 201
Mentioned 571
Bush, Llewyllyn E. P. Mentioned 572
Bushong, J. Dick. Mentioned 827
Buswell, Nicholas C. Mentioned 564
Butler, John S. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Nathaniel C. McLean.*
Byrd, William K. Mentioned 570
Cadle, Cornelius, jr. Mentioned 230, 248, 716
Cahill, James B. Mentioned 557
Cain, David. Correspondence with William R. Sellon 59
Cain, William S. Mentioned 59
Calfee, Samuel G. Mentioned 565
Calhoun, John C. Mentioned 429
Callahan, Milton T. Mentioned 571
Callicott, John A. Mentioned 571
Calloway, James E. Mentioned 638
Campbell, Andrew K. Mentioned 564
Campbell, Francis L. Mentioned 897
Campbell, James. Mentioned 873
Campbell, John A.
Correspondence with
Schofield, John M. 121, 144, 173
Wherry, William M. 122
Mentioned 402
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John M. Schofield.*
Camp Creek, Ga. Skirmish at, Sept 30, 1864. Communication from Judson Kilpatrick 5
Canada. Reported Confederate raids from. Communications from
Cook, John 694
Cowen, Benjamin R. 552
Dix, John A 676
Fargo, William G 656
Fithian, William 694
Haddock, John A 677
Hill, Bennett H 676
Hooker, Joseph 676, 677
Kimball, R. J 551
Palmer, Frederick S 677
Potter, Carroll H 676, 677
Rogers, William F 551
Sweet, Benjamin J 678
Canby, Edward R. S.
Correspondence with
Grant, U. S 447
Howard, Oliver O 446, 644, 663
Sherman, William T 103, 680
Washburn, Cadwallader C 699
Mentioned 25, 26, 63, 64, 122, 201, 222, 239, 344, 378, 386, 395, 404, 423, 461, 462, 614, 637, 640, 658, 660, 663, 665, 679, 697–699, 702, 914, 917
Canby, Samuel. Mentioned 560
Cantey, James. Mentioned 782
Cantrill, James E. Mentioned 696
Caperton, J. W. Correspondence with Stephen G. Burbridge 102

Page.

Capron, Horace.
Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 282
Fry, Speed S 283
Johnson, Richard W 525
Schofield, George W 282
Schofield, John M 283
Stanley, David S 706, 722
Thomas, George H 507
Mentioned 302, 547, 573, 575, 621, 634, 635, 652, 653, 669, 688, 732, 747, 768
Carland, Patrick. Mentioned 561
Carlin, William P.
Correspondence with
Davis, Jefferson C 204
Thomas, George H 720, 731
Mentioned 45, 69, 178, 225, 242, 287, 326, 370, 478, 552, 554, 557, 578, 744, 754
Carlisle, ———. Mentioned 103
Carlton, Caleb H. Mentioned 354, 518, 552, 553, 555, 562, 759
Carman, Ezra A.
Correspondence with
Jackson, Nathaniel J 763
Williams, Alpheus S 145
Mentioned 90, 91, 558
Carnahan, Robert H. Mentioned 575
Carondelet, U. S. S. Mentioned 346
Carpenter, James H. Mentioned 575
Carpenter, Nathan M. Mentioned 897
Carr, J. P. Mentioned 813
Carrington, Henry B. Correspondence with Joseph Holt 638
Carter, James E. Mentioned 907
Carter, John C. Mentioned 220, 221, 238
Carter, Malachi S. Mentioned 404
Carter's Station, Tenn. Skirmishes at, Sept. 30–Oct. 1, 1864. Communications from
Ammen, Jacob 121
Curtis, Henry, jr 85
Lee, Robert E 778
Schofield, John M 46
Case, Henry. Mentioned 559
Casement, John S. Mentioned 138, 570, 611, 675, 738, 768
Caspar, Captain. Mentioned 143
Catron, Thomas B. Mentioned 876
Catterson, Robert F. Mentioned 563
Cavalry Corps, Army of the Ohio. Dissolved 737
Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.
Grierson, Benjamin H., assigned to command of 4th Division of 661
Wilson, James H.
Assigned to command of 414
Assumes command of 416
Cayce, Stewart W. Mentioned 876
Chalmers, Alexander H. Mentioned 110
Chalmers, James R.
Correspondence with
Forrest, Nathan B 810, 811, 817, 819, 821, 826, 833, 853, 868, 883
Gardner, Franklin 813

Page.

Chalmers, James R.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Goodman, W. A 844
Hutchison, J. K 808
Looney, Robert F 808
Mabry, Hinchie P 826
Taylor, Richard 786, 802, 807, 808
Mentioned 24, 160, 161, 201, 221, 285, 322, 345, 386, 458, 473, 475, 491, 549, 784, 807, 808, 810, 816, 818, 826, 837, 838, 843, 866, 867, 909
Chambliss, William P. Mentioned 301, 462, 511, 690, 693, 726
Chapman, James F. Mentioned 561
Chapman, William T. Mentioned 555
Charpentier, Stephen. Mentioned 865, 876
Chatfield, Harvey S. Mentioned 559
Cheatham, Benjamin F.
Correspondence with John B. Hood 779, 787, 790, 791, 798, 799, 831, 865, 881, 900, 905
Mentioned 146, 211, 269, 327, 337, 349, 360, 361, 387, 469, 487, 687, 701, 831, 834, 841, 870, 893, 904, 905, 914
Cheek, Christopher T. Mentioned 575
Cheeseman, J. W., Steamer. Mentioned 581, 583, 600
Chenoweth, John T. Mentioned 907
Chenoweth, J. Q. Mentioned 144,158, 343, 492
Chicago, Ill. Threatened insurrection at. Communications from
Cook, John 695, 697, 710
Hooker, Joseph 695–697, 709
Lathrop, Solon H 695
Sweet, Benjamin J 696, 709, 710
War Department, U. S 696
Chilton, Robert H. For correspondence, etc., see *Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.*
Chipman, Norton P. Correspondence with John Cook 739
Chisolm, A. R. Mentioned 824
Choppin, Samuel. Mentioned 785, 824
Christensen, Charles. Mentioned 481
Cilley, Clinton A. Mentioned 162, 251, 402
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John M. Schofield.*
Cist, Henry M. Mentioned 638
Claiborn, Thomas. Mentioned 561
Clanton, James H.
Correspondence with Richard Taylor 827
Mentioned 520, 804, 891, 901, 906, 909, 914, 915
Clanton, N. H. Mentioned 865
Clapp, J. W.
Correspondence with
Taylor, Richard 803
Treasury Department, C. S 803
Mentioned 803
Clapp, William. Mentioned 450
Clark, Andrew H. Mentioned 572
Clark, Charles. Mentioned 839, 843, 845, 856, 862, 894
For correspondence, etc., see *Mississippi, Governor of.*
Clark, Lewis M. Mentioned 572

Page.

Clark, William T.
Correspondence with Oliver O. Howard 446, 663
Mentioned 32, 464, 465, 665, 702
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Oliver O. Howard.*
Clark, Willis G. Mentioned 557
Clarke, William B. Correspondence with Richard Taylor 784
Clay, Henry. Mentioned 429
Clay, Hiland H. Mentioned 559
Clay, H. L. Mentioned 911
Clayton, Henry D.
Correspondence with Stephen D. Lee 799, 890
Mentioned 779, 791, 799, 802, 805, 806, 819, 893, 897, 917
Cleary, William. Mentioned 561
Cleburne, Patrick R. Mentioned 316, 360, 635, 647, 893
Clift, William J. Mentioned 547, 561, 573, 575, 651, 652, 672, 689
Clifton, Steamer. Mentioned 385
Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage. See *Munitions of War.*
Clowney, John. Mentioned 571
Coates, Edward. Mentioned 573
Cobb, Amasa. Mentioned 561, 636
Cobb, Howell.
Correspondence with
Beauregard, G. T 878, 908
Cooper, Samuel 801
Hood, John B 788, 821, 867, 911
Mentioned 800, 917, 918
Cobb, Lamar. Mentioned 781
Cockerill, Giles J. Mentioned 570, 611
Coffin, W. Norris. Mentioned 876
Coffman, James H. Mentioned 183, 208
Cogswell, William. Mentioned 70, 552, 554, 558
Cole, A. H.
Correspondence with
Ewing, E. H 797, 828, 888
Quartermaster-General's Office, C. S. A 889
Mentioned 890
Cole, Marquis L. Mentioned 876
Coleman, John P. Mentioned 568
Coleman, Thaddeus. Mentioned 917
Colegrove, Theodore F. Mentioned 145
Colvin, John H. Mentioned 571
Comstock, Cyrus B. Mentioned 445
Conduct of the War. Communications from
Davis, Jefferson 896
Grant, U. S 63, 202, 222, 239, 240, 266, 324, 576, 594, 657, 658, 750
Halleck, Henry W 25, 658, 697
Hood, John B 913
Sherman, William T. 3, 6, 13, 162, 174, 175, 202, 203, 333, 335, 357, 358, 365, 377, 394, 408, 428, 448, 461, 493, 498, 499, 527, 576, 594, 595, 601, 613, 658, 679, 680, 697, 746
War Department, U. S 222, 240
Warner, Willard 324

Page.

Confederate Troops.
Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **7th**, 907. *Regiments:* **15th**, 875.
Engineers—*Regiments:* **2d**, 876, 877; **3d**, 907.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **5th**, 345.
For Volunteers, see respective States.
Organization, strength, etc.
Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Department of 865, 872, 875–877, 909
Tennessee, Army of 893, 896, 897
Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Department of 907, 908

Connecticut Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **5th**, 558; **20th**, 559.

Connelly, James H. Mentioned 111

Conover, John. Mentioned 556

Conrad, Joseph. Mentioned 556

Cook, George W. Mentioned 557

Cook, Jeremiah B. Mentioned 475, 568

Cook, John.
Correspondence with
Chipman, Norton P 739
Feely, William B 677, 762
Hooker, Joseph 438, 694, 695, 710, 762
Knapp, Thomas L 710
Rosecrans, William S 438
Sweet, Benjamin J 656, 678, 696, 697, 710, 762
Mentioned 695, 696

Cooke, Giles B. Mentioned 785

Coon, Datus E. Mentioned 575

Coons, John W. Mentioned 565

Cooper, Charles S. Mentioned 561

Cooper, James. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *John B. Hood.*

Cooper, Joseph A.
Correspondence with
Cox, Jacob D 34, 100, 116, 231
McQuiston, John C 422
Schofield, John M 422, 692
Mentioned 33, 48, 117, 212, 231, 273, 303, 332, 402, 482, 516, 569, 570, 592, 624, 748
Relieved from command of 2d Division, 23d Army Corps 748

Cooper, Samuel.
Correspondence with Howell Cobb 801
Mentioned 782, 814, 832, 848, 880, 891
For correspondence, etc., see *Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A.*

Cooper, Wickliffe. Mentioned 574

Coosaville Road, near Rome, Ga. Skirmishes on, Oct. 12–13, 1864. Communications from
Corse, John M 229
Cox, Jacob D 250
Elliott, Washington L 225, 226
Garrard, Kenner 227
Sherman, William T 250

Copland, ———. Mentioned 38

Corinth, Miss., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with John B. Hood 904

Page.

Corse, John M.
Correspondence with
Adams, Robert N 496, 683
Dayton, Lewis M 114
Ewing, Charles 134
Hughes, Samuel T 229
Hurlbut, Frederick J 496
Johnson, Edward S 292
Longstreth, Benjamin D 97, 150
Martin, Roger 76
Ransom, Thomas E. G 150
Raum, Green B 75, 108
Rice, Elliott W 422, 496
Sherman, William T 8, 9, 31, 53, 113, 114, 123, 133–135, 148, 149, 166, 167, 183–188, 209–212, 248, 273, 292, 309, 329, 330, 362, 374, 389, 399, 400, 421, 616, 628, 629, 646, 682, 715, 729
Smith, John E 31, 75, 350
Thomas, George H 152, 191
Vandever, William 75
Mentioned 4, 51, 74, 75, 79, 88, 91, 92, 96, 97, 100, 105, 108–110, 113–115, 117, 125, 151, 162, 166, 176, 177, 179, 183, 206, 207, 212, 213, 222, 231, 273, 292, 333, 413, 461, 511, 564, 627, 728–731, 735, 742, 750–752

Cosby, George B. Mentioned 779, 788, 907

Cotton. Contracts for sale of. Communications from
Clapp, J. W 803
Sanders, R. W 803
Treasury Department, C. S 803

Courtney, Alfred R. Mentioned 896

Coventry, A. C. Mentioned 696

Cowden, Robert. Mentioned 567

Cowen, Benjamin R. Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 552

Cox, ———. Mentioned 608

Cox, Jacob D.
Assignment to command 88
Correspondence with
Cooper, Joseph A 34, 100, 116, 231
Garrard, Kenner 364, 376
Hentig, Frederic G 656, 675, 738
Meacham, Frank 656
Reilly, James W 116, 212, 231, 273, 310, 738
Schofield, John M 231, 423, 482, 611, 655, 737, 738, 748, 760
Sherman, William T 6, 11, 33, 34, 47, 48, 73, 99, 100, 114, 115, 123, 136, 137, 151, 169, 189, 230, 249–251, 294, 310, 351, 364, 365, 375, 376
Stanley, David S 749
Tindall, G. F 655
Wells, Henry W 738
Mentioned 5, 6, 13, 33, 43–45, 48, 60, 65–68, 72, 88, 89, 93, 95, 100, 104, 105, 116, 123, 127, 133, 138, 144, 149, 150, 163, 175, 183, 184, 186, 187, 190, 204, 206, 226, 231, 245, 246, 248, 268, 271–273, 285, 291, 301, 303, 325, 332, 346, 349, 359, 361, 362, 365, 367, 369, 370, 389, 397, 401, 402, 413, 423, 468, 516, 569, 570, 592, 602, 624, 625, 648, 691, 768
Resumes command of 3d Division, 23d Army Corps 401

Cox, Rowland. Mentioned 716
For correspondence as A. A. G. see *Joseph A. Mower.*

Cox, Theodore. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Jacob D. Cox.*

Page.

Craig, John. Mentioned 558
Cram, George H. Mentioned 556
Cram, Thomas J. Mentioned 761
Cramer, Francis L. Mentioned 211
Crane, Alexander B. Mentioned 559
Crane, Nirom M. Mentioned 70, 558
Craven, Hervey. Mentioned 565
Cravens, John O. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Robert H. Milroy.*
Creamer, Robert D. Mentioned 564
Cresson, Charles C. Mentioned 558
Crook, George. Mentioned 222
Crowell, Moses H. Mentioned 569
Croxton, John T.
Correspondence with
Granger, Robert S 521, 524
Rousseau, Lovell H 216
Sherman, William T 507
Spalding, George 653
Stanley, David S 540, 586, 621
Thomas, George H 22, 60, 82, 83, 217, 237, 260, 318, 319, 342, 343, 354, 368, 403, 410, 426, 435, 472, 490, 497, 507, 523, 524, 547, 548, 588, 607, 622, 635, 636, 651, 652, 672, 689, 707
Mentioned ... 34, 59, 81–84, 101, 102, 120, 139, 141, 142, 153, 157, 199, 216, 217, 237, 259, 274, 275, 295, 327, 351, 352, 382, 390, 408–410, 424, 425, 431, 432, 440, 452, 466, 467, 470, 483, 497, 503, 508, 514, 516, 520–522, 525, 527, 534–536, 539, 541–545, 550, 561, 574, 582, 584, 585, 588–590, 600, 601, 603, 604, 606, 617–620, 624, 633, 634, 647, 650, 666, 668–670, 673, 685, 688–690, 704, 706, 708–719, 721, 742, 746
Cruft, Charles.
Assignment to command 542
Mentioned 504, 542, 603, 632, 633, 734, 759, 764
Crutchfield, E. Mentioned 789
C. S. M., Steamer. Mentioned 841, 851, 885
Cullum, George W. Mentioned 194
Culver, Joshua B. Mentioned 12, 17
Cumberland, Army of the.
Johnson, Richard W., assigned to command of 1st Division, 14th Army Corps 613
Orders, series 1864—*Stanley:* **Nov. 2**, 605. *Slocum:* **Nov. 5**, 643.
Orders, Circulars, series 1864—*Slocum:* **Oct. 4**, 70; **Oct. 10**, 179; **Oct. 15**, 288; **Oct. 20**, 370; **Oct. 25**, 430; **Nov. 3**, 614; **Nov. 6**, 662. *Williams:* **No. 42**, 90.
Orders, General, series 1864—*Thomas:* **No. 7**, 478; **No. 153**, 668. *Davis:* **No. 19**, 419. *Jackson:* **No. 31**, 745. *Slocum:* **No. 1**, 743; **No. 15**, 288. *Williams:* **No. 19**, 744.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Davis:* **No. 8**, 69. *Slocum:* **No. 120**, 682; **No. 124**, 745.
Orders, Special Field, series 1864—*Thomas:* **No. 300**, 542; **No. 300**, 613; **No. 302**, 638; **No. 306**, 705; **No. 310**, 759. *Davis:* **No. 7**, 45; **No. 9**, 178; **No. 10**, 225; **No. 11**, 242; **No. 12**, 287; **No. 13**, 326; **No. 14**, 370; **No. 15**, 478; **No. 16**, 578; **No. 17**, 743; **No. 18**, 754.
Organization, strength, etc., Oct. 31, 1864 ..... 552–562, 573–576
Slocum, Henry W., assumes command of Left Wing, Army of Georgia 743
Stanley, David S., assigned to temporary command of 88
Williams, Alpheus S., assumes command of 20th Army Corps 744

Page.

Cumberland, Department of the.
Condition of 3d Cavalry Division of. Communication from Judson Kilpatrick 479
Engineer operations in. Communications from William E. Merrill 379, 380
Re-enforcements for. Communications from
Canby, Edward R. S 699
Grant, U. S 684
Halleck, Henry W 251, 253, 254, 482, 581
Rosecrans, William S 477, 509, 531, 582, 705
Schofield, John M 253, 254
Sherman, William T 537
Thomas, George H 254, 483, 537, 602, 704
Cumming, Joseph B. Mentioned 859
Cummins, John E. Mentioned 570
Cunningham, Benjamin. Mentioned 561, 575
Cunningham, James. Mentioned 556
Curle, George A. Mentioned 95
Curly, Thomas. Mentioned 563
Curtis, Henry, jr. Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 85
Wherry, William M 264
Curtis, Isaac W. Mentioned 575
Curtis, James F. Mentioned 562
Curtis, Samuel R. Mentioned 658, 684
Custer, George A. Mentioned 414
Cutler, Lyman B. Mentioned 509
Daboll, Henry W. Mentioned 558
Dachenhausen, Adolphus von. Mentioned 572
Dachsel, Gustave. Mentioned 567
Dade, B. Frank. Mentioned 876
Dale, Nicholas H. Mentioned 568
Dallas, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 7, 1864. Communications from
Baird, Absalom 124
Garrard, Kenner 128
Howard, Oliver O 131
Kilpatrick, Judson 129
Dalton, Ga.
Demand for surrender of. Communication from Joseph Wheeler 784
Surrender of, Oct. 13, 1864. Communications from
Davidson, Henry G 252
Hood, John B 820
Johnson, Lewis 256, 257
Moe, Seth B 280, 281
Poteet, George A 256, 257
Schofield, John M 276, 277
Thomas, George H 252, 254
Van Duzer, John C 252
Wagner, George D 279
Dameron, William H. Mentioned 856, 867
Dana, Charles A. For correspondence as Assistant Secretary, see *War Department, U. S.*
Dana, Napoleon J. T.
Assignments to command 420, 464
Assumes command of 16th Army Corps 304

Page.

Dana, Napoleon J. T.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Harris, Thomas H 476
Howard, Oliver O 665
Kent, Loren 122
Osband, Embury D 475, 493
Sherman, William T 527, 698
Smith, Morgan L 385, 394
Thomas, George H 698
Veatch, James C 265
Wilson, James H 662
Mentioned 122, 304, 386, 404, 420, 446, 447, 464, 465, 493, 563, 565, 568, 598, 618, 637, 644, 658, 663, 664, 702
Staff. Announcement of 304
Danube, Ship. Mentioned 887
Dave Hughes, Steamer. Mentioned 583, 584
Davenport, Rodolphus. Mentioned 765
Davidson, Henry. Mentioned 567
Davidson, Henry G.
Correspondence with
Thomas, George H 252
Wagner, George D 236
Mentioned 236
Davidson, James. Mentioned 273
Davies, John R. Mentioned 562
Davis, George S. Mentioned 556
Davis, Hugh, sr. Mentioned 899
Davis, Jefferson.
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 801
Beauregard, G. T 782, 800, 870, 874, 879
Hood, John B 870, 871, 891, 896, 913
War Department, C. S 782, 800
Mentioned 167, 369, 428, 429, 448, 461, 499, 576, 594, 595, 597, 614, 644, 658–660, 667, 687, 700, 800, 801, 824, 825, 858, 861, 862, 868, 870, 899
Davis, Jefferson, Mrs. Mentioned 899
Davis, Jefferson C.
Correspondence with
Baird, Absalom 124
Carlin, William P 204
Morgan, James D 534, 681
Sherman, William T 27, 44, 68, 463, 717, 731, 744
Stanley, David S 123, 124, 177, 178, 225, 241, 242, 286, 287, 305, 326, 347, 396, 397, 415
Mentioned 29, 32, 44, 49, 52, 53, 55, 66, 67, 72, 73, 89, 90, 95, 106, 177, 178, 204, 225, 286, 298, 305, 310–312, 325, 326, 347, 360, 378, 413, 442, 478, 481, 497, 511, 512, 515, 534, 542, 552, 554, 555, 557, 603, 614, 627, 680, 681, 701, 712, 713, 727–729, 731, 732, 741–743, 750, 878
Davis, Joe. Mentioned 513
Davis, John P. Mentioned 566
Dawes, William F. Mentioned 566
Dawkins, Richard C. Mentioned 560
Dawson, Thomas E. Mentioned 571
Dawson, W. A. Mentioned 838
Day, George W. Mentioned 907

Page.

Dayton, Lewis M.
Correspondence with
Corse, John M. 114
Sherman, William T 89, 174, 175, 597
Webster, Joseph D 175
Mentioned 33, 166, 179, 180, 372
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *William T. Sherman.*

Dean, Benjamin D. Correspondence with
Raum, Green B 166
Sherman, William T 247, 272
Smith, John E 228, 398, 598

Dean, Henry S. Mentioned 562

Deane, William W. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Davis Tillson.*

De Bow, J. D. B. Mentioned 803

Decatur, Ala. Demonstration against, Oct. 26–29, 1864. Communications from
Doolittle, Charles C 451, 452
Glass, B. B 451
Granger, Robert S 452, 453, 469–471, 485, 487, 488, 497, 503–506, 522
Morton, Gilbert 489
Rousseau, Lovell H 471
Sherman, William T 476, 484, 485
Steedman, James B 485
Thomas, George H 448, 449, 452, 453, 466, 467, 470–472, 483, 487–490, 497
Van Duzer, John C 484

Dechert, Robert P. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Alpheus S. Williams.*

De Gress, Francis. Mentioned 565

De Gress, Jacob C. Mentioned 481

De Groat, Charles H. Mentioned 566

Delafield, Richard. For correspondence, etc., see *Engineer Department, U. S. A.*

Denis, Jules C. Mentioned 869, 912

Dennis, Elias S. Mentioned 323, 394, 663

Dennis, James M. Mentioned 564

Denton, Campbell. Mentioned 873

Depenbrock, Bennett. Mentioned 574

Derby, George H. Mentioned 750

Deserters. Action touching. Communication from Richard Taylor 806

De Vries, Peter. Mentioned 559

Dibrell, George G. Mentioned 18, 159, 827

Dick, George F. Mentioned 556

Dickson, J. Bates.
Correspondence with
Dillard, William Y 143, 159
Meredith, Solomon 144, 158
Schofield, John M 173
Swaine, Peter T 220
Mentioned 121, 200
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Stephen G. Burbridge.*

Dillard, William Y.
Correspondence with
Ammen, Jacob 319
Dickson, J. Bates 143, 159
Henderson, William 143
Mentioned 571

Page.

Ditson, Oliver. See *Thomas Seria.*
Dix, John A.
Correspondence with War Department, U. S. 676
Mentioned 238, 750
Doan, Azariah W. Mentioned 559
Doan, Thomas. Mentioned 557
Doane, Elisha. Mentioned 559
Dobke, Adolphus. Mentioned 560
Dobozy, Peter P. Mentioned 571
Dodd, Harrison H. Mentioned 160
Dodge, Grenville M.
Correspondence with Oliver O. Howard 598
Mentioned 598, 702, 725
Dolman, Peter R. Mentioned 566
Donaldson, James L.
Correspondence with
Allen, Robert 667, 686
Granger, Robert S. 587
Howland, Henry 583, 602
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A 631
Sherman, William T 26
Stevens, Sylvanus H 584
Thomas, George H 14, 536, 583, 602
Mentioned 40, 549, 581, 600, 603, 722
Dooley, Sylvester V. Mentioned 567
Doolittle, Charles C.
Correspondence with Robert S. Granger 451, 452, 651, 671
Mentioned 342, 453, 514, 520, 561, 651
Dorr, Joseph B. Mentioned 574
Douglass, John C. Mentioned 599
Downey, Thomas J. Mentioned 553, 554, 560
Downey, William A. Correspondence with Franklin C. Smith 382
Draft. Resistance to. Communications from
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 85
Fry, James B 61
Hooker, Joseph 61, 85, 159
Hovey, Alvin P 85
Dresel, Alexander. Mentioned 897
Drish, James F. Mentioned 565
Duckworth, John A.
Correspondence with Roger Martin 363
Mentioned 564
Duckworth, William L. Mentioned 110
Duke, Basil W.
Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 778, 903
Mentioned 159, 756, 779, 820, 824, 827, 857, 865, 887, 899, 907
Duke, Steamer Mentioned 87
Dunbar, John G. Mentioned 556
Duncan, E. A. Mentioned 629
Duncan, William.
Correspondence with Oliver O. Howard 373, 388
Mentioned 563
Dunlap, Henry C. Mentioned 18
Dunn, Rhadamanthus H. Mentioned 570
Dunn, Walter G. Mentioned 558

Page

Duplantier, ———. Mentioned 832
Dupré, Alcée. Mentioned 800
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Franklin Gardner.*
Dustan, Charles W. Correspondence with
Buckland, Ralph P 411
McDonald, C 410
Ryan, David 410
Williamson, Milton T 410
Dustin, Daniel. Mentioned 70, 288, 370, 371, 552, 554, 745
Dwyer, Patrick. Mentioned 572
Dyer, Alexander B. Mentioned 417
For correspondence, etc., see *Ordnance Department, U. S. A.*
Dyer, Calvin M. Mentioned 574
Dyer, G. B. For correspondence, etc., see *Richard Taylor.*
Dyer, James B. Mentioned 572
Eakin, William L. Mentioned 907
Earle, Willard C. Mentioned 568
Early, Jubal A. Mentioned 896
Earnest, Felix W. Mentioned 857
Earnest, Robert H. Mentioned 572
Easton, Langdon C.
Correspondence with
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A 409
Sherman, William T 359, 404, 477, 529, 530, 626, 641, 642, 699, 700, 711, 712, 727, 728, 741
Mentioned 477, 500, 516, 536, 541, 577, 627, 642–644, 680, 700, 720
Eastport, Miss. Action at, Oct. 10, 1864. Communications from
Forrest, Nathan B 348, 812
Hoge, George B 218
Washburn, Cadwallader C 238
East Tennessee. Breckinridge's advance into, Nov. 4–17, 1864. Communications from
Breckinridge, John C 887, 890, 899, 903
Johnston, J. Stoddard 891
Thomas, George H 675
Eaton, Amos B. For correspondence, etc., see *Subsistence Department, U. S. A.*
Eaton, Charles G. Mentioned 565
Eberhart, Gustavus A. Mentioned 565
Echols, John.
Correspondence with
Breckinridge, John C 824
Wade, John J 781
Mentioned 157, 200, 778, 779, 784, 820, 865
Eckert, Thomas T. Correspondence with
Bruch, Samuel 118
Van Duzer, John C 15, 35, 56, 79, 100, 118, 139, 153, 192, 213, 233, 252, 320, 334, 353, 366, 467, 484, 500, 516, 537, 619, 631, 648, 687, 735, 764
Eddy, C. G. Mentioned 700
Eddyville, Ky. Skirmish at, Oct. 18, 1864. Communication from Solomon Meredith 343
Edie, John R. Mentioned 390, 433, 486, 562
Edmonson, Thomas Polk. Mentioned 382
Edson, James C. Mentioned 564
Edwards, Charles G. Mentioned 557
Eggleston, Beroth B. Mentioned 574

Page.
Eldridge, J. Wesley. Mentioned 896
Eldridge, L. Briggs. Mentioned 574
Elfin, No. 52, U. S. S. Mentioned 83, 630
Elliott, Thomas. Mentioned 559
Elliott, Washington L.
Correspondence with
Garrard, Kenner 5, 28, 72, 93, 109, 128, 146, 147, 163–165, 180, 205, 226, 227, 244, 290, 291, 307, 328, 349, 372, 388, 418
Kilpatrick, Judson 5, 28, 46, 72, 94, 148, 165, 180, 205, 307, 373
Kimmel, David H 4
Raum, Green B 306
Robie, Oliver P 45
Sherman, William T 3, 4, 70, 71, 91–93, 106, 107, 116, 126, 127, 130, 145, 163, 179, 204, 225, 288, 289, 291, 306, 327, 387, 397, 398, 406, 417
Slocum, Henry W 306
Stanley, David S 72
Thomas, George H 147
Vandever, William 71
Watkins, Louis D 205, 307, 349, 398, 417, 430
Mentioned 13, 27, 28, 44, 46, 52, 65–68, 72, 77, 93, 94, 104, 109, 116, 130, 145, 148, 174, 180, 204, 210, 211, 223, 285, 289, 306, 307, 328, 370, 372, 398, 409, 417, 418, 420, 430, 444, 500, 515, 720, 731
Ellis, Powhatan, jr. Mentioned 854
Ellis, William C. Mentioned 876
Ely, John J. Mentioned 553, 554, 559
Elzey, Arnold.
Correspondence with John B. Hood 812, 822, 823, 832, 834
Mentioned 808
Emery, Augustus H. Mentioned 571
Emory, William H.
Assignment to command 679
Mentioned 679
Engineer Department, U. S. A. Correspondence with
Merrill, William E 379, 380
Simpson, James H 262, 769
Tower, Zealous B 192
Ensign, ———. Mentioned 832
Esembaux, Michael. Mentioned 560
Espy, Harvey J.
Correspondence with Robert H. Milroy 261
Mentioned 562, 671
Essex, U. S. S. Mentioned 346
Este, George P. Mentioned 478, 552, 554, 578
Eustis, James B. Mentioned 818, 824
Evans, James C. Mentioned 555
Eve, John G. Mentioned 572
Everett, George H. Mentioned 738
Everett, Peter M. Mentioned 219
Everts, Louis H. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John M. Corse.*
Ewing, Charles.
Correspondence with John M. Corse 134
Mentioned 272, 700
Ewing, E. H.
Correspondence with A. H. Cole 797, 828, 888
Mentioned 798

Page.

Ewing, Hugh.
Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 284, 303, 384, 473, 492, 726
Hobson, William E 492
Maxwell, Cicero 284, 384, 474
Mentioned 473, 569, 572
Fahnestock, Allen L. Mentioned 557
Fairleigh, Thomas B. Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 282, 344
Keigwin, James 344
Falconer, Kinloch. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John B. Hood.*
Falkner, Lawrence. Mentioned 171
Fargo, William G. Correspondence with
Hooker, Joseph 677
Palmer, Frederick S 656
Farnham, George M. Correspondence with
Fish, Charles H 54
Sherman, William T 54
Farragut, David G. Mentioned 25, 551, 667, 854, 875, 910
Faulkner, John K. Mentioned 574
Fawn, No. 30, U. S. S. Mentioned 346
Fearing, Benjamin D. Mentioned 557
Feely, William B. Correspondence with John Cook 677, 762
Felton, Charles H. Mentioned 568
Ferguson, Samuel W. Mentioned 146, 165, 209, 362, 443, 479, 792, 842, 843
Ferguson, Stephen M. Mentioned 572
Fesler, John R. Mentioned 558
Fidler, William H. Mentioned 574
Fink, Albert. Mentioned 508
Fish, Charles H. Correspondence with
Bachtell, Samuel 9, 10, 54, 113
Burton, Henry H 53, 100
Farnham, George M 54
McArthur, John 54
Murray, ——— 54
Sherfy, William H 111
Vandever, William 77, 78
Fish, John T. Correspondence with
Granger, Robert S 450
Lyon, William P 520
Fisher, James M. Mentioned 97
Fisher, Joseph. Mentioned 557
Fitch, John A. Mentioned 565
Fitch, Le Roy.
Correspondence with George H. Thomas 611
Mentioned 590, 637, 734
Fithian, William.
Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 694
Mentioned 677
Fitzgibbon, Thomas C. Mentioned 557
Flad, Henry. Mentioned 563
Flanders, George A. Mentioned 568
Flat Creek, Ga. Expedition from Atlanta to, and skirmishes, Oct. 11–14, 1864.
Communication from Henry W. Slocum 179
Fleming, L. J. Mentioned 877

Page.
Flood, James P. Mentioned 218, 560
Flook, Henry R. Mentioned 88
Florence, Ala. Skirmish near, Oct. 30, 1864. See *Muscle Shoals (or Raccoon Ford), near Florence, Ala. Skirmish at, etc.*
Flournoy, Camp. Mentioned 897
Floyd, Spencer B. Mentioned 567
Flynn, John. Mentioned 558
Follett, Joseph L. Mentioned 562
Forbes, William T. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *John W. Geary.*
Force, Manning F. Mentioned 399, 566, 599, 753
Ford, Collin.
Correspondence with Charles R. Thompson 121
Mentioned 121, 561
Ford, Thomas. Mentioned 875
Forrest, Moreau.
Correspondence with
Morton, Gilbert 434, 455, 472, 489
Thomas, George H 455, 456
Mentioned 667
Forrest, Nathan B.
Correspondence with
Beauregard, G. T 859
Chalmers, James R 810, 811, 817, 819, 821, 826, 833, 853, 868, 883
Hood, John B 879
Taylor, Richard 807, 810, 812, 815, 829, 837, 845, 853, 866, 915
Mentioned .. 3, 4, 6, 7, 10–13, 16–23, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, 37–43, 55, 57–60, 78, 79, 81–84, 86, 87, 95, 101, 103, 117–121, 139–142, 144, 152, 153, 155–157, 162, 169, 170, 174–176, 185, 190, 199, 201, 215, 232, 239, 261, 264, 265, 274, 275, 278, 282, 284, 302–304, 313, 317, 318, 323, 333, 342–345, 348, 356, 357, 366, 368, 377–379, 383, 384, 386, 389, 390, 392, 394, 401, 403, 406–409, 414, 425, 427–429, 431, 434, 435, 437, 440, 441, 443, 444, 450, 458, 459, 470, 472, 475, 490–492, 505, 506, 509, 515, 528, 547–549, 551, 576, 580–583, 586, 589, 591, 593, 600, 601, 604, 607, 608, 610, 612, 613, 617, 619, 620, 623, 625, 631, 636, 647, 648, 654, 656, 659, 661, 673, 687, 689–692, 694, 695, 708, 750, 759, 766–768, 802, 807, 810, 813, 819, 821, 823, 826, 827, 833, 843, 845, 850, 853, 855, 856, 861, 863, 872, 879, 880, 883, 886, 887, 900, 909, 913
Staff. Announcement of 898
Fort, Greenbury L. Mentioned 271, 272, 597
Fort Donelson, Tenn. Skirmish near, Oct. 11, 1864. Communication from Arthur A. Smith 218
Foster, John G. Mentioned 63, 239, 740, 750, 775
Fouts, John W. Mentioned 566
Fowler, Alexander. Mentioned 229, 564
Fox, Benton D.
Correspondence with James B. Steedman 382
Mentioned 553, 554
Fox, Francis W. Mentioned 304
Freeman, Captain. Mentioned 765
French, Samuel G. Mentioned .77, 97, 104, 107, 118, 126, 128, 186, 790–792, 799, 801, 893
Frohock, William T. Mentioned 569
Fry, Birkett D. Correspondence with John B. Hood 784, 788
Fry, James B.
Correspondence with
Hooker, Joseph 61
Rogers, William F 551
Townsend, Frederick 238
Mentioned 526

Page.

Fry, Speed S.
Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G. 761
Capron, Horace 283
Mentioned 572
Fuller, Lieutenant. Mentioned 252
Fuller, Charles A. Mentioned 876, 909
Fuller, John W. Mentioned 8, 49, 55, 73, 99, 151, 169, 227, 351, 363, 375, 753
Fullerton, Joseph S. Correspondence with
Sinclair, William H 605
Stanley, David S 605
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *David S. Stanley*.
Fulton, Robert A. Mentioned 564
Fulton, Steamer. Mentioned 123
Gadsden Road, Ala. Skirmish on the, Oct. 25, 1861. Communication from Stephen D. Lee 853
Gallagher, Thomas. Mentioned 571
Gallimard, J. V. Mentioned 877
Gallup, George W.
Correspondence with John M. Schofield 655, 675
Mentioned 570, 647, 653, 654, 666, 673, 674, 691, 692
Galvin, Thomas F. Mentioned 563
Gandolfo, John B. Mentioned 565
Garber, Michael C. Mentioned 663, 665
Gardner, Franklin.
Assignment to command 788
Assumes command of District of Mississippi and East Louisiana 800
Correspondence with
Brandon, William L. 868
Chalmers, James R 813
Levy, William M 848
Taylor, Richard 838, 849, 868, 912
Mentioned 527, 786, 788, 796, 807, 813, 833, 853, 855, 856, 862, 863, 866, 872, 893, 894, 898, 914
Relieved from duty in District of the Gulf 786, 788
Staff. Announcements of 800, 813, 854
Gardner, George Q. Mentioned 558
Garrard, Israel.
Correspondence with Henry W. Slocum 578, 646
Mentioned 48, 371, 430, 443, 444, 569, 573, 614, 642, 665, 714
Garrard, Kenner.
Correspondence with
Cox, Jacob D. 364, 376
Elliott, Washington L. 5, 28, 72, 93, 109, 128, 146, 147, 163–165, 180, 205, 226, 227, 244, 290, 291, 307, 328, 349, 372, 388, 418
Howard, Oliver O. 495
Jennings, William H 46
Raum, Green B. 291
Sherman, William T 179, 244
Thomas, George H 619
Wilson, James H. 511, 596
Mentioned 4, 6, 7, 10–13, 46, 52, 72, 77, 91–94, 105, 107, 108, 110, 115, 116, 126, 127, 130, 134, 137, 147, 148, 165, 179, 180, 183–185, 188, 204, 206, 210–212, 225, 230, 231, 241, 249–251, 268, 285, 288, 289, 291, 306, 325, 327–330, 333, 346, 351, 358, 360, 361, 365, 373, 376, 387, 388, 400, 417, 439, 443, 444, 463, 477, 479, 480, 482, 494, 512, 531, 573, 574, 583, 596, 599, 619, 747, 780, 855, 878, 892
Relieved from command of 2d Division, Cavalry Corps 494

Page.
Garrett, John. Mentioned 558
Garrett, William C. Mentioned 403, 561
Gates [?], General. Mentioned 422
Gatewood, John. Mentioned 208, 415
Gaw, William B. Mentioned 552, 553, 562
Gay, Ebenezer. Mentioned 562
Gazzam, Audley W. Mentioned 555, 562
Geary, John W.
Correspondence with
Pardee, Ario, jr 578
Slocum, Henry W 348
Williams, Alpheus S 763
Mentioned 70, 179, 288, 430, 552, 554, 558, 643, 662, 763
General Grant, U. S. S. Mentioned 313, 455
General S. D. Lee, C. S. S. Mentioned 851, 886, 917
General Thomas, U. S. S. Mentioned 434, 436, 455, 504, 520, 521
Gentry, W. M. Mentioned 639
George, Moses B. Mentioned 797
Georgia, Army of. (Union.) For Orders, etc., see *Cumberland, Army of the.*
Georgia, Military District of. (Confederate.)
Action touching absentees in. Communication from Howell Cobb 835
Orders, Circular, series 1864—*Cobb:* **Oct. 20,** 835.
Orders, General, series 1864—*Cobb:* **No. 22,** 781.
Georgia Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Ferrell's,** 872; **Lumpkin's,** 224.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **16th,** 907; **30th,** 224.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **23d** (*State*), 224. *Regiments:* **1st** (*State*), 898; **40th,** 167, 897; **41st, 42d, 43d,** 897; **50th,** 116; **52d,** 897.
Miscellaneous—**Dade County Home Guards,** 354, 765; **Moore's Militia,** 224.
Georgiana, Steamer. Mentioned 656, 676, 677, 694
Gere, William B. Mentioned 565
Gholson, Samuel J. Mentioned 362, 443, 834
Gibson, Henry S. Mentioned 570
Gibson, Horatio G.
Correspondence with John M. Schofield 48
Mentioned 571
Gibson, Randall L. Mentioned 897, 898
Gibson, William H. Mentioned 593, 594
Gilbert, Charles M. Mentioned 558
Gilbert, James I. Mentioned 565
Gilchrist, Charles A. Mentioned 569
Gill, Mrs. Mentioned 342
Gill, William L. Mentioned 62, 103
Gillem, Alvan C.
Correspondence with
Henderson, William 143
Webster, Joseph D 121, 201
Mentioned 46, 121, 194, 676, 756
Gillespie, Alonzo J. Mentioned 567
Gillespie, Hamilton S. Mentioned 570
Gillespie, James W. Mentioned 907
Gilliss, John R.
Correspondence with James H. Simpson 262, 772
Mentioned 262, 772

Page.

Gillmore, Quincy A. Mentioned 772
Gillum, Henry. Mentioned 869
Gilmer, Jeremy F. Mentioned 796
Gilmore, Robert. Mentioned 559
Giltner, Henry L. Mentioned 159, 779, 899, 907
Ginn, Thomas J. Mentioned 565
Girdner, Ephraim L. Correspondence with William T. Sherman 404
Given, William.
Correspondence with Robert S. Granger 721
Mentioned 382, 561, 671
Givens, John N. Mentioned 266
Glass, B. B. Correspondence with George H. Thomas 384, 451, 726
Glassford, Henry A.
Correspondence with William T. Sherman 175
Mentioned 352
Gleason, Newell. Mentioned 557
Glenn, R. Mentioned 491
Glenn, Samuel S., *et al.* Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 873
Glenn, William H. Mentioned 557
Gober, Daniel. Mentioned 122, 898
Goforth, J. S. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 788
Good, Joseph. Mentioned 557
Goodman, Henry E. Mentioned 288
Goodman, W. A. Correspondence with James R. Chalmers 844
Gordon, Dr. Mentioned 327
Gordon, Scout. Mentioned 223
Gordon, Anthony E. Mentioned 556
Gordon, George W. Mentioned 211
Goshen, Ala. Skirmish at, Oct. 28, 1864. Communication from James H. Wilson 478
Gould, Charles A. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John M. Schofield.*
Govan, Daniel C.
Correspondence with John B. Hood 783
Mentioned 780
Gove, David. Mentioned 558
Graham, James. Correspondence with Solomon Meredith 264
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Solomon Meredith.*
Graham, John M. Mentioned 575
Granger, George. Mentioned 564
Granger, Robert S.
Correspondence with
Beckert, Charles A 505
Croxton, John T 521, 524
Donaldson, James L 587
Doolittle, Charles C 451, 452, 651, 671
Fish, John T 450
Given, William 721
Horner, John W 434, 547
Hulburd, Edwin M 455
Jones, William, jr 543
Lyon, William P 80, 98, 426, 434, 436, 518, 520, 521, 524
Pace, Thomas N 706
Polk, Burr H 382, 403, 650
Rousseau, Lovell H 16, 342,
368, 436, 451, 452, 471, 487, 504, 505, 520–523, 543, 546, 547, 688, 721, 765, 766

Page.

Granger, Robert S.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Sharra, Abram 342
Sherman, William T 520
Stanley, David S 540, 607, 621
Steedman, James B 485, 503, 518, 522, 541, 542, 547, 631
Swallow, George R 544, 587, 606, 721
Thomas, George H 16, 37, 38, 57, 80, 118, 119, 153, 154, 171, 198, 215, 278, 301, 317, 318, 341, 367, 392, 402, 403, 409, 410, 425, 426, 433–436, 450–453, 469–471, 487–489, 497, 504–506, 518–523, 542–547, 587, 605, 606, 622, 634, 635, 650, 651, 670, 671, 688, 720, 721, 736, 745, 765
Thornburgh, Jacob M 278
Wade, Alfred B 119, 215
Williamson, Thomas G 518, 522
Mentioned 12, 17, 20, 34, 35, 37, 39, 81, 82, 84, 102, 118, 139, 155, 169, 170, 172, 274, 275, 294, 296–313, 351, 352, 354, 368, 390, 431, 432, 434, 435, 448–450, 454, 455, 466, 467, 472, 483–485, 490, 499, 502, 503, 506, 513, 514, 518, 523, 524, 535, 541, 548, 555, 561, 581, 584, 589, 600, 601, 617, 630, 631, 647, 651, 652, 666, 671, 685, 704, 719, 721, 722, 733, 745

Grant, General, U. S. S. Mentioned 313, 455

Grant, Henry B. Mentioned 321

Grant, U. S.
Correspondence with
Canby, Edward R. S 447
Halleck, Henry W 25, 63, 222, 239, 240, 266, 267, 386, 640, 657, 658, 684, 750
Howard, Oliver O 702
Kentucky, Governor of 724
Ordnance Department, U. S. A 268
Sherman, William T .. 3, 64, 162, 174, 202, 222, 304, 324, 394, 576, 594, 595, 658, 679
Subsistence Department, U. S. A 268
Thomas, George H 78, 118, 139, 151, 169, 190, 232, 252, 275, 295, 310, 332, 351, 365, 684, 764
War Department, U. S 63, 222, 239, 266, 640, 657, 725, 740, 749, 750
Wilson, James H 87
Mentioned 6, 9, 10, 13, 47, 147, 175, 203, 240, 252, 267, 268, 274–276, 334, 352, 358, 401, 414, 442–444, 477, 482, 483, 529, 581, 626, 684, 701, 719, 733, 891, 896

Green, George. Mentioned 224

Greeno, Charles L. Mentioned 574

Greer, James A.
Correspondence with George H. Thomas 343, 366
Mentioned 352

Gregg, Nathan. Mentioned 907

Gregory, Samuel O. Mentioned 562

Grenfell, G. St. Leger. Mentioned 678, 696

Grider, John H. Mentioned 572

Grierson, Benjamin H.
Assignment to command 661
Correspondence with
Hatch, Edward 43, 427, 550
Holahan, Amos J 24
Howard, Oliver O 428, 438, 528, 609
Kargé, Joseph 161, 201, 265, 266, 323, 386
Noble, John W 25, 62, 103, 285

Page.

Grierson, Benjamin H.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Peters, John H 160, 201, 323
Washburn, Cadwallader C 304, 322
Wells, Ebenezer T 174
Wilson, James H 459
Mentioned 25, 407, 416, 418, 419, 424, 443, 444, 568, 575, 589, 601, 618, 661, 662, 690, 714, 724, 769
Griffin, Daniel F. Mentioned 557
Griffin, Levi T. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Kenner Garrard.*
Griffith, Patrick. Mentioned 558
Griffiths, Joseph M. Mentioned 565
Grigsby, Joseph. Mentioned 559
Grose, William.
Correspondence with George D. Wagner 391, 396
Mentioned 391, 395, 405, 463, 500, 501, 556
Grove, John H. Mentioned 730
Grumbach, Nicholas. Mentioned 559
Guerrillas. Action touching. Communications from
Burbridge, Stephen G 457, 491, 492, 612
Reece, Asa, *et al* 813
Sherman, William T 703, 717
Guindon, Eugene W. Mentioned 743
Gunboat No. 11. Mentioned 476
Gunn, William A.
Correspondence with James H. Simpson 262
Mentioned 262, 775
Guppey, Joshua J. Mentioned 410, 571
Guthrie, James. Correspondence with
Niswanger, ——— 507
Rousseau, Lovell H 507
Thomas, George H 170
Haddock, John A. Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 677
Hagerty, Henry. Correspondence with Stephen G. Burbridge 355
Hale, Charles H. Mentioned 737
Hale, Clayton. Mentioned 556
Hall, ———. Mentioned 264
Hall, Jairus W. Mentioned 561
Hall, John P. Mentioned 183, 208, 564
Hall, John W. Mentioned 216
Halleck, Henry W.
Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 253, 343, 355, 383, 472
Grant, U. S 25, 63, 222, 239, 240, 266, 267, 386, 640, 657, 658, 684, 750
Ordnance Department, U. S. A 529
Quartermaster General's Office, U. S. A 267, 529
Schofield, John M 46, 253
Sherman, William T 162, 203, 357, 412, 413, 461, 476, 493, 529, 613, 679, 697, 740
Subsistence Department, U. S. A 529
Thomas, George H 251, 252, 254, 274, 275, 294, 310, 332, 351, 365, 377, 379, 389, 401, 408, 423, 424, 431, 448, 465, 466, 482, 483, 497, 513, 534, 581, 582, 601, 617, 630, 646, 666, 685, 703, 704, 718, 732, 745, 755, 764

Page.

Halleck, Henry W.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Warner, Willard 324
Washburn, Cadwallader C 42, 345
Mentioned 10,
254, 282, 344, 357, 383, 392, 394, 408, 431, 432, 477, 483, 531, 617, 637, 697, 719
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *U. S. Grant;* also *War Department, U. S.*
Hallonquist, James H. Mentioned 805
Hallowell, James R. Mentioned 555
Hambright, Henry A. Mentioned 557
Hamilton, George. Mentioned 491, 612
Hamilton, John C. Mentioned 203
Hamilton, William D. Mentioned 573, 705
Hammond, Charles M. Mentioned 556
Hammond, Edwin P. Mentioned 557
Hammond, John H. Mentioned 321, 424, 460
Hammond, John W. Mentioned 570
Hancock, Elisha A.
Correspondence with Thomas J. Jordan 339
Mentioned 339
Hancock, John L. Mentioned 656, 709
Hanson, Charles S. Mentioned 572
Hanson, Ferdinand. Mentioned 161
Hapeman, Douglas. Mentioned 557
Hardee, William J.
Assignment to command 859
Mentioned 67, 71,
89, 93-96, 126, 146, 187, 211, 212, 345, 375, 385, 607, 618, 635, 647, 687, 859, 870
Relieved from duty in the Army of Tennessee 859
Hardie, Joseph. Mentioned 901
Harnden, Henry. Mentioned 574
Harper, ———. Mentioned 200, 214
Harper, Adam. Mentioned 612
Harper, James P.
Correspondence with Morgan L. Smith 346
Mentioned 567
Harris, ———. Mentioned 138
Harris, ———. (Guerrilla.) Mentioned 62, 103
Harris, Captain. Mentioned 710
Harris, Scout. Mentioned 153, 504
Harris, Frederick H. Mentioned 558
Harris, Isham G. Mentioned 459, 846
Harris, R. A. Mentioned 875
Harris, Thomas H. Correspondence with Napoleon J. T. Dana 476
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Napoleon J. T. Dana.*
Harrison, Andrew A. Mentioned 563
Harrison, Thomas.
Correspondence with Joseph Wheeler 832
Mentioned 250, 406
Harrison, Thomas J. Mentioned 413
Hart, James. Mentioned 572
Harvey, Alonzo D. Mentioned 570, 611

Page.

Harvie, Edwin J. Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 871
Hood, John B 880
Hatch, Edward.
Correspondence with
Grierson, Benjamin H 43, 427, 550
Howard, Oliver O 508
Metcalf, James P 654
Spalding, George 721
Stanley, David S 687, 688, 759
Thomas, George H 427, 439, 508, 527, 550, 585, 590, 610, 652, 673, 690, 704, 708, 723, 733, 736, 756, 759, 767
Wilson, James H 723
Mentioned 24, 42, 161, 217, 219, 221, 357, 384, 394, 407, 416, 418, 424, 427, 428, 430, 431, 439, 443, 444, 459, 460, 466, 483, 497, 514, 523, 524, 528, 529, 531, 534–536, 547, 548, 573, 575, 582, 585, 586, 588, 589, 600, 604, 607, 609, 620–622, 624, 633–636, 652, 653, 662, 665, 668–670, 672, 687, 689, 690, 698, 704, 706–708, 714, 718, 719, 722, 732, 733, 746–748, 755, 756, 758, 766, 769, 808, 819, 821
Hawkins, Lieutenant. Mentioned 814
Hawkins, Isaac R. Mentioned 571
Hawkins, John P. Mentioned 569
Hawley, Chauncey G. Mentioned 569, 571
Hawley, William. Mentioned 558
Haws, ———. Mentioned 291
Hay, Henry S. Mentioned 567
Hayes, Edwin L. Mentioned 570
Hayes, Hiram. Mentioned 445, 688, 830
Hays, William H.
Correspondence with
Johnson, Lewis 256
Moe, Seth B 255, 256, 281
Poteet, George A 256, 257
Schofield, John M 297, 341
Steedman, James B 257, 341
Wagner, George D 280
Mentioned 280, 281, 295
Hayward, William H. Mentioned 552
Hazen, William B.
Correspondence with Peter J. Osterhaus 207, 465
Mentioned 50, 74, 228, 245, 246, 271, 292, 388, 413, 420, 431, 445, 495, 512, 513, 564, 597, 615, 752
Hazleman, Green. Mentioned 873
Healy, Robert W. Mentioned 565
Hearn, James A. Mentioned 438
Heath, Thomas T.
Correspondence with
Raum, Green B 132
Simpson, John E 645
Smith, John E 513
Mentioned 51, 74
Heath, William H. Mentioned 565
Heckman, Lewis. Mentioned 553, 554, 560
Hedges, Joseph. Mentioned 576
Hefferen, Horace. Mentioned 638

Page.
Helm, George M. Mentioned 799
Henderson, Thomas J. Mentioned 570, 611, 675, 738, 768
Henderson, William. Correspondence with
Dillard, William Y 143
Gillem, Alvan C 143
Hendricks, J. H. (J. M.) Mentioned 731, 744
Henley, Henry. Mentioned 403, 561
Henley, William. Mentioned 716
Henry, David. Mentioned 520
Henry, Samuel S. Mentioned 171
Henry, William A. Mentioned 566
Henry, William C. Mentioned 564
Henry, William I. Mentioned 566
Hentig, Frederic G.
Correspondence with Jacob D. Cox 656, 675, 738
Mentioned 738
Hess, Joseph C.
Correspondence with John W. Noble 24
Mentioned 25, 575
Hibbets, Jefferson J. Mentioned 567
Hickenlooper, Andrew. Mentioned 716
Hicks, George. Mentioned 555
Higgins, Edward.
Correspondence with Richard Taylor 847
Mentioned 847
Higgins, John. Mentioned 558
Higley, John H. Mentioned 875
Hill, Bennett H. Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 85, 676, 694
Hill, Charles W.
Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 220, 238
Mentioned 85
Hill, R. J. Mentioned 791, 799, 802
Hill, Sylvester G. Mentioned 565
Hinds, Jerome J. Mentioned 400
Hines, Colonel. Mentioned 355
Hines, T. Henry. Mentioned 678
Hinson, Joseph. Mentioned 557
Hitchcock, Henry. Mentioned 583
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *William T. Sherman.*
Hitchcock, Nicholas F. Mentioned 555
Hobson, Edward H. Mentioned 219
Hobson, William E. Correspondence with
Ewing, Hugh 492
Johnson, Samuel F 492
Hodgdon, Henry C. Mentioned 586, 605
Hodge, George B.
Correspondence with
Johnston, William Preston 898
Levy, William M 849
Mentioned 803, 804, 818, 838, 839, 862, 909, 914
Hodges, Milton P. Mentioned 572
Hoefling, Charles C. Mentioned 575
Hoffman, Southard. Correspondence with
Ramsey, Robert H 462
Whipple, William D 649

Page.

Hoffman, William.
Correspondence with Benjamin J. Sweet 696
Mentioned 696
Hogan, Andrew J. Mentioned 572
Hoge, George B.
Correspondence with Burr H. Polk 218
Mentioned 213, 232, 356, 378, 384, 394, 567
Holahan, Amos J. Correspondence with Benjamin H. Grierson 24
Holland, D. F. Mentioned 786
Hollopeter, Jehu L. Mentioned 562
Holmes, Eugene. Mentioned 872
Holmes, James T. Mentioned 557
Holt, Corwin M. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Speed S. Fry.*
Holt, G. W. Mentioned 854
Holt, Joseph.
Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 320
Carrington, Henry B 638
Mentioned 393
Holtzclaw, James T. Mentioned 897, 898
Homan, Joseph B. Mentioned 564
Homer, William H. Mentioned 876
Honeycutt, Samuel C. Mentioned 571
Hood, John B.
Correspondence with
Adams, Daniel W 804
Armstrong, Frank C 791
Ayer, W. F 798
Beauregard, G. T 822, 852, 867, 877, 880, 887, 888, 900, 904, 908, 913, 914
Bragg, Braxton 782, 790, 801, 804, 831
Breckinridge, John C 802
Cheatham, Benjamin F 779, 787, 790, 791, 798, 799, 831, 865, 881, 900, 905
Cobb, Howell 788, 821, 867, 911
Corinth, Miss., Commanding Officer at 904
Davis, Jefferson 870, 871, 891, 896, 913
Elzey, Arnold 812, 822, 823, 832, 834
Forrest, Nathan B 879
Fry, Birkett D 784, 788
Govan, Daniel C 783
Harvie, Edwin J 880
Iverson, Alfred 780, 783, 787, 792, 800, 811
Jackson, William H 787, 809, 811, 823, 843, 874, 883
Johnson, Lewis 257
Lee, Stephen D 779, 787, 790, 791, 798, 799, 805, 808, 812, 819, 831, 834, 841, 852, 865, 866, 877, 881, 882, 891, 901, 905
Presstman, Stephen W 904, 905
Roddey, Philip D 863, 864, 875
Smith, Gustavus W 867
Stewart, Alexander P. 779, 783, 785, 787, 791, 798, 799, 806, 831, 837, 866, 882, 900
Taylor, Richard 802, 823, 835, 844, 868
Tyler, Robert C 780
War Department, C. S 801, 820, 831, 870, 888, 904
Wheeler, Joseph 809, 818, 820, 826, 829, 835, 842, 855, 859, 874, 877, 878, 882, 891, 892, 901, 909, 911, 918

Page.

Hood, John B.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Whitfield, George 871
Witherspoon, William W 878
Mentioned 3, 4, 6–13, 26, 27, 29–32, 34, 44, 46, 49–51, 53, 56, 57, 64, 65, 67–69, 72, 93, 95, 104–110, 113–115, 118, 123, 125, 127–130, 134–136, 138, 146, 149, 151, 152, 162, 165–167, 169, 170, 174, 175, 177–179, 183–187, 190–192, 202, 203, 205, 207–211, 213, 214, 219, 222, 226, 228, 231, 234, 239, 242, 244–249, 251–254, 257, 266, 267, 269, 272, 275, 276, 279, 281, 285, 290, 292, 294, 296–298, 304–307, 309–313, 315, 317, 318, 324, 326–328, 330, 332–337, 340, 342, 347–349, 351, 352, 357–362, 365, 372, 373, 375, 378, 382, 387, 389, 390, 392, 395, 405, 406, 408, 414, 422, 424, 426, 431–436, 445, 449, 450, 452–455, 461–463, 466, 467, 470, 472, 477, 483–485, 487, 488, 494, 495, 498–500, 502–504, 506, 507, 509, 512, 514, 515, 519–523, 527, 534–537, 545–548, 551, 576, 577, 579–581, 588, 589, 591, 594, 597, 609, 613, 620, 622, 623, 631, 635, 636, 646–648, 651, 654, 659, 661, 670, 672, 679, 682, 686, 687, 689, 691, 699, 701, 707, 708, 711, 719, 721, 723, 727, 729, 733, 735, 742, 743, 746, 749, 750, 759, 764, 766, 779, 780, 782–787, 790–792, 797–800, 805, 806, 808–812, 816, 818–820, 822–824, 826, 827, 829, 832, 834, 835, 837, 841–846, 850, 852–856, 858, 860, 863–866, 868, 870, 871, 874, 875, 877–879, 881–883, 888, 889, 891, 893, 900, 901, 903–905, 908, 909, 912, 914

Hooker, Joseph.
Assumes command of Northern Department 23
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 85, 159, 551, 676, 677, 761
Burbridge, Stephen G 284, 303, 475, 525
Cook, John 438, 694, 695, 710, 762
Cowen, Benjamin R 552
Fargo, William G 677
Fithian, William 694
Fry, James B 61
Haddock, John A 677
Hill, Bennett H 85, 676, 694
Hill, Charles W 220, 238
Hovey, Alvin P 61, 85, 526, 527, 697
Lathrop, Solon H 695
Palmer, Frederick S 656, 657, 677
Potter, Carroll H 676, 694, 695
Sweet, Benjamin J 393, 526, 696
War Department, U. S 238, 626, 694, 709
Mentioned 23, 144, 220, 221, 282, 284, 302, 343, 438, 473, 475, 491, 526, 676, 694, 696, 710
Staff. Announcement of 438

Hopkins, Lieutenant. Mentioned 819

Horn, Henry. Mentioned 565

Horner, John W.
Correspondence with Robert S. Granger 434, 547
Mentioned 519, 521, 581

Horner, William. Mentioned 564

Horton, Charles C. Mentioned 575

Hosford, Edward S. Mentioned 902

Hoskins, Jesse E. Mentioned 555

Hotchkiss, William A. Mentioned 562

Hottenstein, John A. Mentioned 561

Houck, ———. Mentioned 593

Hough, R. M. Mentioned 709

Houghtaling, Charles. Mentioned 552, 554, 558

Page.

Houghton, Moses B. Mentioned 561
Houk, Berry. Mentioned 744
House, Mrs. Mentioned 138
Hovey, Alvin P.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 85
Burbridge, Stephen G 355
Hooker, Joseph 61, 85, 526, 527, 697
Mentioned 85, 160, 220, 432, 525, 638, 695
Howard, Charles H. Mentioned 24, 249, 663
Howard, George W. Mentioned 565
Howard, Oliver O.
Address of 308
Congratulatory Orders. Operations in North Georgia and North Alabama, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864 166
Correspondence with
Blair, Frank P., jr 598, 629
Canby, Edward R. S 446, 644, 663
Clark, William T 446, 663
Dana, Napoleon J. T 665
Dodge, Grenville M 598
Duncan, William 373, 388
Garrard, Kenner 495
Grant, U. S 702
Grierson, Benjamin H 428, 438, 528, 609
Hatch, Edward 508
Kilpatrick, Judson 110, 129, 755
Kirlin, E. H 532
Knipe, Joseph F 407
Leggett, Mortimer D 181, 182
McClintock, James M 99
Mower, Joseph A 481
Osterhaus, Peter J 111, 131, 271, 272, 420, 430, 431, 480, 495
Ransom, Thomas E. G 32, 99, 135, 136, 230, 248, 249, 293
Sherman, William T 6, 7, 28–30, 49, 95, 110, 123, 129–131, 166, 180, 181, 206, 207, 227, 244, 245, 270, 308, 349, 361, 373, 388, 418, 430, 445, 446, 464, 512, 579, 627, 644, 703, 728, 729, 742, 750
Smith, Giles A 728
Smith, Morgan L 110, 345, 357
Stickney, Clifford 135
Thomas, George H 618
Vandever, William 664
Washburn, Cadwallader C 7, 24
Watkins, Louis D 350, 373
Wilson, James H 418
Mentioned 3, 4, 11, 13, 27, 32, 43, 44, 65–68, 72, 73, 76, 89–91, 93, 94, 104–106, 108, 110, 111, 123, 129, 136, 144, 145, 148, 150, 160, 166, 174–176, 182, 190, 203, 204, 244, 246, 247, 249, 268, 271, 285, 288, 291, 305, 310, 312, 325, 346, 349, 359, 365, 366, 369, 378, 394, 395, 397, 414, 417, 421, 442, 447, 459, 464, 477, 508, 511, 515, 527, 528, 534, 563, 568, 577, 579, 589, 590, 597, 598, 628, 629, 645, 666, 682, 698, 702, 713, 734, 741, 743, 751, 892
Staff. Announcement of 750
Howards, ———. Mentioned 700
Howe, John H. Mentioned 568
Howell, W. C. Mentioned 875

Page.
Howgate, Henry W. Correspondence with Samuel Bachtell 88
Howland, Henry.
Correspondence with James L. Donaldson 583, 602
Mentioned 549
Hoyt, Charles H. Mentioned 438
Hoyt, William H. Mentioned 558
Hubbard, Charles A. Mentioned 565
Hubbard, Lucius F. Mentioned 565
Hubbell, Silas H. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Joseph A. Cooper.*
Hudson, John E. Mentioned 521
Hudson, William D. Mentioned 701
Huey, James K. Mentioned 201
Huger, Daniel E. Mentioned 875
Hughes, ———. Mentioned 243
Hughes, Dave, Steamer. Mentioned 583, 584
Hughes, Samuel T.
Correspondence with John M. Corse 229
Mentioned 229, 564, 729
Hulburd, Edwin M.
Correspondence with Robert S. Granger 455
Mentioned 561
Hulsey, William H. Mentioned 897
Hultte & Lancaster. Mentioned 803
Humes, William Y. C. Mentioned 405
Hummel, Gottlob. Mentioned 572
Humphrey, John H. Mentioned 555
Hunley, Peter F. Mentioned 897
Hunter, Morton C. Mentioned 557
Hunter, Samuel E. Mentioned 897
Hurd, John R. Mentioned 559
Hurlbut, Frederick J.
Correspondence with John M. Corse 496
Mentioned 229, 273, 565, 729, 730, 752, 762
Hurlbut, Stephen A. Mentioned 697, 914
Hurst, Fielding. Mentioned 567
Hurst, Samuel H. Mentioned 559
Hurter, Henry. Mentioned 567
Huston, Benjamin W. Mentioned 570
Huston, John B. Mentioned 724, 739, 749, 760
Hutchins, Rue P. Mentioned 557
Hutchinson, Frederick S. Mentioned 564
Hutchison, J. K. Correspondence with James R. Chalmers 808
Hutsell, George W. Mentioned 587, 606
Hyde, Charles W. Mentioned 572
Hyde, Cornelius W. G. Mentioned 569
Hynds, David J. Mentioned 830
Illinois. Military Department embracing 23
Illinois Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Bridges'**, 557; **Chicago Board of Trade**, 574; **Colvin's**, 571; **Elgin**, 571; **Henshaw's**, 571. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 50, 74, 273, 399, 580; **C**, 558; **D**, 401, 580; **E**, 565; **F**, 399; **G**, 567; **H**, 50, 399, 464, 565, 752; **K**, 575; **M**, 562; **2d** (*Batteries*), **B**, 571; **C**, 433, 560; **D**, 154, 402, 433, 561; **F**, 401; **G**, 565; **H**, 433, 560; **I**, 15, 558; **K**, **L**, 568.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 508, 571, 575, 610; **4th**, **5th**, 568; **6th**, 550, 575; **7th**, **9th**, 575; **11th**, 476, 566, 568; **14th**, **16th**, 322, 507, 573, 737.

Page.

Illinois Troops. Mentioned—Continued.

Infantry—*Regiments:* **7th**, 188, 565; **9th**, 76, 229, 564, 729; **10th**, 246, 566; **12th**, 564, 683; **14th**, **15th**, 567; **16th**, 557; **20th**, 566; **21st**, 555; **26th**, 563; **29th**, 122, 571; **30th**, **31st**, 566; **32d**, 567; **34th**, 557; **36th**, 556; **38th**, 555; **40th**, 563; **41st**, 382, 383, 567; **42d**, **44th**, 556; **45th**, 566; **47th**, 565, 710; **48th**, 564; **49th**, 565; **50th**, 330, 565, 683; **51st**, 556; **52d**, 330, 564, 730; **53d**, 567; **55th**, 564; **56th**, 398, 564; **57th**, **58th**, 565; **59th**, 556; **60th**, 557; **61st**, 684; **63d**, 564; **64th**, 566; **65th**, 570; **66th**, 168, 564, 683; **72d**, 568, 665, 684, 734; **73d**, **74th**, **75th**, 556; **78th**, 557; **79th**, **80th**, 556; **81st**, 566, 626; **82d**, 558; **83d**, 390, 391, 432, 560; **84th**, 556; **85th**, **86th**, 557; **88th**, **89th**, 556; **90th**, 564; **92d**, 479, 575; **93d**, 564; **95th**, 566, 626; **96th**, 555; **98th**, 172, 574; **100th**, 556; **101st**, 558; **102d**, 559; **103d**, 563; **104th**, 557; **105th**, 559; **107th**, 570; **108th**, 567; **110th**, 557; **111th**, 564; **112th**, 570; **113th**, 567; **114th**, 565; **115th**, 281, 341, 555; **116th**, 564; **117th**, **119th**, 565; **120th**, 567; **122d**, 565; **123d**, 172, 574; **124th**, 568; **125th**, 120, 141, 142, 171, 557; **127th**, 564; **129th**, 559.

Indiana. Military Department embracing 23

Indiana, Governor of. Correspondence with War Department, U. S 63

Indiana Troops. Mentioned.

Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **3d**, 565; **5th**, 562; **6th**, 567; **8th**, 562; **9th**, 565; **10th**, 552, 553, 562; **11th**, 562; **12th**, 559; **13th**, 200, 433, 561; **14th**, 567; **15th**, 303, 402, 468, 570, 611, 768; **18th**, 574; **19th**, 558; **21st**, 433, 553, 554; **22d**, 303, 402, 468, 570, 768; **23d**, 303, 570, 768; **24th**, 768; **Wilder**, 571.

Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 574; **3d**, 205, 479, 574, 758; **4th**, 441, 574; **5th**, 283, 322, 474, 573, 578, 709, 737; **6th**, 277, 295, 312, 440, 441, 737; **7th**, 575; **8th**, 441, 479, 574; **9th**, 259, 260, 342, 343, 354, 367, 368, 390, 432, 439, 441, 525, 550, 561, 571, 573, 576, 709; **10th**, 154, 172, 259, 260, 342, 343, 354, 367, 368, 390, 402, 403, 432, 439, 504, 561, 573, 576; **11th**, 80, 98, 154, 171, 278, 390, 403, 432, 439, 441, 474, 561, 573, 576, 724, 736; **12th**, 154, 171, 390, 403, 432, 439, 560, 573, 576; **13th**, 171, 278, 390, 403, 432, 439, 441, 525, 550, 561, 573, 576, 709, 736.

Infantry—*Regiments:* **9th**, 556; **12th**, 563; **17th**, 172, 574; **22d**, 557; **23d**, 567; **25th**, 566; **27th**, 558; **29th**, 562; **30th**, 556; **31st**, 555; **33d**, 559; **35th**, 555; **36th**, 556; **38th**, 557; **40th**, 556; **42d**, 557; **43d**, 572; **44th**, 562; **46th**, 572; **48th**, 564; **49th**, 282, 392, 572; **51st**, 354, 621, 632, 633, 635, 650; **52d**, 565; **53d**, 567; **57th**, 556; **58th**, 382, 383, 552, 553; **59th**, 564; **63d**, **65th**, 570; **66th**, 564, 683; **68th**, 390, 409, 432, 433, 562, 633, 635; 650, 651, 671; **70th**, 559; **72d**, 107, 172, 574; **73d**, 35, 38, 154, 171, 390, 403, 432, 561; **74th**, 558; **75th**, 557; **79th**, 556; **80th**, 570; **81st**, 555; **82d**, 557; **83d**, 564; **85th**, 559; **86th**, 556; **87th**, **88th**, 557; **89th**, 565; **91st**, 570; **93d**, 565; **97th**, 563; **99th**, 564; **100th**, 563; **101st**, 557; **120th**, **123d**, **124th**, **128th**, **129th**, **130th**, 570.

Innes, William P. Mentioned 553, 554

Intercourse. See *Trade and Intercourse.*

Iowa Troops. Mentioned.

Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 50, 292, 399; **2d**, 565, 575.

Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 103, 575; **4th**, 575; **5th**, 409, 441, 479, 574, 588, 624, 732; **8th**, 432, 541, 544, 574, 586.

Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 363, 564; **3d**, 567; **4th**, 564; **6th**, 563; **7th**, 330, 363, 564; **8th**, 567; **9th**, 564; **10th**, 74, 398, 564; **11th**, 567; **12th**, 565; **13th**, **15th**, **16th**, 567; **17th**, 309, 564; **25th**, 564; **26th**, 563; **27th**, 565; **30th**, **31st**, 564; **32d**, **35th**, 565; **39th**, 168, 565.

Irvin, Charles H. Mentioned 26

Isaminger, James. Mentioned 564

Page.

Iverson, Alfred.
Correspondence with
Hood, John B. 780, 783, 787, 792, 800, 811
Wheeler, Joseph 898
Mentioned 348, 405, 717, 742, 746, 780, 781, 783, 842, 843, 878, 901, 908, 918
Jackson, Alfred E. Mentioned 779, 804
Jackson, Charles H. Mentioned 564
Jackson, Cyrus F. Mentioned 560
Jackson, Ezra P. Mentioned 568
Jackson, George W. Mentioned 576
Jackson, Nathaniel J.
Assignment to command 745
Assumes command of 1st Division, 20th Army Corps 745
Correspondence with
Carman, Ezra A 763
Williams, Alpheus S 763
Mentioned 742, 745, 763
Staff. Announcement of 745
Jackson, William H.
Correspondence with
Hood, John B 787, 809, 811, 823, 843, 874, 883
Sherman, William T 639
Mentioned 96, 113, 129, 146, 400, 409, 443, 463, 479, 646, 650, 742, 783, 792, 800, 811, 822, 842, 843, 875, 893
Jacob, Richard T. Mentioned 726, 760
Jacobs, Jesse E. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Washington L. Elliott.*
James, William, jr. Mentioned 568
Jenkins, Jeremiah W. Mentioned 564
Jenkins, John S. Mentioned 566
Jenney, William Le B. Mentioned 720
Jennings, William H.
Correspondence with
Garrard, Kenner 46
Vandever, William 45
Mentioned 4, 5, 28
Jennison, Samuel P. Mentioned 565
Jessee, George M. Mentioned 355
Joel, Ephraim M. Mentioned 55, 151, 230, 293, 599, 716
John, Captain. Mentioned 261
Johnson, Abda. Mentioned 897
Johnson, Andrew. Correspondence with
Lincoln, Abraham 319
War Department, U. S 319
Johnson, B. O. Mentioned 814
Johnson, Edward. Mentioned 672, 689, 779, 791, 799, 802, 805, 806, 819, 890, 893, 917
Johnson, Edward S.
Correspondence with John M. Corse 292
Mentioned 730
Johnson, George W. Mentioned 62, 103
Johnson, Gilbert M. L. Mentioned 576
Johnson, James H. Mentioned 571
Johnson, J. H. Mentioned 814
Johnson, Jilson P. Mentioned 899

Page.

Johnson, Lewis.
Correspondence with
Hays, William H 256
Hood, John B 257
Moe, Seth B 57, 233
Poteet, George A 256
Schofield, John M 234
Smith, John E 31
Wheeler, Joseph 784
Mentioned 31, 48, 190, 214, 256, 315, 562
Johnson, M. C. Mentioned 450
Johnson, Ole C. Mentioned 562
Johnson, Richard W.
Assignments to command 613, 705
Correspondence with
Capron, Horace 525
Sherman, William T 439
Wilson, James H 300, 424
Mentioned 20, 39, 40, 58, 139, 141, 142, 156, 174, 199, 215-217, 278, 358, 407, 415, 416, 444, 462, 511, 613, 705, 732
Relieved from duty as Chief of Cavalry, Military Division of the Mississippi 415
Johnson, Ruel M. Mentioned 563
Johnson, Samuel F.
Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 549
Hobson, William E 492
Mentioned 492, 549
Johnson's Island, Ohio. Reported movement for release of prisoners on. Communications from
Hill, Charles W 238
Townsend, F 238
Johnsonville, Tenn., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Lovell H. Rosseau 392
Johnston, John W. Mentioned 896
Johnston, Joseph E. Mentioned 135
Johnston, J. Stoddard.
Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 865, 890, 891
Mentioned 813, 819, 827, 834, 837, 844, 854, 865, 867
Johnston, William Preston. Correspondence with George B. Hodge 898
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John C. Breckinridge.*
Johnston, William Preston, Mrs. Mentioned 899
Jolly, ———. Mentioned 513
Jolly, Benjamin. Mentioned 450
Jones, ———. Mentioned 62
Jones, Bushrod. Mentioned 897
Jones, George W. Mentioned 860
Jones, James G. Mentioned 61, 221
Jones, J. Blackburn. Mentioned 567
Jones, John. Mentioned 103
Jones, John S. Mentioned 561
Jones, Patrick H. Mentioned 558
Jones, Stephen. Mentioned 321
Jones, Theodore. Mentioned 564
Jones, Toland. Mentioned 557

Page.
Jones, Wells S. Mentioned 564
Jones, William, jr. Correspondence with Robert S. Granger 543
Jonesborough, Tenn. Skirmish at, Sept. 29, 1864. Communication from Robert E. Lee 778
Jordan, Thomas J.
Correspondence with
Hancock, Elisha A 339
O'Reily, Michael 354
Schofield, John M 297, 316, 339, 354
Steedman, James B 299
Wagner, George D 338
Mentioned 5, 574
Joyce, Peter. Mentioned 103
Judah, Henry M.
Assignment to duty 60
Mentioned 60
J. W. Cheeseman, Steamer. Mentioned 581, 583, 600
Kanan, Michael F. Mentioned 383, 567
Kansas Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 433, 561.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **8th**, 556.
Kappner, Ignatz G.
Correspondence with Cadwallader C. Washburn 161, 304
Mentioned 304, 567
Kargé, Joseph.
Correspondence with
Grierson, Benjamin H 161, 201, 265, 266, 323, 386
Noble, John W 610
Mentioned 575
Keigwin, James.
Correspondence with
Adams, Silas 158
Farleigh, Thomas B 344
Sedgewick, Thomas D 159
Mentioned 159, 572
Kellam, Alphonzo G. Mentioned 559
Kellams, Gideon R. Mentioned 557
Kelley, David C. Mentioned 348, 812
Kellogg, Henry C. Mentioned 897
Kellogg, Sanford C.
Correspondence with George H. Thomas 592
Mentioned 462
Kelly, ———. Mentioned 694
Kelly, Robert M. Mentioned 574
Kelly, Usher F. Mentioned 572
Kemper, James L. Mentioned 784
Kendrick, Frank A. Mentioned 567
Kent, Loren. Correspondence with Napoleon J. T. Dana 122
Kentucky.
Affairs in, generally. Communication from Stephen G. Burbridge 320
Arrest of citizens of, etc. Communications from
Burbridge, Stephen G 726, 739, 749
Kentucky, Governor of 724
Lincoln, Abraham 739

Page.

Kentucky—Continued.
Defenses of. Communications from
Gilliss, John R 262, 772
Gunn, William A 262
Miller, A. B 263
Ruggles, T. C 263
Simpson, James H 262, 769
Illegal voting in. Communication from Stephen G. Burbridge 761
Kentucky, Governor of. Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 739, 760
Grant, U. S 724
Lincoln, Abraham 739
Sherman, William T 429
Kentucky Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries*: **Cobb's**, 156.
Cavalry—*Battalions*: **1st Special**, 907; **2d Special**, 907.
Infantry—*Regiments*: **8th**, 156.
Kentucky Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries*: **A**, 604, 605; **B**, 433, 560; **C**, **E**, 572.
Cavalry—*Regiments*: **1st**, 572; **2d**, 441, 479, 574; **3d**, 20, 479, 575; **4th**, 574; **5th**, 479, 575, 597, 615, 628; **6th**, **7th**, 574; **13th**, 572; **16th**, 571, 821.
Infantry—*Regiments*: **3d**, 18, 559; **4th**, 432, 574; **6th**, 433, 560; **8th**, 390, 409, 432, 433, 562; **9th**, 556; **10th**, 341, 555; **11th**, 570; **12th**, 137, 570; **13th**, 282, 303, 392, 473; **14th**, 570; **15th**, 354; **16th**, 570; **17th**, 556; **18th**, 558; **20th**, 355, 570; **21st**, **23d**, 555; **24th**, 282; **26th**, 473, 550, 571; **27th**, 570; **28th**, 556; **30th**, 437, 572; **34th**, 571; **35th**, **37th**, **39th**, **40th**, **45th**, **47th**, 572; **48th**, 284, 303, 492, 571, 572; **49th**, 18, 278, 392, 572; **52d**, 17, 20, 278, 392, 473, 572; **53d**, 263.
Kerby, William M. Mentioned 269
Kern, Louis. Mentioned 567
Kerr, Lucien H. Mentioned 568
Ketcham, John H. Mentioned 558
Key West, No. 32, U. S. S. Mentioned 521, 602, 630
Kilgour, William M. Mentioned 556
Kilpatrick, Judson.
Correspondence with
Elliott, Washington L 5, 28, 46, 72, 94, 148, 165, 180, 205, 307, 373
Howard, Oliver O 110, 129, 755
Sherman, William T 6, 646, 665, 703, 718, 743, 755
Thomas, George H 409, 425
Whittle, Daniel W 96
Wilson, James H 479
Mentioned 3–5, 7, 11, 12, 49, 68, 77, 89, 91, 93, 95, 96, 104, 106, 108, 110, 115, 126, 127, 129–131, 134, 135, 145, 147, 163, 164, 179, 180, 183, 204, 205, 209, 210, 228, 240, 248, 250, 270, 327, 329, 350, 358, 362, 374, 375, 443, 444, 486, 494, 511, 531, 532, 573, 574, 642, 643, 645, 700, 705, 713, 714, 728, 743, 758, 780, 878, 892
Kimball, R. J. Correspondence with William F. Rogers 551
Kimberly, Robert L. Mentioned 556
Kimmel, David H.
Correspondence with
Elliott, Washington L 4
Wagner, George D 214
Mentioned 4
King, Edward M.
Correspondence with James W. Shirk 630
Mentioned 601, 602, 608, 630, 636, 637

Page.
King, George. Mentioned 224
King, John H. Mentioned 759
King, Robert H. Mentioned 575
King, William. Correspondence with Alexander H. Stephens 778
Kingman, Newton H. Mentioned 489
Kingsbury, Alonzo. Mentioned 188, 730
Kingsbury, Henry D. Mentioned 558
Kingsport, Tenn. Skirmish at, Oct. 6, 1864. Communication from Robert E. Lee 804
Kingston, Ga., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with William T. Sherman 75
Kinney, Thomas J. Mentioned 565
Kinsey, William B. Mentioned 571
Kirby, Dennis T. Mentioned 716
Kirby, Isaac M. Mentioned 555, 586, 605
Kirk, George W. Mentioned 571, 822, 858
Kirkup, Robert. Mentioned 558
Kirlin, E. H. Correspondence with Oliver O. Howard 532
Kirwan, John S. Mentioned 561
Kise, Reuben C. Mentioned 570
Kitchell, Edward. Mentioned 574
Kittoe, Edward D. Mentioned 444
Knapp, Thomas L. Correspondence with John Cook 710
Kneeland, Samuel M. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Robert S. Granger.*
Knefler, Frederick. Mentioned 556
Knipe, Joseph F.
Correspondence with Oliver O. Howard 407
Mentioned 444
Kniss, George W. Mentioned 561
Kossak, William. Mentioned 249, 496, 716
Krzyzanowski, Wladimir. Mentioned 553, 554, 560
La Fayette, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 12, 1864. Communications from
Hays, William H 255
Wagner, George D 235, 280
Lamberg, Carl A. Mentioned 567
Lamson, Horace P.
Correspondence with Edward M. McCook 109
Mentioned 327, 574
Landgraeber, Clemens. Mentioned 580
Langdon, Charles A. B. Mentioned 398
Langley, James W. Mentioned 15, 16, 35, 36, 257, 258, 557
Larkin, John T. Mentioned 730
Lathrop, Solon H.
Correspondence with Joseph Hooker 695
Mentioned 438, 695, 710
Lattimore, Walter O. Mentioned 562
Laubach, George F. Mentioned 603, 721
Lawrence, Walker E. Mentioned 560
Lawrence, William H. Mentioned 264, 438
Lawton, Alexander R. Mentioned 798, 862
For correspondence, etc., see *Quartermaster-General's Office, C. S. A.*
Lea, N. W. Mentioned 827
Lee, Colonel. Mentioned 476, 493

Page

Lee, Charles W. Mentioned 758
Lee, George. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *George D. Wagner.*
Lee, Robert E.
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A. 784
Breckinridge, John C 786, 804, 830, 848
War Department, C. S 778, 786, 804, 811
Mentioned 175, 660, 782, 819, 827, 830, 833, 837, 854, 865
Lee, S. Phillips.
Correspondence with George H. Thomas 667, 734, 757
Mentioned 733, 746
Lee, Stephen D.
Correspondence with
Clayton, Henry D. 799, 890
Hood, John B 779, 787, 790, 791, 798, 799, 805, 808, 812, 819, 831, 834, 841, 852, 865, 866, 877, 881, 882, 891, 901, 905
Stevenson, Carter L 814
Taylor, Richard 853
Mentioned 67, 71, 89, 93–95, 124, 126, 187, 211, 269, 297, 306, 311, 316, 345, 385, 387, 401, 403, 455, 470, 487, 488, 505, 672, 687, 701, 779, 790, 798, 799, 814, 818, 831, 834, 882, 888, 890, 893, 898, 914
Lee, General S. D., C. S. S. Mentioned 851, 886, 917
Leesburg, Ala. Skirmish at, Oct. 21, 1864. Communication from Peter J. Osterhaus 420
Leeson, Moses D. Mentioned 573
Le Favour, Heber. Mentioned 552, 553, 555, 562
Leggett, Mortimer D.
Correspondence with Oliver O. Howard 181, 182
Mentioned 30, 32, 49, 55, 95, 151, 169, 181, 182, 270, 293, 332, 350, 351, 364, 374, 375, 481, 496, 533, 566, 580, 599, 616, 629, 716
Leinart, Samuel D. Mentioned 559
Lemmon, Alexander. Mentioned 557
Le Roy, Robert. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Edward M. McCook.*
Le Sage, John B. Mentioned 558
Levy, William M.
Correspondence with
Adams, Daniel W 849
Adams, Wirt 849
Gardner, Franklin 848
Hodge, George B 849
Maury, Dabney H 849
Mentioned 786, 862
Lewis, ———. Mentioned 138
Lewis, Joseph H. Mentioned 780
Leyde, William M. Mentioned 562
Liddell, St. John R. Mentioned 875, 909
Lieb, Herman. Mentioned 568
Lillard, Newton J. Mentioned 907
Lincoln, Abraham.
Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 739, 749
Johnson, Andrew 319
Kentucky, Governor of 739
Logan, John A 751

Page.

Lincoln, Abraham—Continued.
Correspondence with
Sherman, William T. 412
Thomas, George H. 407
Mentioned 47, 64, 65, 104, 203, 222, 319, 321, 322, 393, 408, 412, 414, 420, 437, 442, 446, 638, 660, 679, 724, 739
Lindsay, Robert H. Mentioned 897
Lindsey, L. T. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *James R. Chalmers.*
Little River, Ala. Skirmish at, Oct. 20, 1864. Communications from
Duncan, William 373
Elliott, Washington L 387
Lockett, Samuel H.
Correspondence with
Beauregard, G. T. 905
Sheliha, Victor von 792, 850
Taylor, Richard 839, 850
Mentioned 876, 906, 912
Lockman, John T. Mentioned 558
Logan, John A.
Correspondence with Abraham Lincoln 751
Mentioned 702, 878, 892
Long, Edward M. Mentioned 571
Long, Eli.
Assignment to command 494
Mentioned 390, 425, 432, 444, 494, 507, 511, 531, 714
Long, Lem. Mentioned 639
Longstreth, Benjamin D.
Correspondence with John M. Corse 97, 150
Mentioned 188, 730
Loomis, Cyrus O. Mentioned 589
Looney, Robert F.
Correspondence with James R. Chalmers 808
Mentioned 345, 386
Loring, William W. Mentioned 107, 797, 893
Lost Mountain, Ga. Skirmishes near, Oct. 4–7, 1864. Communications from
Cox, Jacob D 115
Elliott, Washington L 116
Kilpatrick, Judson 94
Louisiana Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Heavy—*Battalions:* **12th** (*Batteries*), **D,*** 876. *Regiments:* **1st,** 876.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Barlow's,** 872; **Holmes',** 872.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st,** 899.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **4th,** 897; **14th Sharpshooters,** 897. *Regiments:* **1st Regulars,** 897; **4th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 20th,** 897; **22d,** 875; **25th, 30th,** 897.
Louisiana Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st,** 571.
Love, S. Palace.
Correspondence with James W. Reilly 137
Mentioned 138, 570
Lovell, Frederick S. Mentioned 566
Lowd, William Q. Mentioned 897

*Also known as Coffin's (Virginia) battery.

Page.
Lowe, Schuyler. Mentioned 865
Lowe, William M. Mentioned 435, 479
Lowell, John W. Mentioned 565
Lowry, Francis H. Mentioned 570
Lubbers, John. Mentioned 563
Lubbock, F. R. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Jefferson Davis.*
Lucas, Robert B. Mentioned 567
Ludlow, William. Mentioned 134, 148, 730
Lum, Charles M. Mentioned 15, 557
Lyford, Stephen C. Mentioned 712
Lynch, J. Peyton. Mentioned 887, 908
Lynn, ———. Mentioned 192
Lyon, Hylan B. Mentioned 21, 23, 156, 279, 284, 343, 384, 392, 426, 427, 435, 549
Lyon, Will. Mentioned 569
Lyon, William P.
Correspondence with
Fish, John T 520
Granger, Robert S 80, 98, 426, 434, 436, 518, 520, 521, 524
Morton, Gilbert 472, 489
Norcross, Pliny 81
Stewart, Robert R 80
Thomas, George H 154, 171, 454, 455, 472, 489, 490, 506, 547
Mentioned 80, 154, 452, 488, 490, 504, 518, 519, 521, 561
Mabry, Hinchie P.
Correspondence with James R. Chalmers 826
Mentioned 345, 386, 807, 810, 813, 821, 837, 838, 844, 867, 868, 883, 909, 912
McAlester, Miles D. Mentioned 771, 775
MacArthur, Arthur, jr. Mentioned 556
McArthur, James N.
Correspondence with
Meredith, Solomon 60, 61, 344, 458, 459, 593
Sherman, William T 613, 625, 656
Thomas, George H 593
Mentioned 571
McArthur, John.
Correspondence with
Fish, Charles H 54
Sherman, William T 10, 31, 32
Mentioned 111, 355, 383
McBath, William R. Mentioned 35, 38
McCallum, Daniel C. Correspondence with
Thomas, George H 353
Wright, William W 153
McCauley, Patrick H. Mentioned 566
McClanahan, John W. Mentioned 567
McClellan, George B. Mentioned 203, 214, 321, 724, 742
McClintock, James M. Correspondence with Oliver O. Howard 99
McCluer, J. L. Mentioned 813
McClure, Oliver S. Mentioned 569, 570
McClurg, Alexander C. For correspondence as A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, see *Jefferson C. Davis.*
McClymonds, J. Walter. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *James W. Reilly.*
McCole, Cyrus J. Mentioned 557
McConnell, Henry K. Mentioned 541, 556

Page.
McConnell, John. Mentioned 568
McCook, Edward M.
Correspondence with
Bacon, John M 269
Lamson, Horace P 109
Raum, Green B 108, 109
Sherman, William T 4, 27, 204, 226, 242–244, 269, 289, 511
Thomas, George H 619, 649
Mentioned 150, 243, 245, 246, 268, 289, 327, 329, 358, 365, 390, 443, 444, 523, 531, 573, 574, 583, 596, 619, 714
McCord, William B. Mentioned 567
McCown, Joseph B. Mentioned 564
McCoy, David J. Mentioned 563
McCrary, John C. Mentioned 575
McCreary, William G. Mentioned 570
McCulloch, Robert. Mentioned 807, 810, 846, 868, 875, 909
McDanald, Bedan B. Mentioned 555
McDonald, ———. Mentioned 191
McDonald, C. Correspondence with Charles W. Dustan 410
McFadden, Robert H. Mentioned 567
McIntosh, Daniel. Mentioned 864
McIntyre, James B. Mentioned 92, 107, 596, 620
McIrvin, Samuel. Mentioned 758
Mackay, Andrew J. Correspondence with George H. Thomas 462, 668
McKee, George C.
Assignment to command 594
Mentioned 594
Mackenzie, Ranald S. Mentioned 424, 444
McLane, Joseph M. Mentioned 565
McLaughlin, James R. Mentioned 557
McLean, Nathaniel C.
Correspondence with
Adams, Silas 638
Alexander, Francis N 437
Brownlee, John B 457
Burbridge, Stephen G 491, 612, 726
Page, Francis M 368
Spalding, George 355
Williams, H. H 369
Mentioned 437, 569, 572
McMackin, Warren E. Mentioned 555
McMahan, Arnold. Mentioned 557
McMahon, Edward. Mentioned 789
McManus, William S. Mentioned 562
McMillen, William L. Mentioned 565
McNary, ———. Mentioned 59
McNell, Mary. Mentioned 58
McQueen, J. W. Mentioned 814
McQuiston, John C.
Correspondence with Joseph A. Cooper 422
Mentioned 482, 570
McReynolds, C. Mentioned 748
McTaggart, Daniel. Mentioned 561
Maddux, John E. Mentioned 564

Page.
Magill, William J. Mentioned 224
Magnolia, Steamer. Mentioned 841, 851, 885
Magruder, John B. Mentioned 698, 699
Mahon, Samuel.
Correspondence with Roger Martin 363
Mentioned 363
Maltby, Jasper A. Mentioned 568
Mann, Charles. Mentioned 568
Manning, Michael W. Mentioned 566
Manning, S. C., & Co. Mentioned 803
Marcy, Randolph B.
Correspondence with Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 385
Mentioned 345
Margrave, George R. Mentioned 907
Marks, Fayette. Mentioned 873
Marks, Washington. Mentioned 875
Marmaduke, John S. Mentioned 696
Marmaduke, Vincent. Mentioned 678, 695, 696
Maroney, Samuel. Mentioned 450
Marshall, Captain. Mentioned 491
Marshall, Alexander. Mentioned 562, 621
Marshall, John E. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *William F. Barry.*
Marshall, William R. Mentioned 565
Martin, James G. Mentioned 834
Martin, James S. Mentioned 564
Martin, Joel O. Mentioned 557
Martin, John. Mentioned 223
Martin, John A. Mentioned 556
Martin, Robert. Mentioned 450
Martin, Roger.
Correspondence with
Corse, John M 76
Duckworth, John A 363
Mahon, Samuel 363
Mentioned 229, 273, 564
Martin, Samuel. Mentioned 572
Martin, William T. Mentioned 212, 405
Marven, John C. Mentioned 716
Mary, Steamer. Mentioned 841, 851, 885
Maryland Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Infantry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 558.
Mason, Alonzo T. Mentioned 745
Mason, A. P. Mentioned 787
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John B. Hood.*
Mason, Edwin C. Mentioned 559
Mason, R. M. Mentioned 797
Massachusetts Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 558; **33d**, 559.
Matheny, John M. Mentioned 557
Mattock, John. Mentioned 561
Mattocks, Eli. Mentioned 565
Matzdorff, Alvin V. Mentioned 560
Maurice, Morrison (alias Samuel Ober). Mentioned 678

Page.

Maury, Dabney H.
Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 854, 875, 879, 910
Levy, William M 849
Taylor, Richard 781, 847
Mentioned 792, 796, 840, 847, 861, 862, 872, 875, 885, 909, 910
Maury, Henry. Mentioned 875
Maxwell, Cicero.
Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 526
Ewing, Hugh 284, 384, 474
Mentioned 384, 572
Mayhew, James D. Mentioned 562
Maynard, Edward. Mentioned 570
Mazeppa, Steamer. Mentioned 550, 583
Meacham, Frank. Correspondence with Jacob D. Cox 656
Mead, ———. Mentioned 320
Mead, Lemuel G. Mentioned 489, 507, 521, 706
Meade, George G. Mentioned 444
Meagher, Thomas F. Mentioned 640, 641, 742
Mehringer, John. Mentioned 570
Meigs, Montgomery C. Mentioned 25, 267, 268
For correspondence, etc., see *Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A.*
Memminger, Christopher G. For correspondence, etc., see *Treasury Department, C. S.*
Memphis, Tenn., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with George H. Thomas 265
Mengel, William H. Mentioned 166
Meredith, Solomon.
Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 60, 122, 284, 303, 343, 344, 356, 392, 427, 437, 458, 474, 526, 549, 550, 593, 612
Bush, John W 201
Dickson, J. Bates 144, 158
Graham, James 264
McArthur, James N 60, 61, 344, 458, 459, 593
Pennock, Alexander M 61
Schofield, John M 158
Sherman, William T 612, 625
Sprague, Ezra T 344, 458
Taylor, Forrester L 526, 593
Washburn, Cadwallader C 410
Mentioned 121, 122, 144, 173, 282, 284, 302, 303, 343, 345, 355, 357, 383, 385, 472, 475, 491, 525, 569, 571, 709
Meriweather, J. B. Mentioned 61
Meriwether, Minor. Mentioned 856
Merrill, Lewis. Mentioned 407
Merrill, Samuel. Mentioned 559
Merrill, William E.
Correspondence with
Engineer Department, U. S. A 379, 380
Thomas, George H 275, 686, 705, 719, 734, 747
Mentioned 193, 553, 554, 562, 692, 774, 776
Merriman, Wheelock S. Mentioned 229
Metcalf, James P. Correspondence with Edward Hatch 654

Page.

Metham, Pren. Mentioned 564
Metropolitan, Steamer. Mentioned 476
Meumann, Theodore. Mentioned 91, 145, 563
Michaelis, Otho E. Mentioned 163
Michigan, Steamer. Mentioned 220, 221, 238, 657, 676, 677
Michigan. Military Department embracing 23
Michigan Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 562; **B**, 229, 399, 464, 565, 752; **C**, 401, 464, 567; **D**, 433, 560; **E**, 559; **F**, 303, 402, 468, 570; **H**, 401, 580; **I, K**, 562; **L, M**, 571.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 432, 541, 544, 561, 574, 586; **4th**, 172, 548, 574; **8th**, 322, 573, 669, 737; **9th**, 573, 737; **10th**, 121, 319, 571, 821, 858; **11th**, 572, 638.
Engineers—*Regiments:* **1st**, 70, 553, 554, 577, 705, 719.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 452, 561; **4th**, 453, 561; **9th**, 462, 562; **10th**, 557; **13th**, 486, 553, 554; **14th**, 557; **15th**, 564; **18th**, 154, 390, 402, 432, 561, 651, 671; **19th**, 559; **21st**, 486, 553, 554; **22d**, 462, 486, 562; **23d**, **25th**, 570; **29th**, 391 408, 409, 425, 432, 435, 451–453, 561.
Middle Military Division. William H. Emory assigned to command of 19th Army Corps 679
Miles, David. Mentioned 557
Military Complications. Communications from
Canby, Edward R. S 446, 447
Gardner, Franklin 868
Grant, U. S 684
Howard, Oliver O 663
War Department, U. S 64
Military Division of the Mississippi. (Union.) See *Mississippi, Military Division of the.*
Military Division of the West. (Confederate.) See *West, Military Division of the.*
Military Division of West Mississippi. (Union.) See *West Mississippi, Military Division of.*
Miller, A. B.
Correspondence with James H. Simpson 263
Mentioned 263
Miller, Abram O. Mentioned 512, 574
Miller, Edgar T. Mentioned 716
Miller, J. Frank.
Correspondence with George D. Wagner 338
Mentioned 338
Miller, John F.
Correspondence with George H. Thomas 23, 261
Mentioned 21, 553, 554, 559
Miller, J. Warren. Mentioned 304, 726
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Napoleon J. T. Dana.*
Miller, Marshall M. Mentioned 570
Mills, John H. W. Mentioned 716
Milroy, Robert H.
Correspondence with
Espy, Harvey J 261
Polk, Burr H 84, 102
Thomas, George H 172, 237, 238, 261, 507, 524, 689
Mentioned 12, 15, 17, 21, 37, 39, 237, 261, 553, 554, 560

Page.
Milward, Hubbard K. Mentioned 558
Mims, David A. Mentioned 263
Mindil, George W. Mentioned 558
Miner, George G. Mentioned 573
Minnesota Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st**, 423; **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, **B**, 562; **C**, 518.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **1st**, 401, 464, 567; **2d**, 562.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 557; **4th**, 564; **5th**, **7th**, **9th**, **10th**, 565; **11th**, 391, 408, 432, 561.
Minty, Robert H. G. Mentioned 413
Mississippi and East Louisiana, District of.
Gardner, Franklin.
Assigned to command of 788
Assumes command of 800
Mississippi, Governor of. Correspondence with Richard Taylor 806, 852
Mississippi, Military Division of the. (Union.)
Condition, etc., of cavalry in. Communications from
Johnson, Richard W 300
Wilson, James H 442
Garrard, Kenner, relieved from command of 2d Division, Cavalry Corps, in. 494
Grierson, Benjamin H., assigned to command of 4th Division, Cavalry Corps, in 661
Johnson, Richard W., relieved from duty as Chief of Cavalry in 415
Long, Eli, assigned to command of 2d Division, Cavalry Corps, in 494
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Burbridge, Stephen G 303, 392, 458, 525, 526
Cox, Jacob D 737, 738, 749, 768
Croxton, John T 217
Dana, Napoleon J. T 626, 698
Granger, Robert S 154, 215
Grierson, Benjamin H 201, 528, 550
Lyon, William P 154, 171
Meredith, Solomon 264
Milroy, Robert H 689
Morgan, James D 276
Rousseau, Lovell H 199, 237, 259, 548, 766
Schofield, John M 10, 12, 253, 258, 277, 280, 624, 638, 674, 691, 692, 737, 768
Sherman, William T 169, 190, 599, 734
Sinclair, William H 604
Sipes, William B 172, 507
Smith, Morgan L 221, 385, 394
Stanley, David S 584, 605, 633, 650, 669
Starkweather, John C 171, 216
Steedman, James B 233, 486, 487, 706
Stevens, W. J 674
Thomas, George H 141, 170, 213, 215, 217, 218, 231, 232, 234, 236, 259–261, 274, 275, 277, 279, 340, 390, 432, 486, 499, 518, 527, 534, 535, 538, 539, 582, 584, 585, 588–590, 607, 621, 633, 650, 674, 691–693, 706–708, 759
Tillson, Davis 173
Van Duzer, John C 735
Wagner, George D 280
Webster, Joseph D 14
Wilson, James H 732

Page.

Mississippi, Military Division of the. (Union)—Continued.

Operations in. Communications from

Burbridge, Stephen G 219, 283
Bush, John W 201
Fry, Speed S 283
Grierson, Benjamin H 386
Hatch, Edward 43
Kargé, Joseph 265, 266, 323
Keigwin, James 158, 159
McLean, Nathaniel C 355, 368, 437
Maxwell, Cicero 284
Miller, John F 261
Milroy, Robert H 172, 524
Noble, John W 610
Schofield, John M 158
Sherman, William T 618, 685
Stanley, David S 722
Thomas, George H 257, 366, 377, 507
Thompson, Charles R 42
Tillson, Davis 12
Washburn, Cadwallader C 42
Williams, H. H 369

Orders, General, series 1864—*Wilson:* **No. 1**, 416; **No. 2**, 714.

Orders, Special, series 1864—*Wilson:* **No. 3**, 494; **No. 5**, 531; **No. 7**, 661; **No. 9**, 732.

Orders, Special Field, series 1864—*Sherman:* **No. 83**, 43; **No. 84**, 88; **No. 85**, 104; **No. 87**, 144; **No. 88**, 162; **No. 89**, 204; **No. 90**, 222; **No. 91**, 268; **No. 92**, 285; **No. 93**, 324; **No. 94**, 325; **No. 96**, 346; **Nos. 97, 98**, 359; **No. 99**, 369; **No. 100**, 395; **Nos. 102, 103**, 414; **Nos. 104, 105**, 442; **No. 107**, 462; **No. 108**, 477; **No. 110**, 510; **No. 111**, 511; **No. 112**, 582; **No. 115**, 627; **No. 118**, 700; **No. 119**, 701; **No. 120**, 713; **No. 122**, 742.

Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communications from

Brott, Elijah C 491
Burbridge, Stephen G 282, 301, 302, 355, 383
Campbell, John A 121
Dillard, William Y 159
Graham, James 264
Grierson, Benjamin H 24, 160
Hagerty, Henry 355
Halleck, Henry W 377, 379
Hatch, Edward 427
Hess, Joseph C 24
Hooker, Joseph 303
Hovey, Alvin P 355
Kappner, Ignatz G 161
Kargé, Joseph 161
McArthur, James N 60, 459
Marcy, Randolph B 385
Maxwell, Cicero 384
Meredith, Solomon 60, 144, 158, 458
Moe, Seth B 280
Palmer, William J 765
Rousseau, Lovell H 392, 609
Sipes, William B 624

Page.

Mississippi, Military Division of the. (Union)—Continued.
Reported movements of Confederate troops in. Communications from
Smith, Arthur A 279
Smith, Morgan L 345, 357, 384, 459
Stanley, David S 621, 721, 766, 767
Thomas, George H 190, 265, 431, 432, 437, 466, 539, 747, 768
Thornburgh, Jacob M 278
Townsend, Robert 404
Van Duzer, John C 192
Wagner, George D 198, 235, 279
Washburn, Cadwallader C 7, 304, 356 378, 384
Services of Signal Corps in. Communication from William T. Sherman .. 460
Wilson, James H.
Assigned as Chief of Cavalry in 414
Assumes command of Cavalry Corps in 416

Mississippi Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **14th** (*Batteries*), **C**, 872. *Batteries:* **Pettus Flying**, 872. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 872; **D**, 876; **F**, 872; **K**, 865, 872, 876.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **18th**, 345, 875; **Moorman's**, 869. *Companies:* **Moore's Reserves**, 868, 869, 894; **Whittaker's**, 869. *Regiments:* **1st Reserves**, 869; **5th**, 345, 808, 810; **7th**, 875, 909; **8th**, 875.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **8th**, 640; **10th**, 95; **36th**, 878.

Mississippi Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 323, 575.

Missouri Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Jackson**, 865; **Saint Louis**,* 865, 872, 876.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 875.

Missouri Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **D**, 171, 403, 433, 561; **G**, 562; **H**, 292, 399, 464, 565, 729; **M**, 567; **2d** (*Batteries*), **F**, 50, 74, 292; **G**, 567.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **4th**, 575; **10th**, 103, 575; **12th**, 575.
Engineers—*Regiments:* **1st**, 70, 563.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **1st Mississippi Marine Brigade**, 568; **3d**, 563; **6th**, 564; **7th**, 567; **8th**, **10th**, 564; **11th**, 565; **12th**, 563; **15th**, 556; **17th**, 563; **18th**, 566; **21st**, 565; **23d**, 557; **26th**, 564; **27th**, **29th**, **31st**, **32d**, 563; **33d**, 565.

Mitchel, Ormsby M. Mentioned 770

Mitchell, Albion L. Mentioned 568

Mitchell, John G.
Correspondence with Robert Townsend 508
Mentioned 139, 140, 153

Mizner, Henry R. Mentioned 562

Mobile, Ala. Defenses of. Communications from
Lockett, Samuel H 792, 839
Sheliha, Victor von 793, 850, 884, 895, 916

Moe, Seth B.
Correspondence with
Bloom, Andrew S 281
Hays, William H 255, 256, 281
Johnson, Lewis 57, 233
Poteet, George A 255, 256
Raum, Green B 143
Schofield, John M 255

*Also called 3d Battery.

Page.

Moe, Seth B.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Sherman, William T 190
Smith, John E 208
Steedman, James B 57, 281
Thomas, George H 117, 233, 255, 280
Webster, Joseph D 97, 98, 143, 190
Mentioned 341
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *James B. Steedman.*
Molloy, Ferdinand. Mentioned 785, 824
Moore, David. Mentioned 565, 595
Moore, Edwin. Mentioned 565
Moore, G., et al. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 814, 872
Moore, George W. Mentioned 572
Moore, Israel T. Mentioned 564
Moore, James. Mentioned 560
Moore, Jesse H. Mentioned 555
Moore, John. Mentioned 446
Moore, Jonathan B. Mentioned 509, 566
Moore, Joseph. Mentioned 552, 553
Moore, Orlando H. Mentioned 674, 675, 691, 692
Moore, R. Mentioned 814
Moore, Risdon M. Mentioned 565
Moore, S. C. Mentioned 894
Moore, Timothy C. Mentioned 571
Moore, William C. Mentioned 671
Mordecai, Alfred. Mentioned 712
Morgan, James. Mentioned 566
Morgan, James D.
Correspondence with
Davis, Jefferson C 534, 681
Rousseau, Lovell H 140, 157, 170
Schofield, John M 317, 340, 367, 381, 392, 402
Starkweather, John C 120
Thomas, George H 15, 16, 35–37, 56, 80, 101, 119, 140, 141, 156, 215, 236, 237, 258, 276
Mentioned 6, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 34, 35, 37–39, 55, 56, 62, 78, 81, 82, 117–120, 139, 141, 142, 153–157, 170, 172, 198, 199, 215, 216, 232, 234, 257, 259, 260, 277, 280, 295, 296, 310, 312, 313, 318, 333–337, 340, 351, 352, 366, 478, 552, 554, 557, 754
Morgan, John T.
Correspondence with Joseph Wheeler 890
Mentioned 165, 478, 792, 800
Morgan, Richard C. Mentioned 907
Morgan, Thomas. Mentioned 558, 731, 744
Morgan, Thomas J.
Correspondence with James B. Steedman 518
Mentioned 471, 488, 505, 514, 520, 552, 553, 562
Morgan, William H. Correspondence with
Townsend, Robert 404
Washburn, Cadwallader C 394
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Cadwallader C. Washburn.*
Morris, ———. Mentioned 767
Morris, Buckner S. Mentioned 696, 739
Morris, Charles. Mentioned 890

Page.

Morris, Walter J.
Correspondence with Richard Taylor 836
Mentioned 839
Morrison, ———. Mentioned 425
Morrison, Alfred. Mentioned 562
Morrison, James S. Mentioned 907
Morrison, Samuel H. Mentioned 572
Morristown, Tenn. Action at, Oct. 28, 1864. Communications from
Breckinridge, John C 865
Vaughn, John C 857
Morse, Francis W. Mentioned 567
Morton [?], Colonel. Mentioned 345
Morton, Charles A. Mentioned 182
Morton, Charles H. Mentioned 556
Morton, Gilbert.
Correspondence with
Forrest, Moreau 434, 455, 472, 489
Lyon, William P 472, 489
Thomas, George H 313
Mentioned 318, 342, 436, 488, 490, 506
Morton, James St. Clair. Mentioned 192, 193, 196, 775
Morton, Oliver P. Mentioned 63, 369, 375, 601, 639, 758
For correspondence, etc., see *Indiana, Governor of.*
Morton, Quin. Mentioned 557
Moseley, William W. Mentioned 743
Moses, J. L. Mentioned 875
Motherspaw, Thomas W. Mentioned 556
Mount Sterling, Ky., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with
Stephen G. Burbridge 219
Moutriel, ———. Mentioned 832
Mower, Joseph A.
Assignments to command 419, 533
Assignment to duty 414
Assumes temporary command of 17th Army Corps 481
Correspondence with
Howard, Oliver O 481
Sherman, William T 366
Smith, Morgan L 221
Sprague, John W 465, 482
Mentioned 222, 334, 352, 365, 366, 394, 398, 400, 414, 419, 443, 465, 477, 480–482, 494, 497, 498, 512, 514, 515, 532, 533, 537, 550, 563, 566, 576, 580, 599, 613, 616, 630, 684, 707, 716, 753
Muenscher, Emory W. Mentioned 564
Mullins, Mathew. Mentioned 572
Munday, W. S. Mentioned 788
Munitions of War. Communications from
Baylor, Thomas G 414, 712
Beckwith, Amos 741
Breckinridge, John C 836
Bright, Marshall H 275
Corse, John M 152
Cox, Jacob D 656, 738, 760
Davis, Jefferson C 419
Easton, Langdon C 741
Ewing, E. H 797, 828, 888

Page.

Munitions of War—Continued. Communications from
Grant, U. S 386
Halleck, Henry W 267, 268, 529
Hood, John B 834, 868, 871
Johnson, Richard W 439
Lee, Stephen D 805
Orr, John M 788
Pace, Thomas N 669
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A 395
Sherman, William T 3, 182, 207, 358, 359, 370, 406, 414, 680, 720, 727, 728
Slocum, Henry W 163
Smith, D. Howard 827
Stanley, David S 584, 603, 668, 669
Thomas, George H 152, 170, 275, 401, 469, 669, 670, 764
Thompson, Charles R 623
Van Duzer, John C 334
Wagner, George D 405
Munroe, John H. Mentioned 465
Murdock, ———. Mentioned 762
Murphy, James A. Correspondence with Davis Tillson 173
Murphy, John. Mentioned 121, 427, 608
Murray, ———. Correspondence with Charles H. Fish 54
Muscle Shoals (or Raccoon Ford), near Florence, Ala. Skirmish at, Oct. 30, 1864. Communications from
Croxton, John T 524
Morgan, Thomas J 518
Williamson, Thomas G 518, 522
Myers, William B. Mentioned 786, 788, 804, 891
Nashville, Tenn.
Concentration of Union troops at. Communications from
Burbridge, Stephen G 282
Halleck, Henry W 423
Rosecrans, William S 531
Schofield, George W 282, 322
Schofield, John M 264, 283, 302
Sherman, William T 529, 596
Thomas, George H 282, 302, 408, 668, 690, 722
Wilson, James H 531
Defenses of. Communications from Zealous B. Tower 192
Natchez, Miss. Expedition from. See *Woodville, Miss. Expedition from Natchez to, etc., Oct. 4–12, 1864.*
Natchez, Steamer. Mentioned 885, 916
Naugatuck, Steamer. Mentioned 583
Navy, U. S. Co-operation of, with Army. Communications from
Burbridge, Stephen G 474
Fitch, Le Roy 611
Forrest, Morean 455, 456
Greer, James A 343, 366
Lee, S. Phillips 667, 734
Pennock, Alexander M 551, 590
Sherman, William T 175, 356, 610
Shirk, James W 590
Thomas, George H 318, 319, 455, 456, 490, 515, 551, 667, 757
Townsend, Robert 346, 493
Navy Department, U. S. Correspondence with Alexander M. Pennock 551

Page.
Naylor, William A. Mentioned 552, 553, 562
Neal, John R. Mentioned 907
Neely, James M. Mentioned 344
Neet, Frederick R. Mentioned 575
Nell, George W. Mentioned 560
Nelson, Captain. Mentioned 696
Neville, John W. Mentioned 572
Newell, Cicero. Mentioned 571
New Hampshire Troops. Mentioned.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **8th**, 568.
New Jersey Troops. Mentioned.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 575.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **13th**, **33d**, 558; **34th**, 571, 593; **35th**, 566.
Newkirk, Edward P. Mentioned 559
News Boy, U. S. S. Mentioned 83
Newton, Don Carlos. Mentioned 564
Newton, John. Mentioned 170, 311, 333
New York Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **13th**, 553, 554, 562, 668. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **I**, **M**, 559.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **17th**, 557; **45th**, 560; **58th**, 390, 432, 433, 560; **60th**, 559; **68th**, 390, 432, 433, 454, 560; **102d**, 559; **107th**, **119th**, **123d**, **134th**, 558; **136th**, **137th**, 559; **141st**, **143d**, 558; **149th**, 559; **150th**, **154th**, 558; **161st**, 459, 571; **178th**, 565.
Nichols, Samuel D. For correspondence, etc., see *Peter J. Osterhaus.*
Nicholson, Edward W. Mentioned 570
Nicklin, Benjamin S.
Correspondence with Burr H. Polk 200, 218
Mentioned 200, 561
Niswanger, ———. Correspondence with James Guthrie 507
Nixon, Edwin F. Mentioned 689, 690
Noble, John W.
Correspondence with
Grierson, Benjamin H 25, 62, 103, 285
Hess, Joseph C 24
Kargé, Joseph 610
Washburn, Cadwallader C 610
Mentioned 201, 575
Noble, T. J. Mentioned 902, 903
Norcross, Pliny. Correspondence with William P. Lyon 81
Norman, Leslie. Mentioned 610
North Carolina Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)
Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d Mounted**, 571; **3d Mounted**, 571.
Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864. Communications from
Cain, David 59
Chalmers, James R 808
Croxton, John T 22, 60, 82
Ford, Collin 121
Forrest, Nathan B 807
Granger, Robert S 16, 37, 38, 57, 80, 118, 119, 153
Lyon, William P 80, 81
Miller, John F 23
Milroy, Robert H 102
Morgan, James D 15, 35, 36, 56, 80, 101, 119, 140

Page.

Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee. Forrest's Raid into, Sept. 16–Oct. 10, 1864—Continued. Communications from
Park, Josiah B 21, 40, 41
Polk, Burr H 17–19, 21, 40, 41, 84
Rousseau, Lovell H 17, 19, 20, 39, 40, 58, 82, 140, 141, 156, 157, 198
Sherman, William T 62, 87
Sipes, William B 59, 84, 102
Starkweather, John C 22, 83, 84, 101, 120, 142, 155, 156
Steedman, James B 57
Taylor, Richard 810
Thomas, George H 12, 13, 17, 18, 20, 34–37, 39, 55, 78, 81–83, 86, 117, 139, 142, 151, 155, 156, 169, 199
Thompson, Charles R 87
Van Cleve, Horatio P 18
Van Duzer, John C 15, 35, 139, 153
Wade, Alfred B 119, 142, 215
Washburn, Cadwallader C 86, 87, 144
Webster, Joseph D 32, 42, 43, 121, 175
Wells, Ebenezer T 174
Wortham, John 18

Northern Department.
Hooker, Joseph, assumes command of 23
Orders, General, series 1864—*Hooker*: **No. 71**, 23; **No. 74**, 438.

Northern District of Mississippi. (Confederate.) Wirt Adams assigned to command of 895

North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864.
Communications from
Bacon, John M 269
Baird, Absalom 124
Bloom, Andrew S 281
Bruch, Samuel 118
Corse, John M 31, 185, 186, 209, 292, 362
Cox, Jacob D 33
Croxton, John T 622
Doolittle, Charles C 671
Downey, William A 382
Duncan, William 388
Elliott, Washington L 109, 126, 128, 205, 307, 349, 406
Garrard, Kenner 179
Granger, Robert S 651, 671
Howard, Oliver O 135, 308, 388
McArthur, John 31, 32
Morgan, Thomas J 518
Sherman, William T 28, 29, 70–72, 105–107, 110, 114, 127, 134, 179, 183, 186, 187, 230, 306
Stanley, David S 72, 123
Thomas, George H 523, 622
Vandever, William 77
Van Duzer, John C 118
Wagner, George D 57
Watkins, Louis D 350
Wever, Clark R 208
Congratulatory Orders. Oliver O. Howard 166

Page.

North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864—Continued.

Destruction of railroads during. Communications from

Carman, Ezra A 763
Davis, Jefferson C 754
Hood, John B 811, 823, 911
Howard, Oliver O 750
Mower, Joseph A 753
Slocum, Henry W 762
Williams, Alpheus S 763

Movements and disposition of troops during. Communications from

Adams, Daniel W 860
Adams, John Q 88
Bachtell, Samuel 133
Beauregard, G. T 858, 870, 880, 917
Blair, Frank P., jr 533, 580, 598, 616, 629
Bloom, Andrew S 316
Burton, Henry H 100
Carman, Ezra A 145
Cobb, Howell 878
Corse, John M 75, 76, 135, 148, 149, 166, 168, 248, 273, 330, 400, 421, 422, 729, 752, 762
Cox, Jacob D 47, 48, 73, 99, 100, 116, 136, 137, 151, 212, 231, 249–251, 273, 294, 310, 332, 351, 364, 365, 376, 611, 675
Croxton, John T 318, 342, 651
Davis, Jefferson C . 45, 68, 69, 178, 225, 242, 287, 326, 370, 478, 534, 578, 681, 743, 754
Dayton, Lewis M 89
Elliott, Washington L 3, 5, 28, 46, 72, 92–94, 106, 107, 145–148, 163, 180, 204, 244, 288–291, 307, 327, 328, 372, 397, 398, 417, 418, 430
Garrard, Kenner 147, 164, 307
Granger, Robert S 367, 368, 402, 435, 436, 519, 520, 540, 543–546, 587, 736
Hatch, Edward 508, 590, 688, 690, 704, 708
Hays, William H 341
Hood, John B 779, 780, 782, 783, 787, 790–792, 800, 802, 804–806, 808, 809, 811, 818–823, 829, 831, 832, 834, 835, 837, 841–843, 852, 865–867, 870, 874, 875, 878, 880–883, 888, 891, 892, 900, 901, 904, 905
Howard, Oliver O 6, 8, 24, 28, 29, 32, 49, 73, 95, 130, 131, 148, 181, 182, 206, 207, 227, 245, 269–271, 291, 328, 350, 361, 362, 373, 428, 438, 480, 481, 495, 512, 532, 579, 597, 615, 628, 644, 664, 750, 755
Jackson, William H 855
Jennings, William H 46
Johnson, Richard W 525
Jordan, Thomas J 338
Kilpatrick, Judson 28, 72, 148, 665
Lee, Stephen D 779, 791, 799, 802, 814, 890, 917
Leggett, Mortimer D 753
Lyon, William P 490
McCook, Edward M 289
Martin, Roger 363
Moe, Seth B 190
Mower, Joseph A 481, 496, 753
Osterhaus, Peter J 50, 74, 207, 228, 245, 271, 272, 292, 388, 420, 465, 495, 512, 597, 615, 628, 752

Page.

North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864—Continued.

Movements and disposition of troops during. Communications from

Pace, Thomas N 382
Ransom, Thomas E. G 55, 99, 151, 169, 249, 332, 350, 363, 375
Raum, Green B 108, 109
Robie, Oliver P 45
Schofield, John M 295, 296, 298, 311, 312, 314, 316, 317, 335–338, 340, 367, 381, 391, 392, 422, 423, 449, 482, 516, 591
Sherman, William T 4, 6–8, 10, 11, 13, 27, 30, 33, 34, 43, 44, 48, 49, 51–53, 55, 65–68, 73, 76, 77, 89, 90, 95, 104, 106, 114, 117, 133, 136, 137, 144, 167, 174, 176, 177, 180, 181, 183–185, 189, 191, 204, 206–208, 222, 227, 240, 243–248, 268, 270, 272, 273, 285, 289, 291, 306, 311, 325, 327, 329, 346, 359, 361, 366, 369, 387, 389, 398, 399, 413, 417, 418, 421, 442, 463, 464, 466, 467, 477, 494, 495, 497, 502, 509, 511, 512, 514, 535, 627, 628, 666, 682, 705, 715, 729, 730, 735, 750, 755
Simpson, John E 645
Sinclair, William H 286
Slocum, Henry W 347, 348, 614, 642, 643, 646, 662
Smith, Giles A 754
Smith, John E 496, 533, 598
Stanley, David S 27, 44, 66–68, 76, 89, 90, 124, 176–178, 225, 241, 242, 286, 287, 305, 325, 347, 360, 396, 415, 445, 463, 500–502, 517, 539
Steedman, James B 299, 340, 341, 353, 450, 502, 602, 765
Swallow, George R 587
Taylor, Marion C 454
Taylor, Richard 906
Thomas, George H 294, 296, 310, 312, 313, 318, 334, 336, 337, 351, 352, 367, 368, 409, 451, 454, 466, 500, 501, 508, 513, 514, 516, 517, 519, 520, 542–547, 587, 603, 617, 634, 635, 670, 704, 736, 764
Vandever, William 75, 77, 78
Wagner, George D 214, 234, 313, 315, 391, 395, 396
War Department, U. S 711
Warner, Willard 333, 387
Wever, Clark R 208
Wheeler, Joseph 890, 898
Williams, Alpheus S 90
Wilson, James H 416, 418, 424, 459, 482, 511
Wood, Thomas J 360, 541

Reported movements of Confederate troops during. Communications from

Beckert, Charles A 505
Bradley, Luther P 354
Carter, Malachi S 404
Cooper, Joseph A 34
Corse, John M 9, 167, 183, 184, 186, 187, 191, 211, 212, 309, 350, 374, 646
Cox, Jacob D 310, 375
Croxton, John T 354, 435, 497, 507, 521, 540, 547, 548, 586, 607, 621, 636, 672, 707
Curle, George A 95
Davidson, Henry G 236
Dean, Benjamin D 166
Elliott, Washington L 71, 91, 107, 205
Fish, Charles H 54, 78
Fish, John T 450, 520
Garrard, Israel 578

Page.

North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864—Continued.

Reported movements of Confederate troops during. Communications from

Garrard, Kenner 146, 165, 364, 372, 376
Given, William 721
Granger, Robert S 317, 342, 382, 392, 403, 425, 450, 503, 504, 521, 542, 544–546, 606, 631, 651, 670, 706, 745
Green, George 224
Halleck, Henry W 401
Hancock, Elisha A 339
Hatch, Edward 736, 759
Hays, William H 297
Hazen, William B 30
Horner, John W 434, 547
Howard, Oliver O 7, 29, 349, 361, 742
Howgate, Henry W 88
Hulburd, Edwin M 455
Johnson, Lewis 57, 234
Jones, William, jr 543
Jordan, Thomas J 316, 339
Kilpatrick, Judson 72, 373
Kimmel, David H 4
King, George 224
Love, S. Palace 137
Lyon, William P 426, 436, 454, 472, 521, 524
McCook, Edward M 27, 269
McQuiston, John C 422
Miller, J. Frank 338
Moe, Seth B 143, 190, 208, 233
Morton, Gilbert 313, 434, 455, 472
Mower, Joseph A 465
O'Reily, Michael 354
Parks, Warham 701
Poteet, George A 214
Raum, Green B 51, 112, 166, 291, 306, 309, 329
Rousseau, Lovell H 427
Schofield, John M 295, 297, 315, 316, 334, 337, 708
Sherman, William T 4, 12, 27, 75, 176, 177, 213, 231, 647, 728, 729, 742
Sipes, William B 689, 759
Slocum, Henry W 326, 717
Smith, George W 50
Smith, Giles A 728
Smith, John E 57, 362
Spencer, George E 96, 112
Sprague, John W 298, 315
Stanley, David S 65, 66, 104, 105, 687, 749
Steedman, James B 299, 317, 541
Swallow, George R 721
Thomas, George H 312, 332, 343, 403, 424, 426, 601, 685, 704, 719, 756
Thompson, Charles R 426
Van Duzer, John C 56, 353, 467, 500, 516
Wagner, George D 214, 298, 338
Waters, Louis H 586
Watkins, Louis D 289, 290, 327, 328, 349, 360, 373

Page.

North Georgia and North Alabama. Operations in, Sept. 29–Nov. 13, 1864—Continued.
Reported movements of Confederate troops during. Communications from
Wever, Clark R 50
Wilson, James H 463
Reported movements of Union troops during. Communications from
Adams, Daniel W 892
Beauregard, G. T 841, 903
Cobb, Howell 908
Hood, John B 780, 790, 792, 835, 883, 888, 891, 904
Taylor, Richard 914
Wheeler, Joseph 855, 859, 878, 892, 898, 918
Northrop, Lucius B. Mentioned 862
For correspondence, etc., see *Subsistence Department, C. S. A.*
Northup, George W. Mentioned 555
Norton, George C. Mentioned 465
Nourse, Henry S. Mentioned 716
Noyes, Henry E. Mentioned 723, 724
Oakes, James. Mentiond 710
Ober, Samuel. See *Morrison Maurice.*
O'Connor, Daniel. Mentioned 564
O'Dowd, John. Mentioned 522, 671
Ohio. Military Department embracing 23
Ohio, Army of the (23d Army Corps).
Cavalry Corps of, dissolved 737
Cooper, Joseph A., relieved from command of 2d Division of 748
Cox, Jacob D.
Assigned to temporary command of 88
Resumes command of 3d Division of 401
Orders, General, series 1864—*Schofield:* **No. 94**, 592; **No. 96**, 737. *Burbridge:* **No. 7**, 456; **No. 8**, 457. *Stoneman:* **No. 95**, 709.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Burbridge:* **No. 24**, 60. *Cox:* **No. 115**, 611; **No. 119**, 768.
Orders, Special Field, series 1864—*Schofield:* **No. 135**, 401; **No. 138**, 423; **No. 140**, 450; **No. 143**, 516; **No. 144**, 592; **No. 149**, 748. *Cox:* **No. 128**, 48; **No. 130**, 251; **No. 131**, 332.
Organization, strength, etc.
Oct. 15, 1864 303
Oct. 31, 1864 ..... 569–573, 575
Ruger, Thomas H., assigned to command of 2d Division of 748
Schofield, John M., resumes command of 401
Ohio, Department of the (23d Army Corps).
Burbridge, Stephen G., relieved from duty as second in command of 748
Stoneman, George, assigned to duty as second in command of 401, 592
Ohio Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st**, 121, 173, 569, 571; **2d**, 173, 571.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **3d**, 580; **4th**, 50, 292, 399; **6th**, 557; **7th**, **8th**, 568; **9th**, **12th**, 433, 560; **14th**, 401; **15th**, 401, 464, 567, 580; **18th**, 555; **19th**, 303, 570; **20th**, 562; **21st**, **22d**, 571; **26th**, 568. *Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 557; **B**, 433, 562; **C**, 559; **D**, 303, 402, 468, 570, 611, 768; **E**, 433, 559; **F**, 154, 402, 433, 553, 554, 561; **G**, 233, 562, 605; **I**, 562; **K**, 433, 560.
Cavalry—*Companies:* **4th**, 563; **McLaughlin's Squadron**, 573. *Regiments:* **1st**, 172, 388, 397, 462, 552, 553, 574; **3d**, 132, 172, 574; **4th**, 172, 441, 574; **5th**, 51, 645; **7th**, 573, 737; **8th**, 857; **9th**, 20, 277, 295, 312, 440, 441, 573, 737; **10th**, 479, 574; **12th**, 572.

Page.

Ohio Troops. Mentioned—Continued.

Infantry—*Battalions:* **1st Sharpshooters**, 552, 553, 562. *Regiments:* **1st National Guard**, 552; **5th**, **7th**, 558; **13th**, 556; **14th**, 558; **15th**, 556; **17th**, 557; **18th**, 39; **19th**, 556; **20th**, 566; **21st**, 557; **26th**, 556; **27th**, 566; **29th**, 558; **29th National Guard**, 552; **30th**, 564; **31st**, 557; **32d**, 567; **33d**, 557; **37th**, 564; **38th**, 558; **39th**, 566; **40th**, 555; **41st**, 556; **43d**, 566; **45th**, 555; **46th**, 563; **47th**, 564; **48th**, 568; **49th**, 556; **50th**, 570; **51st**, 555; **52d**, 557; **53d**, **54th**, 564; **55th**, 559; **57th**, 564; **58th**, 568; **59th**, 560; **61st**, 558; **63d**, 566; **64th**, **65th**, 556; **66th**, 558; **68th**, 566; **69th**, 557; **70th**, 564; **71st**, 556; **72d**, 565; **73d**, 559; **74th**, 557; **76th**, 563; **78th**, 249, 566; **79th**, 559; **80th**, 564; **81st**, 330, 564, 683; **82d**, 558; **89th**, 557; **90th**, 555; **92d**, 557; **93d**, 556; **94th**, 557; **95th**, 565; **97th**, 556; **98th**, 557; **99th**, **100th**, 570; **101st**, 555; **102d**, 154, 390, 402, 432, 561, 651, 671; **103d**, 570; **104th**, 137, 570; **105th**, 557; **106th**, 433, 560; **108th**, 555, 557; **111th**, 138, 570; **113th**, 557; **115th**, 275, 390, 432, 560; **118th**, 570; **121st**, 557; **124th**, **125th**, 556; **173d**, 390, 408, 432, 559; **174th**, 39, 390, 408, 432, 471, 546, 561, 635; **175th**, 390, 408, 432; **176th**, 390, 408, 432, 559; **177th**, 390, 408, 432, 560; **178th**, 39, 391, 408, 432, 560; **179th**, 391, 408, 432, 559; **180th**, 333, 352, 359, 391, 408, 432, 560; **181st**, 488, 490, 504, 506, 519, 651, 671.

Oliver, Samuel W. Mentioned 800

Olson, Porter C. Mentioned 556

Opdycke, Emerson. Mentioned 98, 556

Orcutt, Benjamin F. Mentioned 570

Ordnance Department, U. S. A. Correspondence with

Baylor, Thomas G 414, 712

Grant, U. S 268

Halleck, Henry W 529

O'Reilly, Luke. Mentioned 481

O'Reily, Michael.

Correspondence with Thomas J. Jordan 354

Mentioned 340, 354

Organ, James T. Mentioned 568

Organization, Strength, etc.

Confederate Troops 865, 872, 875–877, 893, 896, 897, 907–909

Union Troops 303, 399, 401, 552–576

Orr, John M. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 788

Osband, Embury D.

Correspondence with Napoleon J. T. Dana 475, 493

Mentioned 122, 476, 493, 568

Osburn, Norval. Mentioned 561

Osterhaus, Peter J.

Correspondence with

Hazen, William B 207, 465

Howard, Oliver O 111, 131, 271, 272, 420, 430, 431, 480, 495

Sherman, William T 272

Stolbrand, Charles J 465

Woods, Charles R 465

Mentioned 8, 30, 32, 49, 50, 73, 95, 148, 182, 222, 227, 245, 248, 270, 271, 291–293, 308, 328, 329, 350, 361, 362, 374, 417, 418, 420, 421, 430, 445, 446, 464, 465, 479, 480, 495, 497, 511, 512, 533, 542, 563, 579, 597, 603, 613, 615, 627, 628, 701, 702, 713, 715, 727, 732, 742, 751, 855, 878, 918

Otey, John M. Mentioned 785, 824

Owen, Alfred D. Mentioned 570

Page.

Pace, Thomas N.
Correspondence with
Granger, Robert S 706
Polk, Burr H 382
Rousseau, Lovell H 427
Stanley, David S 669
Mentioned 216, 367, 561, 576, 605, 669
Packard, Jasper. Mentioned 570
Packer, Warren W. Mentioned 90, 91
Paducah, Ky., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with George H. Thomas 437
Page, Francis M.
Correspondence with Nathaniel C. McLean 368
Mentioned 571
Page, Harlan. Mentioned 565
Page, Richard C. M. Mentioned 807, 865, 890, 908
Paine, Eleazer A. Mentioned 355
Palfrey, William. Mentioned 832
Palmer, David J. Mentioned 564
Palmer, Frederick S.
Correspondence with
Fargo, William G 656
Hooker, Joseph 656, 657, 677
Mentioned 220, 676
Palmer, John B.
Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 833, 917
Mentioned 804, 819, 852, 857, 865, 871, 911
Palmer, Theodoric R. Mentioned 553, 554
Palmer, William J.
Correspondence with James B. Steedman 765
Mentioned 553, 554, 576
Pardee, Ario, jr.
Correspondence with John W. Geary 578
Mentioned 558
Pardee, Henry C. Mentioned 559
Park, Horace. Mentioned 566
Park, Josiah B.
Correspondence with
Polk, Burr H 21, 40, 41
Rousseau, Lovell H 427
Mentioned 19, 23, 40, 82
Parker, Ely S. Mentioned 445
Parker, Job R. Mentioned 568
Parker, William. Mentioned 907
Parks, Warham. Correspondence with Henry W. Slocum 701
Parrish, Charles S. Mentioned 570
Parrish, J. T. Mentioned 864
Parrott, James C. Mentioned 564
Parry, Augustus C. Mentioned 564
Parsons, John R. Mentioned 571
Patten, Thomas J. Mentioned 574
Patterson, Josiah. Mentioned 215
Patterson, Michael L. Mentioned 571
Pattison, Thomas. Mentioned 346
Patton, William. Mentioned 758
Paw Paw, U. S. S. Mentioned 630

Page.
Paxton, A. M. Mentioned 798, 828, 860, 889
Payne, Dr. Mentioned 513
Payne, William H. Mentioned 907
Pearce, John S. Mentioned 15, 257, 258, 557
Pease, Phineas. Mentioned 565
Peatman, Norris T. Mentioned 556
Peebles, Ferdinand E. Mentioned 569
Peek, Henry C. Mentioned 211
Pemberton, John C. Mentioned 527
Pennington, Alexander C. M., jr. Mentioned 444
Pennock, Alexander M.
Correspondence with
Meredith, Solomon 61
Navy Department, U. S 551
Sherman, William T 610
Thomas, George H 515, 551, 590
Mentioned 61, 404, 493, 514, 667
Pennsylvania Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **B**, 557; **E**, 559.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **7th**, 172, 390, 432, 574, 689, 690; **9th**, 20, 204, 235, 255, 277, 312, 336, 409, 425, 441, 479, 486, 487, 574; **15th**, 462, 486, 553, 554, 573, 576; **19th**, 575.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **28th**, 558; **29th**, 559; **46th**, **73d**, 558; **75th**, 390, 432, 560; **77th**, 556; **78th**, 39, 40, 560; **79th**, 555, 557; **109th**, 558; **111th**, 595; **147th**, 558.
Pepper, William T. Mentioned 561
Perkins, C. M. Mentioned 526
Perkins, Henry W. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Henry W. Slocum;* also *Alpheus S. Williams.*
Perrin, Hector. Mentioned 565
Peters, John H.
Correspondence with
Grierson, Benjamin H 160, 201, 323
Washburn, Cadwallader C 322
Mentioned 322, 575
Peters, Thomas. Mentioned 837
Philips, Henry L. Mentioned 564
Phillips, Charles B. Mentioned 552
Phillips, Sylvester B. Mentioned 572
Phœnix, Steamer. Mentioned 794
Pickands, Henry S. Mentioned 570
Pickands, James. Mentioned 556
Pickering, Lafayette. Mentioned 403, 561
Picolet, Arthur. Mentioned 897
Pillow, George M. Mentioned 639
Pillow, Gideon J.
Correspondence with William T. Sherman 639
Mentioned 639, 650, 810
Pinkerton, Adam. Mentioned 574
Platt, Wesley. Mentioned 568
Plummer, Augustus H. Mentioned 623
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Lovell H. Rousseau.*
Poe, Orlando M.
Correspondence with William T. Sherman 577, 680, 741
Mentioned 681, 714, 772

Page.

Polk, Burr H.
Correspondence with
Brott, Elijah C 491
Granger, Robert S 382, 403, 650
Hoge, George B 218
Milroy, Robert H 84, 102
Nicklin, Benjamin S 200, 218
Pace, Thomas N 382
Park, Josiah B 21, 40, 41
Rousseau, Lovell H 17–21, 40
Sellon, William R 59
Sipes, William B 59, 84, 102, 218, 759
Smith, Arthur A 156, 218, 279, 300
Starkweather, John C 21, 22, 58, 83, 84, 101, 142, 156
Thomas, George H 39, 58
Thompson, Charles R 42, 83, 121
Mentioned 19, 20, 213, 259
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Lovell H. Rousseau.*

Polk, Leonidas. Mentioned 46, 877

Pollard, J. J. Mentioned 860

Pomutz, George. Mentioned 567

Pontoons. Employment of. Communications from
Burroughs, George 720
Merrill, William E 719, 734, 747
Poe, Orlando M 577
Sherman, William T 577
Sipes, William B 719
Thomas, George H 686, 720, 734, 760

Pope, John. Mentioned 251, 391, 408, 423, 534

Porter, Andrew P. Mentioned 603

Porter, David D. Mentioned 333, 351, 356, 610, 854, 879

Porter, Horace. Mentioned 174

Porter, William L. Mentioned 547

Post, P. Sidney.
Correspondence with Thomas J. Wood 541
Mentioned 556

Poteet, George A.
Correspondence with
Hays, William H 256, 257
Johnson, Lewis 256
Moe, Seth B 255, 256
Wagner, George D 214
Mentioned 256, 257, 281, 297, 341

Potter, Carroll H.
Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 284
Hooker, Joseph 676, 694, 695
Mentioned 438, 695
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Joseph Hooker.*

Potts, Benjamin F. Mentioned 168, 567, 754

Powell, Eugene. Mentioned 558

Powell, John W. Mentioned 363, 364, 375, 401, 481, 496, 534, 567, 618, 663, 665

Powers, Edwin H. Mentioned 559

Pratt, William M. Mentioned 569

Prentice, Clarence J. Mentioned 158, 159, 907

Page.
Prescott, Mark H. Mentioned 558
President, C. S. See *Jefferson Davis.*
President, U. S. See *Abraham Lincoln.*
Presstman, Stephen W.
Correspondence with John B. Hood 904, 905
Mentioned 866
Preston, Lyman. Mentioned 575
Preston, Robert T. Mentioned 907
Preston, Simon M. Mentioned 568
Price, Samuel W. Mentioned 572
Price, Sterling. Mentioned 7,
222, 240, 423, 438, 510, 531, 589, 644, 658, 684, 697–699, 705, 708
Price, William R.
Correspondence with James H. Wilson 416, 429
Mentioned 424
Prisoners of War. Action touching. Communications from
Beauregard, G. T 830
Lee, Robert E 830
Private Property. Depredations on. Communications from
Howard, Oliver O 308
Ransom, Thomas E. G 331
Prosser, William F. Mentioned 561, 575, 671
Proudfit, James K. Mentioned 566
Putnam, Azro C. Mentioned 571
Putnam, James F. Mentioned 568
Qualman, Charles. Mentioned 574
Quartermaster-General's Office, C. S. A. Correspondence with
Cole, A. H 889
War Department, C. S 889, 890
Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A. Correspondence with
Brown, S. Lockwood 395, 614
Donaldson, James L 631
Easton, Langdon C 409
Halleck, Henry W 267, 529
Van Vliet, Stewart 395, 727
Raccoon Ford, Ala. See *Muscle Shoals, Ala.*
Radowitz, Paul von. Mentioned 438
Ramsey, Robert H.
Correspondence with
Hoffman, Southard 462
Thomas, George H 757
Mentioned 720
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *George H. Thomas.*
Randall, William H. F. Mentioned 111
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John McArthur.*
Ranney, Robert. Mentioned 569
Ransom, Hyatt C. Mentioned 450
Ransom, Thomas E. G.
Correspondence with
Corse, John M 150
Howard, Oliver O 32, 99, 135, 136, 230, 248, 249, 293
Sheldon, Charles S 293, 294
Mentioned 6–8, 28–30, 32,
49, 50, 73, 74, 95, 99, 111, 129, 131, 148, 150, 168, 227, 228, 230, 243–246, 270,
271, 292, 293, 328, 329, 331, 350, 361, 362, 369, 413, 464, 476, 493, 512, 579, 657
Ratchford, J. W. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Stephen D. Lee.*

Page.
Ratliff, Robert W. Mentioned 572
Raum, Green B.
Correspondence with
Beckwith, Amos 131
Corse, John M 75, 108
Dean, Benjamin D 166
Elliott, Washington L 306
Garrard, Kenner 291
Heath, Thomas T 132
McCook, Edward M 108, 109
Moe, Seth B 143
Sherman, William T 112, 132, 149, 166, 167, 183, 228, 246, 247, 306, 309, 329, 666, 682
Slocum, Henry W 306
Smith, John E 51, 74, 97, 329, 496, 533
Spencer, George E 96
Tourtellotte, John E 31
Wever, Clark R 112, 149, 183, 208
Mentioned 8, 51, 75, 166, 210, 226, 228, 240, 242–245, 247, 248, 251, 288, 564
Rawlins, John A.
Correspondence with James H. Wilson 442
Mentioned 581, 617, 626
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *U. S. Grant.*
Reckard, Frank B. Mentioned 559
Red Rover, Steamer. Mentioned 346
Reece, Asa, et al. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 813
Reed, George H. Mentioned 563
Reese, Chauncey B. Mentioned 130, 131
Reid, James M. Mentioned 567
Reid, John C. Mentioned 845, 856, 863, 912
Reilly, James W. (Brigadier-General.)
Correspondence with
Cox, Jacob D 116, 212, 231, 273, 310, 738
Love, S. Palace 137
Mentioned 48, 100, 116, 251, 303, 332, 570, 611, 768
Reilly, James W. (Lieutenant.) Mentioned 712
Remick, David. Mentioned 445
Reno, Marcus A. Mentioned 444
Resaca, Ga. Skirmishes at, Oct. 12–13, 1864. Communications from
Johnson, Lewis 233
McCook, Edward M 226, 242, 243
Raum, Green B 246
Sherman, William T 247, 249
Tindall, G. F 234
Van Duzer, John C 233
Wagner, George D 234, 257
Reynolds, John A. Mentioned 70, 288, 371, 430, 552, 554, 559, 614
Reynolds, Joseph J. Mentioned 63, 385, 658, 698, 699
Rheatown, Tenn. Skirmish near, Sept. 28, 1864. Communication from
Davis Tillson 48
Rhodes, Kate. Mentioned 322
Rhodes, Robert B. Mentioned 552, 553
Rice, Charles H. Mentioned 669
Rice, Elliott W.
Correspondence with John M. Corse 422, 496
Mentioned 253, 564, 730, 752, 762

Page.
Rice, Olin F. Mentioned 876
Richardson, D. Mentioned 775
Richardson, Robert V. Mentioned 838
Rider, Robert G. Mentioned 557
Riely, John W. Mentioned 859
Risdon, Orlando C. Mentioned 569
Robbins, Irvin. Mentioned 570
Robbins, John W. Mentioned 558
Robertson, Felix H. Mentioned 405, 819, 854, 878
Robertson, William B. Mentioned 876
Robie, Oliver P.
Correspondence with Washington L. Elliott 45
Mentioned 574
Robinson, Aaron B. Mentioned 557
Robinson, George. Mentioned 745
For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Nathaniel J. Jackson*; also *Alpheus S. Williams.*
Robinson, George I. Mentioned 574
Robinson, James S.
Correspondence with Henry W. Slocum 371
Mentioned 90, 91, 288, 558, 614, 615
Robinson, Powhatan. Mentioned 836
Roddey, Philip D.
Correspondence with
Hood, John B 863, 864, 875
Ross, W. J 864
Taylor, Richard 846
Mentioned .. 18, 21, 23, 278, 313, 317, 332, 342, 346, 392, 425, 433, 443, 453, 470, 520, 576, 613, 640, 719, 721, 732, 736, 749, 817, 843, 844, 846, 855, 868, 874, 908, 909, 912
Rodgers, Hiram C. Mentioned 743
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Henry W. Slocum.*
Rogers, Andrew W. Mentioned 566
Rogers, James C. Mentioned 558
Rogers, James W. Mentioned 830
Rogers, William P. Correspondence with
Fry, James B 551
Kimball, R. J 551
Rogersville, Tenn. Skirmish at, Oct. 8, 1864. Communication from Robert E. Lee 811
Rome, Ga.
Destruction of property in, ordered. Communications from
Corse, John M 729
Sherman, William T 729
Skirmishes near.
Oct. 10–11, 1864. Communications from
Corse, John M 188, 210
Kilpatrick, Judson 205
Sherman, William T 209
Oct. 12–13, 1864. See *Coosaville Road, near Rome, Ga. Skirmishes on.*
Rome, Ga., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with William T. Sherman 75
Romenger, H. Mentioned 814
Root, Richard. Mentioned 497
Roper, Samuel. Mentioned 183, 208
Roper, William P. Mentioned 216, 217, 260, 261
Rose, George M. Mentioned 223

Page.
Rose, James G. Mentioned 907
Rose, Thomas E. Mentioned 556
Rosecrans, William S.
Correspondence with
Cook, John 438
Sherman, William T 477, 493, 509, 530, 531, 577
Thomas, George H 483, 537, 582, 602, 704, 705
Mentioned 345, 386, 438, 465, 466, 473, 475, 482, 483, 491, 514, 515, 528, 535, 576, 581, 582, 599, 600, 637, 684, 698, 699, 708
Ross, Lawrence S. Mentioned 94, 165, 209, 362, 478, 671, 787, 792, 842, 843, 855, 874, 883
Ross, W. J. Correspondence with Philip D. Roddey 864
Rousseau, Laurence H. Mentioned 570
Rousseau, Lovell H.
Correspondence with
Croxton, John T 216
Granger, Robert S 16, 342, 368, 436, 451, 452, 471, 487, 504, 505, 520–523, 543, 546, 547, 688, 721, 765, 766
Guthrie, James 507
Johnsonville, Tenn., Commanding Officer at 392
Morgan, James D 140, 157, 170
Pace, Thomas N 427
Park, Josiah B 427
Polk, Burr H 17–21, 40
Sherman, William T 58
Sipes, William B 427, 689, 719, 766
Smith, Arthur A 509, 608, 623
Thomas, George H 17–20, 37, 39, 81, 82, 141, 142, 155, 156, 198, 199, 237, 259, 548, 588, 589, 609
Thompson, Charles R 426, 427, 524, 548, 608, 623, 637
Van Cleve, Horatio P 18
Waverly, Tenn., Commanding Officer at 392
Wortham, John 18
Mentioned 12–14, 34, 37, 42, 55, 56, 62, 79, 82–84, 86, 87, 101–103, 117–120, 139–142, 144, 152–157, 169, 170, 172, 175, 215–218, 236, 237, 259, 260, 274, 340, 348, 432, 433, 440, 441, 503, 522, 553, 554, 559, 631, 640, 648, 650, 688, 690, 764, 766, 812, 816, 823
Roys, Elbridge G. Mentioned 46
Royse, Daniel. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *George D. Wagner.*
Rucker, Edmund W. Mentioned 759, 833, 844, 854
Ruger, Thomas H.
Assignment to command 748
Mentioned 661, 682, 700, 748, 768
Ruggles, T. C.
Correspondence with James H. Simpson 263
Mentioned 263, 774
Rusk, Jeremiah M. Mentioned 566
Russell, James. Mentioned 889
Russell, John. Mentioned 556
Russell, Robert M. Mentioned 489, 706, 721, 722
Russell, Thomas. Mentioned 567
Russellville, Tenn. Skirmish at, Nov. 11, 1864. Communication from John C. Breckinridge 911
Ryan, David. Correspondence with Charles W. Dustan 410
Sage, Harley H. Mentioned 559
Salm, Felix Prince. Mentioned 560

Page.
Salomon, Edward S. Mentioned 558
Saltville, Va. Action at, Oct. 2, 1864. Communications from
Burbridge, Stephen G 157
Henderson, William 143
Lee, Robert E 786
Thomas, Lorenzo 200
Webster, Joseph D 201
Sanders, R. W.
Correspondence with Richard Taylor 803
Mentioned 863
Sanders, William L. Mentioned 902
Sandford, John L. Mentioned 891
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John C. Breckinridge.*
Sargent, Elbert M. Mentioned 560
Saunders, B. F. Mentioned 810
Saylor, Thomas. Mentioned 561, 651
Scates, Walter B. Mentioned 438
Schofield, George W.
Correspondence with
Capron, Horace 282
Schofield, John M 302
Thomas, George H 302, 322
Mentioned 144, 748
Schofield, John M.
Correspondence with
Ammen, Jacob 121, 319, 340
Bloom, Andrew S 316
Bradley, Luther P 339, 354
Burbridge, Stephen G 12, 157, 200, 264, 282, 301, 302, 473, 491, 525
Campbell, John A 121, 144, 173
Capron, Horace 283
Cooper, Joseph A 422, 692
Cox, Jacob D 231, 423, 482, 611, 655, 737, 738, 748, 760
Dickson, J. Bates 173
Gallup, George W 655, 675
Gibson, Horatio G 48
Halleck, Henry W 46, 253
Hays, William H 297, 341
Johnson, Lewis 234
Jordan, Thomas J 297, 316, 339, 354
Meredith, Solomon 158
Moe, Seth B 255
Morgan, James D 317, 340, 367, 381, 392, 402
Schofield, George W 302
Sherman, William T 10, 47, 173, 219, 276, 295, 311, 312, 335, 366, 391, 449, 467, 468, 537, 590, 591, 624
Sprague, John W 298, 315, 316
Stevens, W. J 674, 675
Stoneman, George 737
Thomas, George H 253, 254, 276, 277, 295, 296, 312, 313, 335–337, 538, 591, 611, 624, 638, 655, 673, 674, 691, 708, 768
Tillson, Davis 12, 48
Tindall, G. F 234, 625
Wagner, George D 258, 280, 298, 313–315, 337, 338, 391
War Department, U. S 334

Page.

Schofield, John M.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Watkins, Louis D 290
Webster, Joseph D 11, 32
Wilson, James H 482
Mentioned 10, 64, 65, 158, 162, 251, 252, 254, 258, 274, 276, 279, 282, 283, 290, 299, 306, 310, 311, 316–318, 320, 321, 332, 334, 335, 340, 341, 354, 359, 361, 367, 378, 381, 392, 395, 398, 400, 402, 418, 421–424, 440–443, 468, 473, 476, 477, 480–482, 484, 485, 494–499, 502, 509–511, 514, 529, 530, 534-536, 569, 570, 576, 580–582, 585, 588, 592, 596, 599–603, 605, 607, 613, 617, 618, 620, 627, 630, 631, 637, 638, 641, 647–650, 653, 659, 664, 666, 668, 684, 685, 700, 703, 704, 706, 733, 735, 738, 747, 749, 764, 766, 767, 774, 775, 855, 859, 878, 892
Resumes command of Army of the Ohio 401
Schrader, Alexander von. Correspondence with George H. Thomas 734
Schryver, Charles. Mentioned 564
Schuetz, John C. Mentioned 562
Schumacher, Leo. Mentioned 567
Scofield, Hiram. Mentioned 569
Scofield, Levi T. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *John M. Schofield.*
Scott, Donald D. Mentioned 566, 599
Scott, George H. Mentioned 564
Scott, Jefferson K. Mentioned 564
Scott, John S. Mentioned 122, 123, 898
Scott, Robert K. Mentioned 566, 753
Scovill, Charles W. Mentioned 557
S. D. Lee, General, C. S. S. Mentioned 851, 886, 917
Sealy, Robert P. Mentioned 566
Sears, Claudius W. Mentioned 792
Sears, Cyrus. Mentioned 569
Seddon, James A. Mentioned 798, 803, 827, 829, 854, 858, 860, 869, 870, 911
For correspondence, etc., see *War Department, C. S.*
Sedgewick, Thomas D. Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 283
Keigwin, James 159
Seidel, Charles B. Mentioned 574
Selfridge, James L. Mentioned 558
Sellers, ———. Mentioned 103
Sellers, Mrs. Mentioned 62
Sellon, William R.
Correspondence with
Cain, David 59
Polk, Burr H 59
Mentioned 561
Semple, Charles. Mentioned 852
Semple, Henry C. Mentioned 865
Sevia, Thomas (alias **Oliver Ditson**). Mentioned 678
Seymour, William R. Mentioned 183
Shafter, William R. Mentioned 559
Shaklee, Francis M. Mentioned 566
Shanks, J. T. Mentioned 696, 739
Shannon, John A. Mentioned 571
Sharp, Jacob H. Mentioned 95
Sharra, Abram.
Correspondence with Robert S. Granger 342
Mentioned 342
Shelby, Isaac. Mentioned 789

Page.
Shelby, Joseph O. Mentioned 7
Sheldon, Charles S.
Correspondence with Thomas E. G. Ransom 293, 294
Mentioned 293, 566
Sheliha, Victor von. Correspondence with Samuel H. Lockett 792, 850
Shellenberger, Samuel L. Mentioned 571
Shelley, Charles M.
Assignment to command 782
Mentioned 782
Shelton, Lieutenant. Mentioned 883
Shepherd, V. E. Correspondence with War Department, C. S. 800
Sherfy, William H. Correspondence with Charles H. Fish 111
Sheridan, Philip H. Mentioned 175, 222, 267, 413, 661, 679, 758, 891, 896
Sherman, William T.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A. 679
Allatoona, Ga., Commanding Officer at 53, 75
Baird, Absalom 124
Beckwith, Amos 88, 358, 414, 477, 509, 510, 530, 641, 680, 699, 712, 728, 741
Burton, Henry H 100
Canby, Edward R. S 103, 680
Corse, John M 8, 9, 31, 53, 113, 114, 123, 133–135, 148, 149, 166, 167, 183–188, 209–212, 248, 273, 292, 309, 329, 330, 362, 374, 389, 399, 400, 421, 616, 628, 629, 646, 682, 715, 729
Cox, Jacob D 6, 11, 33, 34, 47, 48, 73, 99, 100, 114, 115, 123, 136, 137, 151, 169, 189, 230, 249–251, 294, 310, 351, 364, 365, 375, 376
Croxton, John T 507
Dana, Napoleon J. T 527, 698
Davis, Jefferson C 27, 44, 68, 463, 717, 731, 744
Dayton, Lewis M 89, 174, 175, 597
Dean, Benjamin D 247, 272
Donaldson, James L 26
Easton, Langdon C 359, 404, 477, 529, 530, 626, 641, 642, 699, 700, 711, 712, 727, 728, 741,
Elliott, Washington L 3, 4, 70, 71, 91–93, 106, 107, 116, 126, 127, 130, 145, 163, 179, 204, 225, 288, 289, 291, 306, 327, 387, 397, 398, 406, 417
Farnham, George M 54
Garrard, Kenner 179, 244
Girdner, Ephraim L 404
Glassford, Henry A 175
Granger, Robert S 520
Grant, U. S 3, 64, 162, 174, 202, 222, 304, 324, 394, 576, 594, 595, 658, 679
Halleck, Henry W 162, 203, 357, 412, 413, 461, 476, 493, 529, 613, 679, 697, 740
Howard, Oliver O 6, 7, 28–30, 49, 95, 110, 123, 129–131, 166, 180, 181, 206, 207, 227, 244, 245, 270, 308, 349, 361, 373, 388, 418, 430, 445, 446, 464, 512, 579, 627, 644, 703, 728, 729, 742, 750
Jackson, William H 639
Johnson, Richard W 439
Kentucky, Governor of 429
Kilpatrick, Judson 6, 646, 665, 703, 718, 743, 755
Kingston, Ga., Commanding Officer at 75
Lincoln, Abraham 412
McArthur, James N 613, 625, 656
McArthur, John 10, 31, 32
McCook, Edward M 4, 27, 204, 226, 242–244, 269, 289, 511

Page.

Sherman, William T.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Meredith, Solomon 612, 625
Moe, Seth B 190
Mower, Joseph A 366
Osterhaus, Peter J 272
Pennock, Alexander M 610
Pillow, Gideon J 639
Poe, Orlando M 577, 680, 741
Raum, Green B ... 112, 132, 149, 166, 167, 183, 228, 246, 247, 306, 309, 329, 666, 682
Rome, Ga., Commanding Officer at 75
Rosecrans, William S 477, 493, 509, 530, 531, 577
Rousseau, Lovell H 58
Schofield, John M 10, 47, 173, 219, 276, 295, 311, 312, 335, 366, 391, 449, 467, 468, 537, 590, 591, 624
Slocum, Henry W 69, 106, 124, 125, 163, 178, 242, 270, 305, 326, 347, 370, 406, 494, 578, 642, 643, 661, 681, 717, 731
Smith, ——— 700
Smith, Andrew J 595, 596
Smith, John E ..... 8, 31, 183, 207, 228, 246, 272, 329, 374, 495, 628, 703, 729.
Smith, Morgan L 384
Spencer, George E 112, 730
Stanley, David S 27, 44, 65–67, 72, 89, 90, 104, 105, 123, 176, 177, 240, 285, 286, 415, 500
Steedman, James B 447, 485, 502, 503, 518, 541, 602, 620, 631, 632, 642, 668, 705, 720, 735, 757
Thomas, George H 12, 13, 34, 55, 139, 169, 170, 190, 191, 212, 213, 231, 232, 311, 333, 334, 352, 356, 365, 366, 377, 378, 390, 408, 432, 448, 449, 466, 467, 483, 484, 497–499, 514, 535, 536, 580–582, 599–601, 617, 618, 631, 647, 666, 685, 686, 704, 718, 719, 733, 734, 745, 746, 755–757
Tindall, G. F 642
Tourtellotte, John E 96, 189
Tyler, George W 700
Vandever, William 51–53, 71, 76, 77, 117, 182, 666
Wagner, George D 214, 234
War Department, U. S 63, 64, 240, 369, 428, 460, 711, 727
Washburn, Cadwallader C 62, 87, 384
Watkins, Louis D 289, 290, 327, 328, 349, 360, 494
Webster, Joseph D 3, 175, 203, 640, 641
Wever, Clark R 208
Wilson, James H 358, 463, 478
Mentioned 7, 10–12, 14, 24–26, 28, 29, 31, 43–45, 52, 54, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 72, 74–76, 78, 79, 87, 88, 96, 97, 100, 104, 108–110, 112, 113, 115, 117, 118, 121, 123, 124, 126–130, 132, 133, 135, 140, 143, 146, 147, 149, 151–153, 158, 164–166, 169, 176, 177, 180–182, 189, 190, 198, 201, 208, 222, 226–228, 231, 239–241, 252, 253, 266–268, 270, 271, 274, 286, 287, 289–291, 293, 294, 296, 300, 306, 307, 310–313, 315, 317, 318, 324, 327, 328, 332–334, 336, 337, 347, 348, 350–353, 356, 360, 365, 366, 373, 377, 384, 386–391, 394, 397, 398, 401, 403, 408, 409, 413, 415, 418, 421, 424, 429, 431, 439, 442–444, 446, 448, 458, 462, 466–469, 472, 475, 478, 484, 485, 500, 501, 511, 512, 516, 525, 529, 530, 538, 542, 583, 585, 589, 591, 596, 603, 616, 619, 628, 629, 632, 634, 635, 640, 642, 644, 647, 648, 650, 657–659, 661–665, 668, 670, 679, 680, 682, 684, 685, 687, 688, 691, 692, 697, 699, 701–703, 707, 709, 711–713, 715, 717–719, 724, 725, 727, 731, 732, 734, 740, 744, 750, 751, 755, 759, 764, 767, 778, 790, 792, 804, 810, 816, 820, 823, 825, 841, 853, 858, 859, 871, 875, 878, 883, 888, 891, 896, 904, 910, 911, 913–915, 917
Staff. Announcement of 583

Page.

Sherwood, Isaac R. Mentioned 570
Shier, Henry. Mentioned 567
Shipman, Paul R. Mentioned 726
Shippen, Edward. Mentioned 656
Ship's Gap, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 16, 1864. Communications from William T. Sherman 305, 311
Shirk, James W.
Correspondence with
King, Edward M 630
Thomas, George H 590
Mentioned 611, 617, 618, 630, 667, 734
Shoal Creek, Ala. Skirmishes at.
Oct. 9, 1864. Communications from
Hatch, Edward 733
Thomas, George H 732, 733
Nov. 5–6, 1864. Communications from
Croxton, John T 635, 652, 689
Hatch, Edward 687
Thomas, George H 666, 672, 673
Nov. 9, 1864. Communication from Edward Hatch 723
Nov. 11, 1864. Communications from
Hatch, Edward 756
Thomas, George H 755
Shorey, Samuel O. Mentioned 575
Showers, Benjamin H. Mentioned 701
Silsby, William H. Mentioned 564
Silver Lake, No. 2, U. S. S. Mentioned 83
Simmons, Wilmer S. Mentioned 564
Simpson, James H. Correspondence with
Engineer Department, U. S. A 262, 769
Gilliss, John R 262, 772
Gunn, William A 262
Miller, A. B 263
Ruggles, T. C 263
Simpson, John E.
Correspondence with Thomas T. Heath 645
Mentioned 109
Sinclair, William H. Correspondence with
Fullerton, Joseph S 605
Stanley, David S 586, 605
Whipple, William D 604
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *David S. Stanley.*
Sipes, William B.
Correspondence with
Polk, Burr H 59, 84, 102, 218, 759
Rousseau, Lovell H 427, 689, 719, 766
Thomas, George H 172, 279, 507, 624, 689, 690, 760
Mentioned 17–20, 82, 83, 216, 436, 549, 561, 620
Sloan, Thomas S. Mentioned 559
Slocum, Henry W.
Assumes command of Left Wing, Army of Georgia 743
Correspondence with
Elliott, Washington L 306
Garrard, Israel 578, 646

Page.

Slocum, Henry W.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Geary, John W 348
Parks, Warham 701
Raum, Green B 306
Robinson, James S 371
Sherman, William T 69, 106, 124, 125, 163, 178, 242, 270, 305, 326, 347, 370, 406, 494, 578, 642, 643, 661, 681, 717, 731
Smith, Franklin C 70, 125, 643
Williams, Alpheus S 348, 397, 762
Mentioned 43, 48, 55, 69, 70, 91, 134, 162, 169, 202, 288, 324, 348, 371, 378, 397, 408, 413, 446, 478, 497, 542, 552, 554, 555, 558, 603, 613, 627, 643, 646, 665, 680, 700, 701, 713, 731, 733, 741–743, 762, 859, 878, 892
Staff. Announcement of 743
Smith, ———. (Confederate.) Mentioned 520
Smith, ———. (Union.) Correspondence with William T. Sherman 700
Smith, Andrew J.
Correspondence with
Sherman, William T 595, 596
Thomas, George H 550, 692, 693, 708, 722
Mentioned .. 222, 345, 423, 477, 494, 498, 509, 514, 515, 531, 537, 563, 565, 576, 581, 582, 595, 599, 601, 613, 617, 618, 680, 684–686, 692, 698, 702–707, 734, 746, 747, 755
Smith, Arthur A.
Correspondence with
Brott, Elijah C 608
Polk, Burr H 156, 218, 279, 300
Rousseau, Lovell H 509, 608, 623
Mentioned 553, 554, 560
Smith, Benjamin. Mentioned 561, 574
Smith, Benjamin F. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *John Cook*.
Smith, Buck. Mentioned 507
Smith, D. Howard.
Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 827
Mentioned 820
Smith, E. Kirby. Mentioned 63, 344, 461, 658, 908
Smith, Frank G. Mentioned 560
Smith, Franklin C.
Correspondence with
Downey, William A 382
Slocum, Henry W 70, 125, 643
Williams, Alpheus S 763
Mentioned 559
Smith, George. Mentioned 313, 338
Smith, George W.
Correspondence with
Smith, John E 50
Wagner, George D 98
Mentioned 556
Smith, Giles A.
Assignment to command 664
Correspondence with Oliver O. Howard 728
Mentioned 512, 533, 534, 580, 598, 599, 616, 629, 630, 664, 716, 717

Page.

Smith, Gustavus W.
Correspondence with
Hood, John B 867
Wheeler, Joseph 898
Mentioned 878, 917
Smith, John A. Mentioned 564
Smith, John E.
Correspondence with
Budlong, Syria M 8
Corse, John M 31, 75, 350
Dean, Benjamin D 228, 398, 598
Heath, Thomas T 513
Johnson, Lewis 31
Moe, Seth B 208
Raum, Green B 51, 74, 97, 329, 496, 533
Sherman, William T 8, 31, 183, 207, 228, 246, 272, 329, 374, 495, 628, 703, 729
Smith, George W 50
Thomas, George H 57
Tourtellotte, John E 362
Webster, Joseph D 74, 97
Wever, Clark R 50
Mentioned 8, 10, 31, 75, 79, 98, 109, 112, 117, 134, 143, 149, 150, 190, 227, 447, 511, 564, 620, 627, 632, 645, 682, 750–752
Smith, Louis B. Mentioned 567
Smith, Luther R. Mentioned 562
Smith, Martin L.
Correspondence with G. T. Beauregard 905
Mentioned 824, 830, 843, 844, 912
Smith, Milo. Mentioned 563
Smith, Morgan L.
Assignment to command 726
Correspondence with
Dana, Napoleon J. T 385, 394
Harper, James P 346
Howard, Oliver O 110, 345, 357
Mower, Joseph A 221
Sherman, William T 384
Thomas, George H 459, 589, 637
Townsend, Robert 493
Washburn, Cadwallader C 357
Mentioned 323, 345, 385, 386, 394, 483, 508, 644, 654, 658, 726
Smith, Norman W. Mentioned 821, 828
Smith, O. M., & Co. Mentioned 656
Smith, Orlow. Mentioned 556
Smith, R. C. Mentioned 261
Smith, Robert. Mentioned 907
Smith, Robert F. Mentioned 257, 258, 557
Smith, Samuel J. Mentioned 716
Smith, Thomas A. Mentioned 344
Smith, William Sooy. Mentioned 439, 441, 443
Snake Creek Gap, Ga. Skirmish at, Oct. 15, 1864. Communications from
Ransom, Thomas E. G 293
Sheldon, Charles S 293, 294
Sherman, William T 288
Snell, Dr. Mentioned 344

Page.
Snider, Joseph T. Mentioned 556
Snodgrass, William H. Mentioned 557
Snyder, Abraham N. Mentioned 565
Sorey, Robert B. L. Mentioned 218
South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, Department of. William J. Hardee assigned to command of 859
South Carolina Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Palmetto** (*Batteries*), **C**, 865, 872, 875.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **24th**, 311.
Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee, Department of.
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communication from John B. Palmer 833
Operations of guerrillas, etc., in. Communication from G. Moore *et al* .. 872
Sowers, Edgar. Mentioned 570
Spalding, Edward B. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Roger Martin.*
Spalding, George.
Correspondence with
Croxton, John T 653
Hatch, Edward 721
McLean, Nathaniel C 355
Thomas, George H 721
Mentioned 83, 101, 342, 368, 439, 545, 714, 724
Sparrow, Edward. Mentioned 899
Spencer, George E.
Correspondence with
Raum, Green B 96
Sherman, William T 112, 730
Mentioned 229, 273, 400, 532, 563, 682, 715, 729
Spencer, George W. Mentioned 562
Sperbeck, George C. Mentioned 160, 161
Spooner, Edmund D. Mentioned 560
Sprague, Ezra T. Correspondence with Solomon Meredith 344, 458
Sprague, John W.
Correspondence with
Mower, Joseph A 465, 482
Schofield, John M 298, 315, 316
Mentioned 253, 298, 314, 332, 481, 496, 566, 753
Stackhouse, William P. Mentioned 558
Stafford, Joab A. Mentioned 560
Stagg, George T. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *Nathaniel C. McLean.*
Stallings, Jared E. Mentioned 897
Stanley, David S.
Assignment to command 88
Correspondence with
Adams, John Q 88
Bridges, Lyman 27, 68, 90, 225, 241, 605, 621
Capron, Horace 706, 722
Cox, Jacob D 749
Croxton, John T 540, 586, 621
Davis, Jefferson C 123, 124, 177, 178, 225, 241, 242, 286, 287, 305, 326, 347, 396, 397, 415
Elliott, Washington L 72
Fullerton, Joseph S 605
Granger, Robert S 540, 607, 621
Hatch, Edward 687, 688, 759

Page.

Stanley, David S.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Pace, Thomas N 669
Sherman, William T 27, 44, 65–67, 72, 89, 90, 104, 105, 123, 176, 177, 240, 285, 286, 415, 500
Sinclair, William H 586, 605
Thomas, George H 469, 500, 501, 516, 517, 539, 584, 585, 603, 604, 620, 621, 633, 634, 650, 668–670, 687, 688, 706, 721, 722, 747, 748, 758, 766, 767
Vandever, William 76
Wagner, George D 395, 396, 405, 517, 607
Waters, Louis H 586
Watkins, Louis D 290
Whitaker, Walter C 27, 68, 90, 225, 241, 305, 445
Wood, Thomas J 27, 68, 90, 225, 241, 305, 360, 445, 501, 502
Mentioned 27–30, 43–46, 49, 52, 53, 55, 64, 65, 68, 70, 71, 76, 77, 88, 89, 93, 95, 104, 106, 124, 126, 144, 147, 174, 175, 177–179, 181, 204, 206, 225, 241, 242, 246, 247, 251, 268, 269, 271, 272, 285–288, 291, 298, 305, 306, 310, 312, 313, 318, 325, 326, 347, 351, 357, 359, 360, 365, 367, 369, 370, 378, 390, 391, 396, 397, 405, 408, 433, 440, 442, 445, 447–449, 461, 462, 466, 467, 469, 470, 476, 481, 485, 487, 494, 497–500, 502, 506, 509, 514, 515, 517–519, 521, 523, 524, 534–536, 542–547, 552, 554, 555, 576, 582, 588, 589, 600, 601, 604, 605, 607, 613, 617, 618, 627, 631, 648, 653, 659, 664, 666, 672, 684, 685, 703, 706, 719, 721, 733, 735, 746, 747, 756, 760, 764, 768, 855, 859, 878, 892

Stanton, David. Mentioned 438

Stanton, Edwin M. Mentioned 25, 64, 65, 79, 85, 159, 238, 319, 321, 322, 393, 446, 447, 450, 551, 603, 676, 678
For correspondence, etc., see *War Department U. S.*

Stanton, Henry T. Mentioned 779

Star, Owen. Mentioned 574

Starkweather, John C.
Correspondence with
Morgan, James D 120
Polk, Burr H 21, 22, 58, 83, 84, 101, 142, 156
Thomas, George H 101, 120, 141, 142, 155, 171, 198, 216, 259, 260
Wade, Alfred B 142
Mentioned 18, 58, 141, 199, 236

Starling, Edmund A. Mentioned 572

Steedman, James B.
Correspondence with
Bloom, Andrew S 281
Fox, Benton D 382
Granger, Robert S 485, 503, 518, 522, 541, 542, 547, 631
Hays, William H 257, 341
Jordan, Thomas J 299
Moe, Seth B 57, 281
Morgan, Thomas J 518
Palmer, William J 765
Sherman, William T 447, 485, 502, 503, 518, 541, 602, 620, 631, 632, 642, 668, 705, 720, 735, 757
Thomas, George H 218, 233, 254, 299, 317, 340, 353, 409, 450, 469, 486, 487, 500, 504, 518, 542, 584, 603, 632, 633, 649, 706, 757, 764, 765
Wilson, James H 619
Mentioned 34, 39, 141, 142, 156, 199, 215, 232, 233, 237, 255, 257, 259, 260, 276, 277, 295, 299, 337, 380, 433, 454, 469–471, 500, 501, 514, 539, 542, 596, 600, 627, 631, 635, 638, 641, 649, 661, 666, 759

Page.
Steele, Frederick. Mentioned 658, 698, 699, 776
Steele, George R. Mentioned 627, 716
Steele, John W. Mentioned 89, 105
Stephens, Alexander H. Correspondence with William King 778
Stephens, Jerome B. Mentioned 559
Stephens, Meshack. Mentioned 561
Stephenson, John. Mentioned 572
Sterl, Oscar W. Mentioned 570
Sterry, Clinton N. Mentioned 562
Stetson, Prince R. Mentioned 438
Stevens, Sylvanus H. Correspondence with
Donaldson, James L 584
Williams, Isaac P 583
Stevens, W. J. Correspondence with John M. Schofield 674, 675
Stevenson, Carter L.
Correspondence with Stephen D. Lee 814
Mentioned 93, 126, 721, 779, 791, 799, 802, 805, 806, 819, 890, 893, 917
Stevenson, John D. Mentioned 154
Stewart, Alexander P.
Correspondence with John B. Hood 779, 783, 785, 787, 791, 798, 799, 806, 831, 837, 866, 882, 900
Mentioned 67, 71, 89, 93–95, 104, 124, 146, 187, 211, 269, 297, 309, 376, 387, 701, 787, 790, 791, 805, 831, 834, 852, 865, 893, 904, 905, 913
Stewart, Robert R.
Correspondence with William P. Lyon 80
Mentioned 561, 576
Stewart, William S. Mentioned 570
Stibbs, John H. Mentioned 565
Stickney, Clifford.
Correspondence with Oliver O. Howard 135
Mentioned 99, 566
Stiles, Israel N. Mentioned 570
Stolbrand, Charles J.
Correspondence with Peter J. Osterhaus 465
Mentioned 245, 246, 271, 399, 420, 513, 565, 752
Stone, George A. Mentioned 564
Stone, Michael. Mentioned 557
Stone, William M. Mentioned 876
Stoneman, George.
Assignments to command 395, 401, 592
Correspondence with John M. Schofield 737
Mentioned 395, 402, 578, 592, 748
Stone River, U. S. S. Mentioned 368, 433, 434, 436, 451, 455, 504, 521, 688, 720
Story, William P. Mentioned 575
Stout, Alexander M. Mentioned 556
Stovall, Marcellus A. Mentioned 822, 823, 834, 897, 898
Strait, Horace B. Mentioned 565
Strange, J. P. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Nathan B. Forrest.*
Stratton, Henry G. Mentioned 556
Street, ———. Mentioned 867
Strength of Troops. See *Organization, Strength, etc.*
Strickland, Silas A. Mentioned 570, 768
Stricklin, Simpson S. Mentioned 566
Strong, Luther M. Mentioned 556
Strong, William E. Mentioned 750

Page.
Sturgis, Samuel D. Mentioned 443, 528, 750
Subsistence Department, C. S. A. Correspondence with John C. Breckinridge 836
Subsistence Department, U. S. A. Correspondence with
Grant, U. S 268
Halleck, Henry W 529
Subsistence Stores. See *Munitions of War.*
Suman, Isaac C. B. Mentioned 556
Surget, Eustace. Mentioned 803, 804
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Richard Taylor.*
Sutermeister, Arnold. Mentioned 562
Sutter, S. Mentioned 897
Swaine, Peter T. Correspondence with
Burbridge, Stephen G 739
Dickson, J. Bates 220
Swallow, George R.
Correspondence with Robert S. Granger 544, 587, 606, 721
Mentioned 523, 561, 671, 720, 721, 765
Swayne, Wager. Mentioned 566
Sweeny, Thomas W. Mentioned 664
Sweet, Benjamin J.
Correspondence with
Cook, John 656, 678, 696, 697, 710, 762
Hoffman, William 696
Hooker, Joseph 393, 526, 696
War Department, U. S 696, 709
Mentioned 694, 695, 697, 710, 739, 762
Swift, Captain. Mentioned 124
Swisher, John P. Mentioned 556
Sykes, E. T. Mentioned 855
Sypert, Leonidas A. Mentioned 201, 492
Tafel, Gustavus. Mentioned 560
Taggart, Samuel L. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Oliver O. Howard.*
Tallerday, David S. Mentioned 568
Tansil, Egbert E. Mentioned 60
Tassin, Augustus G. Mentioned 555
Tate, Samuel. Mentioned 902
Tawah, No. 29, U. S. S. Mentioned 601, 602, 630
Taylor, ———. Mentioned 507
Taylor, Forrester L.
Correspondence with Solomon Meredith 526, 593
Mentioned 571
Taylor, Marion C.
Correspondence with George H. Thomas 454
Mentioned 759
Taylor, Richard.
Correspondence with
Adams, Daniel W 901, 906, 915
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A 868, 910
Beauregard, G. T 832, 843, 844, 855, 906, 914
Bragg, Braxton 812
Brandon, William L 893
Chalmers, James R 786, 802, 807, 808
Clanton, James H 827
Clapp, J. W 803

Page.

Taylor, Richard—Continued.
Correspondence with
Clarke, William B 784
Forrest, Nathan B 807, 810, 812, 815, 829, 837, 845, 853, 866, 915
Gardner, Franklin 838, 849, 868, 912
Higgins, Edward 847
Hood, John B 802, 823, 835, 844, 868
Lee, Stephen D 853
Lockett, Samuel H 839, 850
Maury, Dabney H 781, 847
Mississippi, Governor of 806, 852
Morris, Walter J 836
Roddey, Philip D 846
Sanders, R. W 803
War Department, C. S 860
Wheeler, Joseph 859, 901
Whitfield, George 903
Williams, Charles M 902
Withers, Jones M 894
Mentioned 345, 357, 384, 386, 409, 506, 779, 781, 782, 785, 786, 803, 807, 810–813, 824, 827, 830, 833, 838, 839, 846–850, 853, 862, 869, 872, 877, 902, 903, 906, 908, 909, 912, 915, 917, 918
Staff. Announcement of 786
Taylor, Samuel E. Mentioned 565
Taylor, Samuel W. Mentioned 438
Taylor, Simeon. Mentioned 489
Taylor, Thomas H. Mentioned 876
Taylor, W. C. Mentioned 88, 541, 641
Taylor, Wilson S. Mentioned 438
Taylor, W. R. Mentioned 62
Tennessee, Army of. (Confederate.)
Hardee, William J., relieved from duty in 859
Orders, Circulars, series 1864—*Hood:* **Oct. 11**, 812; **Oct. 22**, 841. *Lee:* **Oct. 1**, 779; **Oct. 5**, 791; **Oct. 6**, 799; **Oct. 7**, 802; **Oct. 8**, 805; **Oct. 13**, 818; **Nov. 3**, 882; **Nov. 13**, 917.
Orders, General Field, series 1864—*Hood:* **No. 26**, 859.
Orders, Special Field, series 1864—*Hood:* **No. 122**, 782. *Jackson:* **No. 79**, 855.
Organization, strength, etc.
Nov. 6, 1864 893
Nov. 7, 1864 ..... 896, 897
Tennessee, Army of the. (Union.)
Address of Oliver O. Howard to 308
Army Corps, 16th, abolished 679
Blair, Frank P., jr., resumes command of 17th Army Corps 533
Dana, Napoleon J. T.
Assigned to command of 16th Army Corps 420
Assumes command of 16th Army Corps 304
Mower, Joseph A.
Assigned to command of 1st Division, 17th Army Corps 533
Assigned to temporary command of 17th Army Corps 419
Assumes temporary command of 17th Army Corps 481
Orders, series 1864—*Corse:* **Oct. 9**, 168.
Orders, Circulars, series 1864—*Blair:* **Nov. 6**, 665. *Corse:* **Oct. 12**, 229.

Page.

Tennessee, Army of the. (Union)—Continued.

Orders, General, series 1864—*Howard:* **No. 39**, 644. *Blair:* **No. 19**, 533; **No. 20**, 716. *Corse:* **No. 7**, 229; **No. 17**, 729. *Dana:* **Nos. 44, 64**, 304; **No. 72**, 594. *Mower:* **No. 17**, 481; **No. 63**, 753. *Ransom:* **No. 16**, 331. *Smith, G. A.:* **No. 24**, 754.

Orders, General Field, series 1864—*Howard:* **No. 18**, 166; **No. 19**, 464; **No. 25**, 750.

Orders, Special, series 1864—*Howard:* **No. 223**, 8; **No. 224**, 30; **No. 225**, 49; **No. 247**, 579. *Blair:* **No. 269**, 533; **No. 270**, 580; **No. 271**, 598; **No. 272**, 616; **No. 273**, 629; **No. 277**, 716. *Corse:* **No. 18**, 273. *Dana:* **No. 118**, 626; **No. 177**, 726. *Mower:* **No. 156**, 753; **No. 266**, 481; **No. 267**, 496. *Osterhaus:* **No. 135**, 50; **No. 136**, 74; **No. 142**, 228; **No. 143**, 245; **No. 144**, 271; **No. 145**, 292; **No. 150**, 388; **No. 153**, 420; **No. 156**, 495; **No. 157**, 512; **No. 159**, 597; **No. 160**, 615; **No. 161**, 628; **No. 169**, 752. *Ransom:* **No. 246**, 55; **No. 249**, 151; **No. 250**, 168; **No. 252**, 169; **No. 255**, 332; **No. 256**, 350; **No. 257**, 363; **No. 258**, 375. *Smith, M. L.:* **No. 170**, 324.

Orders, Special Field, series 1864—*Howard:* **No. 99**, 265; **No. 128**, 73; **No. 130**, 111; **No. 131**, 131; **No. 132**, 148; **No. 134**, 182; **No. 135**, 227; **No. 136**, 245; **No. 137**, 270; **No. 138**, 291; **No. 139**, 328; **No. 140**, 350; **No. 141**, 362; **No. 142**, 373; **No. 146**, 419; **No. 150**, 480; **No. 153**, 532; **No. 154**, 579; **No. 155**, 597; **No. 156**, 615; **No. 157**, 628; **No. 159**, 664; **No. 162**, 715; **No. 165**, 750. *Corse:* **No. 2**, 752; **No. 3**, 762. *Leggett:* **No. 139**, 599; **No. 148**, 753.

Organization, strength, etc.

Oct. 22, 1864 ..... 399, 401

Oct. 31, 1864 ..... 563-569, 573, 575

Stoneman, George, assigned to temporary command of 17th Army Corps .. 395

Tennessee, Department of. (Confederate.) Limits defined 779

Tennessee, Department of. (Union.)

Mower, Joseph A., assigned to duty in 414

Smith, Giles A., assigned to command of District of Marietta 664

Vandever, William, relieved from command of District of Marietta 664

Tennessee Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)

Artillery, Heavy—*Batteries:* **Rice's**, 872.

Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Lynch's**, 887, 908; **Morton's**, 872, 884; **Rhett**, 908; **Tobin's**, 865, 872; **Winston's**, 865, 872, 876.

Cavalry—*Battalions:* **12th, 16th**, 907. *Regiments:* **Carter's**, 907; **N. B. Forrest's**, 812; **Richardson's**, 812; **Wheeler's**, 827.

Infantry—*Regiments:* **3d P. A.**, 907; **11th**, 342; **39th, 43d, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d**, 907.

Tennessee Troops. Mentioned. (Union.)

Artillery, Light—*Battalions:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **A**, 154, 172, 402, 433, 561, 575, 671; **B**, 571; **C, D**, 559.

Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 432, 574; **2d**, 35, 38, 154, 368, 390, 402, 432, 561, 575, 587, 671, 673; **3d, 4th, 5th**, 390, 432, 561, 575; **6th**, 567; **7th**, 571; **8th, 9th**, 822, 858; **10th**, 259, 260, 342, 343, 390, 432, 561, 575, 651, 652, 732, 745; **11th**, 571; **12th**, 259, 260, 342, 343, 390, 432, 561, 575, 651, 652, 707, 732; **13th**, 822, 858; **14th**, 561.

Infantry—*Regiments:* **2d**, 571; **3d**, 570; **4th**, 571; **5th, 6th**, 570; **8th**, 570, 857.

Tennessee and Georgia, Department of. Limits defined 832

Tenney, Marcus D. Mentioned 561

Page.

Texas Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d, 6th, 9th,** 671; **27th,** 631, 632, 671.
Thayer, John M. Mentioned 658
Thayer, William. Mentioned 479, 574
Thomas, Bryan M. Mentioned 875, 909
Thomas, General, U. S. S. Mentioned 434, 436, 455, 504, 520, 521
Thomas, George H.
Correspondence with
Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A 483, 732
Ammen, Jacob 675, 676
Bright, Marshall H 275
Buell, George P 14, 15
Burbridge, Stephen G 282, 383, 392, 410, 525, 549, 693, 709, 725
Burroughs, George 720
Capron, Horace 507
Carlin, William P 720, 731
Corse, John M 152, 191
Croxton, John T 22, 60, 82, 83, 217, 237, 260, 318, 319, 342, 343, 354, 368, 403, 410, 426, 435, 472, 490, 497, 507, 523, 524, 547, 548, 588, 607, 622, 635, 636, 651, 652, 672, 689, 707
Dana, Napoleon J. T 698
Davidson, Henry G 252
Donaldson, James L 14, 536, 583, 602
Elliott, Washington L 147
Fitch, Le Roy 611
Forrest, Moreau 455, 456
Garrard, Kenner 619
Glass, B. B 384, 451, 726
Granger, Robert S 16, 37, 38, 57, 80, 118, 119, 153, 154, 171, 198, 215, 278, 301, 317, 318, 341, 367, 392, 402, 403, 409, 410, 425, 426, 433–436, 450–453, 469–471, 487–489, 497, 504–506, 518–523, 542–547, 587, 605, 606, 622, 634, 635, 650, 651, 670, 671, 688, 720, 721, 736, 745, 765
Grant, U. S. 78, 118, 139, 151, 169, 190, 232, 252, 275, 295, 310, 332, 351, 365, 684, 764
Greer, James A 343, 366
Guthrie, James 170
Halleck, Henry W 251, 352, 254, 274, 275, 294, 310, 332, 351, 365, 377, 379, 389, 401, 408, 423, 424, 431, 448, 465, 466, 482, 483, 497, 513, 534, 581, 582, 601, 617, 630, 646, 666, 685, 703, 704, 718, 732, 745, 755, 764
Hatch, Edward 427, 439, 508, 527, 550, 585, 590, 610, 652, 673, 690, 704, 708, 723, 733, 736, 756, 759, 767
Howard, Oliver O 618
Kellogg, Sanford C 592
Kilpatrick, Judson 409, 425
Lee, S. Phillips 667, 734, 757
Lincoln, Abraham 407
Lyon, William P 154, 171, 454, 455, 472, 489, 490, 506, 547
McArthur, James N 593
McCallum, Daniel C 353
McCook, Edward M 619, 649
Mackay, Andrew J 462, 668
Memphis, Tenn., Commanding Officer at 265
Merrill, William E 275, 686, 705, 719, 734, 747
Miller, John F 23, 261
Milroy, Robert H 172, 237, 238, 261, 507, 524, 689
Moe, Seth B 117, 233, 255, 280

Page.

Thomas, George H.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Morgan, James D. 15, 16, 35–37, 56, 80, 101, 119, 140, 141, 156, 215, 236, 237, 258, 276
Morton, Gilbert ... 313
Paducah, Ky., Commanding Officer at ... 437
Pennock, Alexander M ... 515, 551, 590
Polk, Burr H ... 39, 58
Ramsey, Robert H ... 757
Rosecrans, William S ... 483, 537, 582, 602, 704, 705
Rousseau, Lovell H ... 17–20, 37, 39, 81, 82, 141, 142, 155, 156, 198, 199, 237, 259, 548, 588, 589, 609
Schofield, George W ... 144, 748
Schofield, John M ... 253, 254, 276, 277, 295, 296, 302, 312, 313, 322, 335–337, 538, 591, 611, 624, 638, 655, 673, 674, 691, 708, 768
Schrader, Alexander von ... 734
Sherman, William T ... 12, 13, 34, 55, 139, 169, 170, 190, 191, 212, 213, 231, 232, 311, 333, 334, 352, 356, 365, 366, 377, 378, 390, 408, 432, 448, 449, 466, 467, 483, 484, 497–499, 514, 535, 536, 580–582, 599–601, 617, 618, 631, 647, 666, 685, 686, 704, 718, 719, 733, 734, 745, 746, 755–757
Shirk, James W ... 590
Sipes, William B ... 172, 279, 507, 624, 689, 690, 760
Smith, Andrew J ... 550, 692, 693, 708, 722
Smith, John E ... 57
Smith, Morgan L ... 459, 589, 637
Spalding, George ... 721
Stanley, David S ... 469, 500, 501, 516, 517, 539, 584, 585, 603, 604, 620, 621, 633, 634, 650, 668–670, 687, 688, 706, 721, 722, 747, 748, 758, 766, 767
Starkweather, John C ... 101, 120, 141, 142, 155, 171, 198, 216, 259, 260
Steedman, James B ... 218, 233, 254, 299, 317, 340, 353, 409, 450, 469, 486, 487, 500, 504, 518, 542, 584, 603, 632, 633, 649, 706, 757, 764, 765
Taylor, Marion C ... 454
Thompson, Charles R ... 87, 427, 524, 548, 623, 636, 637, 653, 654
Tindall, G. F ... 499, 515, 516, 648, 747
Wade, Alfred B ... 517
Wagner, George D ... 234, 235, 257, 279
War Department, U. S ... 117, 118, 138, 139, 151, 169, 190, 231, 274
Warner, Willard ... 333, 352
Washburn, Cadwallader C ... 86, 102, 103, 144, 238, 356, 378, 379, 654, 690, 691, 707, 769
Waters, Thomas ... 237
Webster, Joseph D ... 14
Wilson, James H ... 531, 583, 596, 619, 690
Wright, William W ... 152, 192, 213, 353, 409, 467
Mentioned ... 3, 6, 9, 11, 17, 18, 20, 21, 32, 35, 36, 40, 56–58, 80, 84, 87, 98, 101, 120, 132, 134, 140, 141, 152–154, 156, 157, 170, 172, 174, 175, 202–204, 216, 222, 231, 235, 239, 240, 252, 253, 255, 258, 261, 264, 266, 267, 275, 276, 279, 280, 282, 283, 289, 300, 302, 303, 311, 335, 341, 348, 357, 358, 370, 383, 389, 394, 395, 399, 408, 413, 418, 421, 424, 437, 440–443, 448, 461, 462, 467, 470, 476, 477, 483, 485, 488, 489, 494, 495, 502, 503, 506, 510, 511, 519, 525, 528, 530, 531, 536, 537, 551, 552, 555, 576, 582, 589, 591, 594–596, 602, 611, 613, 614, 621, 623, 631, 641, 654, 658–660, 662–666, 668, 679, 680, 684, 689, 690, 692, 697, 712, 721, 729, 735, 740, 742, 757, 759, 766, 812, 823, 917

Thomas, Hubbard T. Mentioned ... 571

Thomas, Lorenzo.
Correspondence with War Department, U. S ... 157, 200, 219
Mentioned ... 173, 282, 614

Page.
Thomas, Rhys M. Mentioned 570
Thomas, Samuel. Mentioned 568
Thomason, W. D. Mentioned 864
Thomasson, Theodore S. Mentioned 621
Thompson, ———. Mentioned 83
Thompson, Captain. Mentioned 437
Thompson, Charles R.
Correspondence with
Ford, Collin 121
Polk, Burr H 42, 83, 121
Rousseau, Lovell H 426, 427, 524, 548, 608, 623, 637
Thomas, George H 87, 427, 524, 548, 623, 636, 637, 653, 654
Mentioned 427, 553, 554, 561, 602, 617, 630, 646, 655, 673
Thompson, James W. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *James Keigwin.*
Thomson, Chester G. Mentioned 107
Thomson, David. Mentioned 558
Thornburgh, Jacob M.
Correspondence with Robert S. Granger 278
Mentioned 171, 278, 470, 573, 575, 588
Thornton, Harry I. Mentioned 897
Thurmond, Philip J. Mentioned 907
Tiemeyer, John H. Mentioned 567
Tillson, Davis.
Correspondence with
Murphy, James A 173
Schofield, John M 12, 48
Mentioned 10, 12, 571, 771
Tillson, John. Mentioned 566, 753
Tilton, Albert M. Mentioned 556
Tindall, G. F.
Correspondence with
Cox, Jacob D 655
Schofield, John M 234, 625
Sherman, William T 642
Thomas, George H 499, 515, 516, 648, 747
Mentioned 500, 501, 592, 624
Todd, Lieutenant. Mentioned 533, 615, 628
Todd, John B. Mentioned 876
Toland, John. Correspondence with John C. Vaughn 821
Tompkins, Haviland. Mentioned 573, 766, 767
Tompkins, Logan. Mentioned 716
Topping, E. Hibbard. Mentioned 557
Torbett, Henry W. Mentioned 560
Torpedoes. Employment of. Communication from G. T. Beauregard 905
Tourtellotte, John E.
Correspondence with
Raum, Green B 31
Sherman, William T 96, 189
Smith, John E 362
Mentioned 97, 117, 134, 166
Toutant, A. J. Mentioned 824
Tower, Zealous B.
Correspondence with Engineer Department, U. S. A 192
Mentioned 198, 497, 510

Page.
Townsend, Edward D. Mentioned 676, 679
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.*
Townsend, Edwin F. Mentioned 163, 394, 414
Townsend, Frederick. Correspondence with James B. Fry 238
Townsend, Robert.
Correspondence with
Mitchell, John G 508
Morgan, William H 404
Smith, Morgan L 493
Washburn, Cadwallader C 346
Mentioned 345
Tracy, William G. Mentioned 743
Trade and Intercourse. Communications from
Forrest, Nathan B. 829
Hodge, George B 898
Transportation. (Army.) See *Munitions of War.*
Transportation. (Railroad and water.) Communications from
Beauregard, G. T 844
Beckwith, Amos 510, 530, 641
Cox, Jacob D 611, 655, 656
Easton, Langdon C 530, 626, 641
Granger, Robert S 606
Hood, John B 871
Kellogg, Sanford C 592
McCook, Edward M 649
Morgan, James D 258
Schofield, John M 591, 624
Sherman, William T 510, 590, 591, 632, 641, 642, 668, 711, 712
Stanley, David S 517
Steedman, James B 642
Stevens, W. J 675
Thomas, George H 236, 237, 515, 581, 591, 596, 611, 619, 747
Tindall, G. F 499, 516, 625, 648
Whitfield, George 902, 903
Williams, Charles M 902
Wilson, James H 583, 596, 619
Travers, Charles. Mentioned 696
Treasury Department, C. S. Correspondence with J. W. Clapp 803
Treat, Richard B. Mentioned 738
Trenholm, George A. Mentioned 803
Tribble, Thomas A. Mentioned 249
Tripler, Charles S. Mentioned 438
Tripp, Stephen S. Mentioned 249, 566
True, Clinton J. Mentioned 572
Turkeytown, Ala. Skirmish at, Oct. 25, 1864. Communications from
Howard, Oliver O 430, 445, 446
Osterhaus, Peter J 430, 431
Turner, William D. Mentioned 567
Tyler, George W. Correspondence with William T. Sherman 700
Tyler, Robert C. Correspondence with John B. Hood 780
Uline, Calvin S. Mentioned 557
Undine, No. 55, U. S. S. Mentioned 548,
581, 583, 600–602, 610, 617, 619, 623, 630, 646, 648, 653, 654

Page.

Union Troops.
Mentioned.
Colored.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st**, 571; **3d**, 567; **4th**, 571; **5th**, **6th**, 568; **7th**, 567; **8th**, 571; **12th**, 572.
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **2d** (*Batteries*), **C**, **D**, 569; **F**, **I**, 567.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 476, 568; **5th**, 200.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **12th**, **13th**, 390, 432, 561; **14th**, 237, 238, 390, 433, 483, 552, 553, 562, 633, 635, 650, 651, 671; **15th**, 390, 432, 560; **16th**, 237, 238, 390, 433, 552, 553, 562; **17th**, 390, 432, 559; **40th**, 200; **42d**, 555, 562; **44th**, 455, 555, 562; **46th**, **47th**, **48th**, **49th**, **50th**, **51st**, **52d**, **53d**, 569; **55th**, 567; **58th**, 568; **59th**, **61st**, 567; **63d**, 567, 568; **64th**, 568; **66th**, 569; **68th**, 567; **70th**, **71st**, 568; **100th**, 390, 427, 432, 561; **106th**, 403, 561; **109th**, 263, 572; **110th**, **111th**, 403, 561; **114th**, **115th**, **116th**, 572; **Powell's**, 569.
Regulars.
Artillery, Light—*Regiments:* **2d** (*Batteries*), **F**, 399; **4th** (*Batteries*), **F**, **G**, **H**, 433, 560; **I**, 560; **M**, 433, 560; **5th** (*Batteries*), **H**, 433, 560.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **4th**, 92, 116, 127, 573, 576.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **15th** (*Battalions*), **1st**, **2d**, **3d**, 562; **16th**, 562; **18th** (*Battalions*), **2d**, 562; **19th** (*Battalions*), **1st**, 562.
Volunteers.
Engineers—*Regiments:* **1st Veteran**, 380, 553, 554, 562.
Veteran Reserve Corps.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **2d** (*Companies*). **11th**, **40th**, **56th**, **67th**, **68th**, **77th**, **79th**, **83d**, **84th**, **141st**, **157th**, 572. *Regiments:* **2d**, 572; **8th**, **15th**, 526; **23d**, 572; **Miscellaneous Detachments**, 61, 555, 562.
For Volunteers, see also respective States.
Organization, strength, etc.
Cumberland, Army of the 552–562, 573–576
Ohio, Army of the 303, 569–573, 575
Tennessee, Army of the 399, 401, 563–569, 573, 575
Upton, Emory. Mentioned 416, 424, 444
Vail, Jacob G. Mentioned 574
Vanatta, Mackdoo. Mentioned 18
Vance, Richard. Mentioned 491, 612, 739
Van Cleve, Horatio P.
Correspondence with Lovell H. Rousseau 18
Mentioned 18, 553, 554, 560
Van Deusen, Delos. Mentioned 564
Vandever, William.
Assignment to command 664
Correspondence with
Allatoona, Ga., Commanding Officer at 78
Corse, John M 75
Elliott, Washington L 71
Fish, Charles H 77, 78
Howard, Oliver O 664
Jennings, William H 45
Sherman, William T 51–53, 71, 76, 77, 117, 182, 666
Stanley, David S 76
Mentioned 44, 45, 65, 70, 71, 116, 381, 412, 664
Relieved from command of District of Marietta 664

Page.

Van Duzer, John C.
Correspondence with Thomas T. Eckert .. 15, 35, 56, 79, 100, 118, 139, 153, 192, 213, 233, 252, 320, 334, 353, 366, 467, 484, 500, 516, 537, 619, 631, 648, 687, 735, 764
Mentioned 118, 673
Van Horn, John. Mentioned 838
Van Sellar, Henry. Mentioned 273, 564, 683
Van Tassell, Oscar. Mentioned 557
Van Vliet, Stewart. Correspondence with Quartermaster-General's Office, U. S. A 395, 727
Van Voorhis, Koert S. Mentioned 559
Van Wert, Ga. Skirmishes near, Oct. 9–10, 1864. Communication from Judson Kilpatrick 165
Vaughan, Arthur P. For correspondence as A. A. D. C., see *John M. Corse.*
Vaughn, John C.
Correspondence with
Breckinridge, John C 819, 821, 830, 837, 847, 852, 857, 887, 899, 911
Toland, John 821
Mentioned 46, 157, 676, 756, 779, 786, 788, 792, 804, 811, 813, 814, 819, 824, 827, 834, 836, 837, 844, 848, 854, 857, 865, 867, 903, 907
Veatch, James C.
Correspondence with Napoleon J. T. Dana 265
Mentioned 265, 324, 626, 644
Venus, Steamer. Mentioned 581, 583, 593, 600–602, 608, 617, 623, 630
Vernon, Maris R. Mentioned 557
Vincent, Thomas M. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Adjutant-General's Office, U. S. A.*
Virginia Troops. Mentioned. (Confederate.)
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **Levi**, 908.
Cavalry—*Battalions:* **34th**, 907; **P. J. Thurmond's**, 824, 907; **37th**, 907.
Infantry—*Battalions:* **13th Reserves**, 907. *Regiments:* **4th Reserves**, 824, 907; **63d**, 723, 732, 733.
Voris, Jeremiah. Mentioned 562
Wade, Alfred B.
Correspondence with
Granger, Robert S 119, 215
Starkweather, John C 142
Thomas, George H 517
Mentioned 35, 38, 58, 120, 216, 561
Wade, John J. Correspondence With John Echols 781
Wade, W. B. Mentioned 912
Wagner, George D.
Correspondence with
Blake, John W 214
Bradley, Luther P 57, 98, 214, 235, 299
Brown, Robert C 198, 235
Davidson, Henry G 236
Grose, William 391, 396
Hays, William H 280
Jordan, Thomas J 338
Kimmel, David H 214
Miller, J. Frank 338
Poteet, George A 214
Schofield, John M 258, 280, 298, 313–315, 337, 338, 391
Sherman, William T 214, 234
Smith, George W 98

Page.

Wagner, George D.—Continued.
Correspondence with
Stanley, David S. 395, 396, 405, 517, 607
Thomas, George H 234, 235, 257, 279
Mentioned 57, 214, 233, 235, 277, 295–297, 310, 312, 313, 316, 318, 333–337, 339, 340, 351, 352, 366, 367, 381, 396, 463, 518, 552, 554, 556, 584–586, 604, 605, 607, 621, 634
Wait, Joseph W. Mentioned 562
Walcutt, Charles C. Mentioned 563
Walker, Charles H. Mentioned 557
Walker, John J. Mentioned 856
Walker, Thomas M. Mentioned 559
Wallace, John F. Mentioned 568
Waller, Thomas B. Mentioned 570
Walley, James H. Mentioned 571
Walsh, Charles. Mentioned 393, 696
Walter, H. W. Mentioned 869
Walthall, Edward C. Mentioned 107, 893
Ward, John H. Mentioned 570
Ward, Lyman M. Mentioned 566
Ward, William T. Mentioned 559, 643, 662, 763
Ward, William W. Mentioned 907
War Department, C. S. Correspondence with
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, C. S. A. 911
Davis, Jefferson 782, 800
Hood, John B. 801, 820, 831, 870, 888, 904
Lee, Robert E 778, 786, 804, 811
Quartermaster-General's Office, C. S. A. 889, 890
Shepherd, V. E 800
Taylor, Richard 860
War Department, U. S. Correspondence with
Dix, John A 676
Grant, U. S 63, 222, 239, 266, 640, 657, 725, 740, 749, 750
Hooker, Joseph 238, 626, 694, 709
Indiana, Governor of 63
Johnson, Andrew 319
Schofield, John M. 334
Sherman, William T 63, 64, 240, 369, 428, 460, 711, 727
Sweet, Benjamin J 696, 709
Thomas, George H. 117, 118, 138, 139, 151, 169, 190, 231, 274
Thomas, Lorenzo 157, 200, 219
Warner, Willard 387
Wilson, James H. 758
Ware, William E. Mentioned 716
Waring, George E., jr. Mentioned 575
Warner, Charles N. Mentioned 560
Warner, Lewis D. Mentioned 558
Warner, Willard.
Correspondence with
Halleck, Henry W 324
Thomas, George H 333, 352
War Department U. S. 387
Mentioned 99, 335, 337, 359, 360, 391, 408, 433, 448, 476, 560
Warren, M. J. Mentioned 864

Page.

Washburn, Cadwallader C.
Correspondence with
Buckland, Ralph P 412
Burbridge, Stephen G 357
Canby, Edward R. S 699
Grierson, Benjamin H 304, 322
Halleck, Henry W 42, 345
Howard, Oliver O 7, 24
Kappner, Ignatz G 161, 304
Meredith, Solomon 410
Morgan, William H 394
Noble, John W 610
Peters, John H 322
Sherman, William T 62, 87, 384
Smith, Morgan L 357
Thomas, George H 86, 102, 103, 144, 238, 356, 378, 379, 654, 690, 691, 707, 769
Townsend, Robert 346
Webster, Joseph D 42, 43, 87
Mentioned 24, 55, 62, 79, 81-83, 87, 118, 119, 122, 139, 141, 156, 158, 175, 192, 199, 218, 219, 221, 265, 323, 343, 351, 357, 366, 377-379, 384-386, 394, 407, 509, 510, 528, 563, 567, 626, 637, 699, 746, 812, 816

Washburne, Elihu B. Mentioned 751

Watauga River, Tenn. Skirmish at the, Sept. 29, 1864. Communication from Robert E. Lee 778

Waterhouse, Allen C. Mentioned 580, 599, 616, 630

Waters, Louis H.
Correspondence with David S. Stanley 586
Mentioned 556

Waters, Shelah. Mentioned 19

Waters, Thomas. Correspondence with George H. Thomas 237

Watkins, Louis D.
Correspondence with
Elliott, Washington L 205, 307, 349, 398, 417, 430
Howard, Oliver O 350, 373
Schofield, John M 290
Sherman, William T 289, 290, 327, 328, 349, 360, 494
Stanley, David S 290
Mentioned 51, 204, 226, 242, 243, 285, 289, 291, 306, 307, 312, 325, 327, 337, 346, 350, 361, 440, 511, 574

Watson, James. Mentioned 555

Watt, Andrew J. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Richard Taylor.*

Watts, Thomas H. Mentioned 843, 845, 856, 894, 902

Waverly, Tenn., Commanding Officer at. Correspondence with Lovell H. Rousseau 392

Way, William B. Mentioned 573

Weand, Harry K. Mentioned 765

Weatherford, ———. Mentioned 608

Weatherford, James W. Mentioned 572

Weaver, Thomas R. Mentioned 218, 583

Webber, A. Watson. Mentioned 569

Webster, Daniel. Mentioned 429

Page.

Webster, Joseph D.
Correspondence with
Dayton, Lewis M 175
Gillem, Alvan C 121, 201
Moe, Seth B 97, 98, 143, 190
Schofield, John M 11, 32
Sherman, William T 3, 175, 203, 640, 641
Smith, John E 74, 97
Thomas, George H 14
Washburn, Cadwallader C 42, 43, 87
Mentioned 21, 55, 134, 232, 515, 551
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *William T. Sherman.*

Webster, Joseph R. Mentioned 315

Weidman, Christian. Mentioned 562

Weigel, Eugene F. Mentioned 745

Welker, Frederick. Mentioned 580

Welles, George E. Mentioned 566

Welles, Gideon. For correspondence, etc., see *Navy Department, U. S.*

Wells, Ebenezer T. Correspondence with Benjamin H. Grierson 174

Wells, Henry W.
Correspondence with
Barry, William F 402, 468
Cox, Jacob D 738
Mentioned 351, 748
For correspondence, etc., see *Jacob D. Cox.*

Wells, Oliver. Mentioned 575

West, Francis H. Mentioned 558

West, John A. A. Mentioned 872

Western Virginia and East Tennessee, Department of. (Confederate.)
Confederate troops in. Organization, strength, etc., Nov. 10, 1864 ..... 907, 908
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communications from
Breckinridge, John C 819, 820
Echols, John 824
Vaughn, John C 837
Operations in, etc. Communications from
Breckinridge, John C 852
Glenn, Samuel S., *et al.* 873
Orders, series 1864—*Breckinridge:* **Oct. 15**, 820; **Nov. 8**, 899.
Reported movements of Union troops in. Communications from
Toland, John 821
Vaughn, John C 857

West, Military Division of the. (Confederate.)
Beauregard, G. T.
Assigned to command of 785
Assumes command of 824
Constituted 785
Movements and disposition of troops in. Communication from G. T. Beauregard 843
Orders, General, series 1864—*Beauregard:* **No. 1**, 824; **No. 2**, 827.
Orders, Special, series 1864—*Beauregard:* **No. 2**, 830.

West Mississippi, Military Division of. (Union.) Army Corps, 19th, abolished 679

Page.

West Tennessee.
Forrest's Raid into, Oct. 16–Nov. 10, 1864. Communications from
Ammen, Jacob 676
Beauregard, G. T 879, 900
Brott, Elijah C 608
Burbridge, Stephen G 472–475, 491
Chalmers, James R 844, 853
Donaldson, James L 631
Ewing, Hugh 474
Forrest, Nathan B 833, 837, 843, 859, 868, 883
Gallup, George W 655, 675
Hatch, Edward 654
Howland, Henry 583, 602
Johnson, Samuel F 492, 549
King, Edward M 630
McArthur, James N 593
Meredith, Solomon 474, 526, 549, 550, 593, 612, 625
Metcalf, James P 654
Schofield, John M 673
Sherman, William T 582, 612, 613, 617, 647, 656
Smith, Arthur A 509, 623
Stanley, David S 604
Taylor, Forrester L 593
Taylor, Richard 849
Thomas, George H 86, 535, 549, 550, 581, 600, 617, 630, 636, 637, 646, 653, 655, 673, 691
Thompson, Charles R 548, 608, 623, 636, 637, 653, 654
Van Duzer, John C 619, 631, 648, 687
Washburn, Cadwallader C 654
Williams, Isaac P 583
Proposed operations in. Communication from Nathan B. Forrest 815
Wetherspoon, James. Mentioned 50, 57, 354, 765
Wever, Clark R.
Correspondence with
Raum, Green B 112, 149, 183, 208
Sherman, William T 208
Smith, John E 50
Mentioned 228, 234
Wharton, Henry C. Mentioned 381
Wheeler, Joseph.
Correspondence with
Adams, Daniel W 860, 892
Harrison, Thomas 832
Hood, John B 809, 818, 820, 826, 829, 835, 842, 855, 859, 874, 877, 878, 882, 891, 892, 901, 909, 911, 918
Iverson, Alfred 898
Johnson, Lewis 784
Morgan, John T 890
Smith, Gustavus W 898
Taylor, Richard 859, 901
Mentioned 4, 31, 42, 48, 50, 51, 56–59, 69, 70, 74, 78, 96, 98, 112, 115, 141, 143, 162, 167, 186, 187, 208, 214, 233, 234, 236, 252, 253, 255, 292, 295, 313, 364, 387, 388, 399, 400, 405, 429–431, 440, 443, 445, 463, 512, 541–544, 546, 576, 600, 601, 604, 613, 617, 646, 715, 801, 827, 829, 843, 853, 854, 860, 878, 891, 903, 906, 908, 913
Wheeler, William C. Mentioned 555

Page.

Wheelock, Arthur B. Mentioned 567
Wherry, William M. Correspondence with
Ammen, Jacob 264
Campbell, John A 122
Curtis, Henry, jr 264
For correspondence as A. D. C., see *John M. Schofield.*
Whipple, William D. Correspondence with
Hoffman, Southard 649
Sinclair, William H 604
For correspondence as Chief of Staff, see *George H. Thomas.*
Whitaker, Edward W. Mentioned 479
Whitaker, Walter C.
Correspondence with David S. Stanley 27, 68, 90, 225, 241, 305, 445
Mentioned 27, 68, 90, 177, 225, 241, 286, 305, 445, 463, 517, 518, 552, 554, 555, 584, 586, 604, 620, 621
White, Addison. Mentioned 382
White, James E. Mentioned 559
White, J. H. Mentioned 41, 42
White, John M. Mentioned 873
White, John S. Mentioned 570
White, John W. Mentioned 564
White, Lyman A. Mentioned 557
Whitehead, Frederick. For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Peter J. Osterhaus.*
Whitesides, Edward G. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *George D. Wagner.*
Whitfield, George.
Correspondence with
Hood, John B 871
Taylor, Richard 903
Williams, Charles M 902
Mentioned 855, 864, 902
Whitsit, Charles W. Mentioned 575
Whittelsey, Henry M. Mentioned 179, 288, 370, 430
Whittemore, Charles B. Mentioned 614
Whittemore, Henry C. Mentioned 560
Whittle, Daniel W. Correspondence with Judson Kilpatrick 96
Whittlesey, Charles. Mentioned 770
Widmer, John H. Mentioned 557
Wilber, Aaron A. Mentioned 570
Wilbur, Almerick W. Mentioned 562
Wilcox, Arthur T. Mentioned 560
Wiles, Greenberry F. Mentioned 566
Wilkinson, William. Mentioned 562
Willard, John P. For correspondence as A. D. C., see *George H. Thomas.*
Williams, Alpheus S.
Assumes command of 20th Army Corps 744
Correspondence with
Carman, Ezra A 145
Geary, John W 763
Jackson, Nathaniel J 763
Slocum, Henry W 348, 397, 762
Smith, Franklin C 763
Mentioned 70, 552, 554, 558, 643, 662, 744, 763
Staff. Announcement of 744

Page.

Williams, Charles M. Correspondence with
Taylor, Richard 902
Whitfield, George 902
Williams, George W. Mentioned 30
Williams, H. H. Correspondence with Nathaniel C. McLean 369
Williams, Isaac P. Correspondence with Sylvanus H. Stevens 583
Williams, John S. Mentioned 18, 157, 159, 200, 340, 779, 784, 786, 788, 801, 802, 837, 854, 858, 874, 878
Williams, Tom. Mentioned 218
Williams, Thomas C. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Lovell H. Rousseau.*
Williams, William D. Mentioned 556
Williams, William S. Mentioned 169
Williamson, James A. Mentioned 413
Williamson, Milton T. Correspondence with Charles W. Dustan 410
Williamson, Thomas G.
Correspondence with Robert S. Granger 518, 522
Mentioned 382, 452, 544, 587, 670, 688
Willis, Edward. Mentioned 785, 824
Willison, Asias. Mentioned 563
Wilson, Frank. Mentioned 570
Wilson, James. Mentioned 465
Wilson, James H.
Assignment to command 414
Assignment to duty 104
Assumes command of Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. 416
Correspondence with
Dana, Napoleon J. T 662
Garrard, Kenner 511, 596
Grant, U. S 87
Grierson, Benjamin H 459
Hatch, Edward 723
Howard, Oliver O 418
Johnson, Richard W 300, 424
Kilpatrick, Judson 479
Price, William R 416, 429
Rawlins, John A 442
Schofield, John M 482
Sherman, William T 358, 463, 478
Steedman, James B 619
Thomas, George H 531, 583, 596, 619, 690
War Department, U. S 758
Mentioned 63, 64, 104, 174, 202, 333, 334, 352, 365, 398, 400, 413, 416, 419, 424, 428, 439, 442, 460, 462, 484, 486, 515, 536, 550, 553, 554, 568, 573, 574, 577, 582, 595, 599, 600, 618, 665, 666, 668, 704, 714, 718, 724, 732, 736, 737, 747, 764
Wilson, J. E. Mentioned 814
Winegar, Charles E. Mentioned 559
Winkler, Frederick C. Mentioned 559
Winn, Samuel J. Mentioned 907
Winslow, Edward F. Mentioned 201, 407, 416, 419, 424, 428, 439, 443, 444, 459, 477, 509, 510, 528–531, 550, 573, 575, 609, 661, 662, 684, 690, 698, 704, 705, 708
Winston, William C. Mentioned 865, 876
Wintter, D. Mentioned 912

Page.

Wisconsin Troops. Mentioned.
Artillery, Heavy—*Regiments:* **1st** (*Batteries*), **B**, 572; **C**, 562.
Artillery, Light—*Batteries:* **3d**, 562; **5th**, 558; **6th**, 399; **7th**, 567; **8th**, 433, 560; **10th**, 479, 575; **12th**, 399, 464, 565.
Cavalry—*Regiments:* **1st**, 441, 574; **2d**, 568.
Infantry—*Regiments:* **3d**, 558; **8th**, 565; **12th**, 566; **13th**, 81, 154, 171, 390, 403, 432, 436, 561; **14th**, 566, 626; **15th**, 354, 562; **16th**, **17th**, 566; **18th**, 564; **21st**, 557; **22d**, 559; **24th**, 556; **25th**, 566; **26th**, 559; **30th**, 526, 550, 571; **31st**, 558; **32d**, 566; **33d**, 566, 626; **43d**, 391, 408, 427, 432, 561; **44th**, 423, 559.
Wise, B. Taylor. Mentioned 46
Witcher, Vinson A. Mentioned 891, 907
Withers, John. Mentioned 779
Withers, Jones M.
Correspondence with Richard Taylor 894
Mentioned 701, 856, 901, 914
Witherspoon, H. E. Mentioned 876
Witherspoon, William W. Correspondence with John B. Hood 878
Wolfe, Edward H. Mentioned 565
Wolford, Frank. Mentioned 726, 760
Wood, Andrew M. Mentioned 571
Wood, Charles H. Mentioned 555
Wood, Edward J. Mentioned 564
Wood, McLain F. Mentioned 566
Wood, Thomas J.
Correspondence with
Post, P. Sidney 541
Stanley, David S 27, 68, 90, 225, 241, 305, 360, 445, 501, 502
Mentioned 27, 68, 90, 177, 225, 241, 286, 305, 347, 360, 413, 445, 463, 501, 514, 516, 518, 539, 542, 546, 552, 554, 556, 584, 621, 632, 633, 635
Woodhull, Max. Mentioned 464
Woodlief, Ed. D. Mentioned 813
Woodman, Edward E. For correspondence as A. A. A. G., see *Lovell H. Rousseau.*
Woods, Charles R.
Correspondence with Peter J. Osterhaus 465
Mentioned 50, 74, 228, 245, 271, 292, 388, 413, 420, 495, 513, 563, 597, 615, 702, 752
Woods, Joseph J. Mentioned 565, 595
Woods, William B. Mentioned 563
Woodville, Miss. Expedition from Natchez to, and skirmishes (5th and 6th), Oct. 4–12, 1864. Communication from Loren Kent 122
Woodward, Samuel L. Mentioned 529
For correspondence as A. A. G., see *Benjamin H. Grierson.*
Woodward, William W. Mentioned 572
Wortham, John.
Correspondence with Lovell H. Rousseau 18
Mentioned 18
Wright, Augustus R. Mentioned 412
Wright, Horatio G. Mentioned 267, 769, 770, 774, 775
Wright, James S. Mentioned 566
Wright, Marcus J. Mentioned 846
Wright, Myron T. Mentioned 558
Wright, William M. Mentioned 744

Page.

Wright, William W.
Correspondence with
McCallum, Daniel C 153
Thomas, George H 152, 192, 213, 353, 409, 467
Mentioned 139, 191, 295, 296, 351, 353, 498, 562
Yates, Richard. Mentioned 656, 697, 710
Yelverton, Gappa M. Mentioned 894
Yoder, Noah W. Mentioned 572
York, Harrison B. Mentioned 560
Yorke, P. Jones. Mentioned 575
Yost, Theobold D. Mentioned 568
Young, Andrew. Mentioned 717
Young, J. Morris. Mentioned 574
Young, John H. Mentioned 562
Young, John W. Mentioned 829, 837, 902
Young, Van E. Mentioned 569
Zacharie, Francis C. Mentioned 897
Zickerick, William. Mentioned 565
Ziegler, George M. Mentioned 569
Ziegler, Jacob. Mentioned 557
Zollinger, Charles A. Mentioned 570
Zulich, Samuel M. Mentioned 559

O